

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY

Entered at the Postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN Editor and Proprietor
RICHARD L. METCALFE Associate Editor
CHARLES W. BRYAN Publisher
Editorial Rooms and Business Office 324-330 South 12th Street

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
In Clubs of Five or more, per year... .75
Three Months......25
Single Copy......05
Sample Copies Free.
Foreign Post. 5c Extra.

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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

back of truth and whose arm can bring victory to His cause—this is the secret of the influence that those exert whom the people instinctively follow. They are great in proportion as they serve, and they serve in proportion as they have faith. As in the economy of nature nothing is lost, so in the world of human endeavor no word spoken in behalf of truth is without its weight, and no blow struck for righteousness is struck in vain. It is of little moment whether one dies today or tomorrow; it is all important that, while living, he shall live for things worth living for; leave the world better for his having lived in it, and, dying, live again in the lives of those who have been inspired by his words and example.

General Houston had faith; he showed his faith by his works, and he rendered a service which will be appreciated more and more as the years go by.

This beautiful and substantial monument will tell your children and your children's children, to remote generations the story of your gratitude; it will tell them, also, that you are not unworthy to be the recipients of the blessings which he helped to purchase for you, but when the insatiable elements shall have devoured this stone and left no visible reminder of this testimonial which your love has placed upon his grave, his influence for good will still be felt in ever widening circles—he will still live, remembered because of his deathless deeds.

DEMOCRATS ARE ACTIVE

Democrats everywhere are actively preparing for the great battle of 1912. On June 1 the democratic committeemen from northwestern states will meet for a conference and banquet at St. Paul, Minn. Extensive preparations are being made for this affair. The toast list will be announced later. Mr. Bryan will be among the speakers.

At Des Moines, Ia., May 1, the Iowa State Jefferson Club gave its tenth annual banquet. The program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Thomas Casady; address, Hon. William J. Bryan; "The Tariff," Judge M. J. Wade; "Modern Application of Jeffersonian Economics," Hon. D. D. Murphy; "The Mission of the Minority," Hon. Frank A. O'Connor; "Thomas Jefferson," Hon. E. G. Moon; "The Democracy of the Farm," Hon. E. G. Dunn; "Labors' Claim on Democracy," Senator J. T. Clarkson; "The Press and the Party," Louis Murphy.

Great enthusiasm was shown at this meeting.

An Associated Press dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says: "Democrats of national prominence will be in St. Paul June 1, when a conference of the leaders of the party in the north-

west will be held here. It is expected that more than one thousand men from the Dakotas, Iowa, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and probably Wisconsin and Michigan will attend.

"William Jennings Bryan, Alton B. Parker, Governor Norris of Montana and Governor Burke of North Dakota have definitely accepted an invitation of the Minnesota democratic state central committee.

"Governor Wilson of New Jersey was invited, but declined as he is to be in St. Paul on May 24 to address the local association of commerce and could not make a second trip."

MARTIN'S "HONEST ANTIPATHY"

The Wheeling (W. Va.) Register intimates that Mr. Bryan opposed Mr. Martin's election as senate leader because "Senator Martin seems to have held an honest antipathy against anything smacking of Bryanism," and the Register than adds "and there are others." When it is remembered that the Denver platform contains the latest definition of "Bryanism" the Register would have been more candid if it had said that Mr. Bryan protested against the leadership of a man who held an antipathy, however honest, against the democratic platform. The republican leaders are very nice men—at least most of them are—and we may assume that their antipathy toward the democratic platform is honestly held, but Mr. Bryan would protest against making any of them leaders of the democratic party—he protests just as strongly against putting a republican-democrat in charge of the democratic organization in the senate. If Mr. Martin had lived in a northern state he would have been a republican, and a republican of the standpat variety at that. The fact that he voted with Aldrich EIGHTEEN TIMES in spite of the fact that he lived in Virginia gives us some idea as to what he would be if he were free to follow his inclinations.

During the revolutionary war there were some Tories in Virginia—men who held "an honest antipathy against" independence, but they were not put in charge of the American army—although they would have had as much reason to aspire to leadership as Senator Martin had to ask for the minority leadership in the senate.

TWO OF A KIND

On another page will be found an editorial from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, entitled, "Bryan Still After Martin."

The Times-Dispatch tries to be severe; it uses the words "infamous," "outrageous," "impudent," "disgraceful," etc., but it forgets that its hostility is a badge of honor and that its praise arouses suspicion among real democrats. Mr. Martin can not feel happy in company with Brother Hemphill for, however congenial the two may be Mr. Martin has too much political sagacity to think that the support of the Times-Dispatch will aid him in his fight for re-election. The blade of the Times-Dispatch's knife was covered with democratic blood before Brother Hemphill's fingers had stained the handle. The Times-Dispatch looked at public questions from a plutocratic standpoint before Editor Hemphill infused his aristocratic instincts into its editorial columns. The Times-Dispatch has exerted a stupefying influence on the party for years, but Brother Hemphill has converted the paper from an anesthetic into a deadly poison.

If Congressman Jones can only obtain a photograph of Senator Martin and Editor Hemphill standing together, and circulate it, it ought to insure the senator's retirement. If there was any doubt of Senator Martin's unfitness for the high position which he now holds that doubt has been removed by the enthusiastic endorsement given him by the Times-Dispatch. "Birds of a feather flock together."

SNOBBERY

An officer at the Annapolis naval academy objected to the presence, at an academy dance, of a young woman, on the ground that she was employed as a nursemaid. Several members of congress registered protest with Secretary of the Navy Meyer and the secretary ordered that due apology be made the young woman. Representative Corbly, of Indiana, is not entirely satisfied with this order, and he insists that the secretary of the navy shall make it known to every one whom it may concern at Annapolis that a woman's a woman, even though she does earn her living through toil.

Of course the rule in private circles cannot be interfered with, but it ought to be true in these public affairs just as it will, in time, be true in all good society that the woman or the

man who works for a living is entitled, if anything, to just a little more honor, because of that fact. In the meantime, it should be made clear that the United States is not carrying on Annapolis and West Point for the purpose of turning out a lot of snobs. Those institutions should be training schools for real men and a real man will give honor where honor is due.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SCHEME

The Chicago Record-Herald of Thursday, April 7th, printed the following story:

The first definite steps toward the creation of an organization to educate the people on the subject of monetary reform along lines suggested by former Senator Aldrich were taken at a meeting in the Union League Club. A central body is to be formed, with Chicago as the base of operations. Branches are to be formed in all the principal cities of the country, each to be allowed one member of the central organization. Each city is to organize an auxiliary body, composed of business and professional men.

The object of the movement is to create sentiment favorable to the passage of a national banking law to be introduced at the next session of congress.

Delegates from many commercial bodies met in Washington Jan. 18 to discuss monetary reform. A committee of seven was there created to organize the body which came into existence.

In the selection of a name, which was under consideration, it was suggested that to use the word banker would confuse the common mind and spread the belief that bankers would control any legislation which might be recommended. Therefore, according to Harry A. Wheeler, a member of the original committee, the name of "Citizens' League for the Promotion of Monetary Legislation" was adopted.

The committee of seven was selected by C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, who was prominent in the campaign for sound money when William Jennings Bryan ran for president on the free silver issue. Mr. Patterson selected: Paul M. Warburg, New York; Irving T. Bush, New York; James J. Storrow, Boston; George B. Markham, St. Louis; F. N. Faxon, Kansas City; Fred W. Upham, Chicago; H. A. Wheeler, Chicago.

Mr. Patterson was later made a member of the committee. The object of the body originally suggested was to carry on an active campaign for monetary reform on the general principles of the Aldrich plan without indorsing every detail of the national reserve association scheme. Such an organization was proposed in a pamphlet issued by the national monetary commission. The object of the body is to educate the people before this legislation is attempted.

At the Washington meeting it was suggested that Chicago be selected as the headquarters for this campaign of education, and after a meeting of the committee of seven a committee of business men met at the Union League to decide upon Chicago's acceptance of this responsibility. The names of these men were not given out, but it was announced after the meeting that Chicago would undertake the work.

SENATOR BAILEY ON HARMONY

Senator Bailey complains that Mr. Bryan went to Washington and disturbed the harmony of the senate! Think of it, disturbing a harmony already so disrupted that one senator tried to resign because he could not get along with his party associates! However, this is not the first instance in which a disturber of harmony has charged an innocent party with being a disturber. If Senator Bailey is interested in the subject he is invited to peruse the 17th and 18th verses of the XVIII chapter of I. Kings (old version.)

"And it came to pass, when Ahab saw Elijah, that Ahab said unto him, 'Art thou he that troubleth Israel?'"

"And he answered, 'I have not troubled Israel; but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim.'"

WHO ARE THE "OTHERS?"

The Wheeling Register says that "there are others" besides Senator Martin who hold "an honest antipathy against anything smacking of Bryanism." Will it please name some of the prominent democrats of West Virginia whom it includes among "others." As the last democratic national platform smacked of Bryanism, it will be interesting to know who are opposed to it.