

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be sent direct to The Commoner. They can also be sent through newspapers which have advertised a clubbing rate, or through local agents, where sub-agents have been appointed. All remittances should be sent by post-office money order, express order, or by bank draft on New York or Chicago. Do not send individual checks, stamps or money.

DISCONTINUANCES—It is found that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed that continuance is desired unless subscribers order discontinuance, either when subscribing or at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to that effect they will receive attention at the proper time.

RENEWALS—The date on your wrapper shows the time to which your subscription is paid. Thus January 21, '11, means that payment has been received to and including the last issue of January, 1911. Two weeks are required after money has been received before the date on wrapper can be changed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Subscribers requesting a change of address must give old as well as new address.

ADVERTISING—Rates will be furnished upon application.

Address all communications to

THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

THE OLD STRUGGLE

Sir Allen Aylesworth, in the recent Canadian campaign, said: "It is the world-old conflict between the privileged classes and the masses of the people. Knowing Clifford Sifton as I do, I understand his attitude. Mr. Sifton, the millionaire and capitalist, stands now for the privileges, for the very interests that in the United States made huge trusts and combines which would have been impossible but for high protection. I understand Clifford Sifton. I know him well enough to know that he never acts without having a reason, and nine times out of ten—if not ten times out of ten—that reason is the interests of Clifford Sifton. Of my own personal knowledge I tell you he was no true liberal years ago.

"Clifford Sifton is another example of the individual often prevalent in Old England, the liberal who enters the house of lords and becomes the hottest and wildest advocate of class privileges, of taxing the many for the benefit of the few. I quite understand that Mr. Sifton is content with things as they are so long as the dividends keep up, so long as he remains in the privileged class and continues to swell the already bursting pockets of the millionaire.

"It may be that the struggle—the world old struggle—has to come in our country. If so, when it comes I shall be found where I was born, with the people, ready to do my part, however humble it may be, in fighting the battles of the people against the oppression of the few." (Prolonged applause.)

A STRONG INDICTMENT

The Auburn (Neb.) Granger, an independent newspaper, says: "The trouble with the democratic party is that it has most always been undemocratic."

It is a great compliment to a party to say that no serious faults may be found with its principles. It is a strong indictment against the party to say that its inclination is to be false to its principles.

Democrats ought at least to be willing to bend their energies to the end that such an indictment may not fairly be brought in the future. The campaign of 1912 will offer democrats a good opportunity for this patriotic demonstration.

Americans should not feel sore because Canada rejected reciprocity—Canada acted entirely within her rights, but Canada's action should TEACH the American people to reduce the tariff for their own benefit without waiting for Canada to help her people.

Do You Think We Should Wait for Report?

Gillson Gardner, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Record, sends an interesting story about the personnel of the tariff board for whose report Mr. Taft says we should wait. Mr. Gillson's story follows:

"Washington, Sept. 6.—'Wait for the tariff report!' That was the excuse for Taft's veto of the wool bill, the cotton, iron, steel and chemical bill, and the farmers' free list bill.

"What is this tariff board whose word is big enough to stop reductions of duties universally recognized as outrageous?

"Who are its members, and where did it come from? Here is the answer:

"Henry Crosby Emery, chairman—Professor of political economy at Yale; rock-ribbed republican from Maine; ultra protectionist; bachelor; home, New Haven; age, thirty-nine.

"James Burton Reynolds—Editor-politician; born, Saratoga, N. Y.; graduate of Dartmouth college; state house reporter at Albany in days of Platt; Washington correspondent for Boston Advertiser and Record (Tory); editorial writer on New York Press, leading high tariff paper of the country; secretary Massachusetts republican state committee under Lodge bossism; assistant secretary treasury under Shaw; home, Boston; politics, standpat republican; bachelor; age, forty-one.

"Alvin Howard Sanders—Lawyer-editor from Iowa; educated at Cornell; practiced law in Chicago; reporter on Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, organ of livestock interests demanding high tariff; proprietor Breeders' Gazette; former secretary National Cattle Growers' association; former chairman American reciprocal tariff league; former president International Livestock association; politics, standpat republican; home, Chicago; age, fifty-one.

"William Marcellus Howard—Congressman

from Georgia, 1897-1911; born, Berwick City, La.; one of twenty-three democrats who saved Uncle Joe in 1909; beaten by constituents for betrayal of party and given tariff board berth as lame-duck by appreciative administration; politics, standpat democrat; home, Lexington, Ga.; age, fifty-four.

"Thomas Walker Page—Member aristocratic old Page family of Virginia; born, Cobham, Va.; former dean of college of commerce, University of California; former professor of economics, University of Texas; former professor of history and economics, University of California; professor of economics, University of Virginia; writer on economics; member council American Economic society; member American historical society; politics, democrat; home, Charlottesville, Va.; age, forty-four.

"There they are—the men for whose 'facts' the whole country must wait.

"They have their being by virtue of the will of congress. Insurgent republicans and a few progressive democrats proposed a permanent commission in the special tariff session of 1909. They wanted a non-partisan board, with unlimited authority and facilities to make a real, exhaustive tariff investigation.

"Standpat republicans and standpat democrats prevented the creation of such a commission. Instead they inserted in the tariff bill a paragraph authorizing the president to name a board with curtailed powers and facilities. Taft named Emery, Sanders and Reynolds. Congress gave them \$75,000 to spend.

"In the next two sessions insurgents of both parties sought to strengthen the power of the board and broaden its scope. The standpatters were forced to yield a little more. The board's power was increased and a total appropriation of \$475,000 was made. This was where Page and Howard got their jobs."

WATCH IT GROW

Mr. Bryan has given instructions that every new subscriber shall receive The Commoner for a period of two years (which will carry it beyond the presidential election of 1912) for the sum of one dollar. Every Commoner reader is asked to secure at least one new subscriber. Many will be able to secure more than one. Everyone, however, may render some aid in this work.

The following named readers have sent in new subscribers: C. S. Dearborn, Okla.; S. Murray, Cal.; F. E. Hickman, Ill.; W. J. Teague, N. C.; P. W. Whately, La.; J. G. Abernathy, Tenn.; J. B. Campbell, Cal.; D. E. Wagner, Kan.; C. E. Carden, Ky.; W. A. Glore, Ill.; Robert Schmidt, Wis.; F. H. Kidd, Ia.; W. W. Chesley, Ia.; P. H. Christianson, Cal.; J. M. Steward, Neb.; O. De Wald, Neb.; J. Willett, Cal.; A. C. Wallace, O.; M. T. Lane, Ill.; C. B. Sturdiant, Ore.; T. N. Galbraith, Wash.; L. G. Sims, Jr., Tex.; Chas. W. Weaver, O.; M. R. Hemphill, Mo.; W. G. Brown, N. H.; R. V. Brawley, N. C.; Ed. E. Beck, Ill.; A. J. Brazeal, Mo.; L. H. Willrodt, S. D.; H. D. Murrill, N. C.; C. F. Moore, Mich.; Dr. D. L. Mitchell, Mo.; A. Anderson, S. C.; H. Hicklin, Wis.; Mary Haley, Ind.; O. M. Williams, Ill.; R. D. Beaman, Mass.; Geo. H. Carrie, Ill.; Wm. Surman, Ill.; Jas. Calvert, Ore.; J. M. Kiefer, O.; F. M. Miller, O.; P. W. Shea, Neb.; S. C. Stout, Colo.; J. E. Leister, Minn.; J. B. Clark, O.; Lester D. Deatherage, Ill.; G. S. Reese, Ill.; F. F. Austin, Mo.; J. P. Fassett, N. Y.; J. A. Morris, O.; Geo. Fitz Jasper, Ind.; J. T. Dickinson, Va.; J. M. Fulton, Ia.; J. F. McClendon, Fla.; R. L. Hargreaves, Wis.; H. D. Conley, Pa.; D. S. Halverstreet, Kan.; Jno. Minchin, N. Y.; Harry M. Chesebro, Fla.; D. G. Freeman, Wis.; T. W. Huston, Mo.; W. A. Milton, Ark.; W. J. Reid, Ark.; Spencer Murray, Cal.; R. Q. Baker, Fla.; F. Allen, Ia.; Carl Busse, Ill.; E. P. Hawkins, Mo.; J. B. Jones, Cal.; J. R. Churchill, O.; Jno. R. Oiven, Ky.; D. H. Patton, Okla.; D. R. Brown, Mich.; Geo. Buzza, Ia.; Thos. Dawson, N. Y.; T. R. Burtle, Tenn.; R. M. Foster, Pa.; H. C. Walnright, Ky.; W. B. Hunt, Ala.; Leigh Foster, Ia.; Enoch Baker, W. Va.; T. J. Reilly, O.; Dr. C. T. Arnett, W. Va.; A. Utter, Ia.; Jno. F. Hartman, O.; J. F. Kane, Wash.; J. M. Farnsworth, Mich.; H. S. Burtch, Neb.; F. A. Hallock, O.; A. B. Hardman, Ill.; W. J. Shook, Ill.; T. P. Reed, Ky.; C. H. F. Syeinmeier, Neb.; Jno. W. Knox, Mo.; Arthur M. Boyd, O.; F. H. Higley, Kan.; J. M. Bowler, Minn.; E. A. Compton, D. C.; T. T. Collard, N. J.; J. T. Zimmer, Ill.; Jas. A. Ackley, Mo.; E. C. Perkins, Wis.; G. Herbert

Pape, Vt.; Ira A. Gordon, Ky.; S. B. Hall, Tenn.; J. W. Welch, Mo.; J. F. White, Mo.; C. F. Gale, Wis.; Jno. Van Delft, O.; B. Magoffin, N. D.; Ivan L. Myers, O.; J. M. Bowler, O.; D. G. Johnson, Ia.; P. S. Schlyeter, Wis.; W. R. Robertson, Mo.; K. S. McElroy, Colo.; R. F. Johnson, Ind.; F. E. Hickman, Ill.; Wm. Lawler, Kan.; Robt. Kirkman, Ind.; W. B. Brafford, Cal.; Wm. Mathews, Wash.; Harry Sparrow, Minn.; B. Carnahan, Ill.; S. Scruggs, Okla.; M. L. Rogers, Cal.; Geo. W. Crouse, N. C.; W. H. Elliott, Tex.; Jas. A. Clark, Ind.; J. S. Scott, Kan.; E. H. Foster, Mo.; P. R. Minahan, Wis.; S. F. Green, O.; Frank T. Reynolds, Mo.; D. N. Batcheler, Minn.; S. R. Chappell, Ind.; R. W. Harper, Ill.; A. J. Jedlicka, Minn.; John G. Jones, Wyo.

E. P. Hodapp, Neb.: Enclosed herewith is a money order for \$1.00 for which kindly credit me with two years' subscription to The Commoner. Hon. W. J. Bryan and The Commoner staff have done a great work in the past, are doing great work now, and the outlook for the future is still more encouraging and impelling; for the results of the past labors are now wearing the stamp of approval of the great masses of the people. I for one should sorely regret seeing a Wall street or special interest stamp over the one the party now bears, for that would not only mean a defeat of the principles for which it has triumphed in defeat, but in my estimation it would ultimately destroy every chance of success and triumph in the victory which is due us in the coming presidential campaign, if only our party continues to stand for the high ideals for which it has ever stood under the greatest standardbearer the true principles of democracy have had since the time of Jefferson, if not the greatest of all times. I wish you the utmost success in your efforts.

Walter Sillers, Rosedale, Miss: Enclosed find postoffice order for \$1.70 for which send The Commoner to the two names enclosed. The people of this nation owe Mr. Bryan a debt of gratitude for his uncompromising fight on special privilege and for the rule of the people. If the democratic party should surrender itself to the money power, popular government would perish. The rank and file of the party are with Mr. Bryan in his efforts to hold its leaders to the principles of the party, Mr. Underwood notwithstanding. Our firm is all Bryan men and have been since we met him at the Memphis convention in 1895.