

Democratic National Ticket



FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA

STATE TICKET

- Governor... A. C. Shallenberger Lieutenant-Governor... E. O. Garrett Secretary of State... John Mattes, Jr. Auditor... Edwin H. Luikart Treasurer... Clarence Mackey Superintendent of Public Instruction... N. C. Abbott Attorney-General... H. B. Fleharty Commissioner Public Lands and Building... W. B. Eastman Railway Commissioner... Wm. H. Cowgill Congressman Sixth District... W. H. Westover Representative, 53d District... Fred W. Johansen

COUNTY TICKET

- For County Attorney, Eugene Burton For Commissioner, Second Dist., J. P. Jensen

For County Commissioner, Second District.

I desire to announce to the people of Box Butte county that I am the regular nominee of the second district for commissioner on the Democratic-Independent ticket and will appreciate sincerely any support the voters see fit to give me at the polls. J. P. JENSEN.

Haskell may be down, but he's not out.

"Roosevelt, the dictator," is the proper term now.

Don't fail to attend the Fleharty meeting in this city next Tuesday.

Wm. Taft was in Lincoln yesterday, but the state capital still remains Mr. Bryan's town.

And yet with all the crossing firing in the campaign it seems quiet without the presence of "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman.

Combinations, trusts, monopolies, high tariff, injunctions, special privileges are Mr. Taft's supporters in the campaign vs. Wm. J. Bryan and the masses.

"A dollar a day is enough for a working man." Is Mr. Taft a safe man to put at the head of the government with such views as this? Workingmen, candidly, think this matter over.

Labor has no right to organize, is the expression of Judge Taft. Members of Union Labor societies, please take notice. Will you vote to elect a man of this opinion to be president of the United States?

And now it is announced that President Roosevelt will take the stump in the interest of Taft. "Just think of the president of the United States going to such lengths to accomplish his end. Surely we can name him, "Teddy, the Dictator."

The speakers' bureau of the republican national committee has intimated to Mr. Roosevelt that his attitude toward Mr. Bryan is injuring Mr. Taft's campaign and hence the "Dictator" has announced that he would write no more letters attacking The Commoner.

Now since President Roosevelt has entered into the campaign in behalf of his pet candidate, Taft, his son-in-law, "Nick" Longworth too has stuck in his quill and attempts to ridicule the democratic candidate for president. It does seem as if the whole "damn family" will have to be called out to head off Mr. Bryan.

From the Center of Things

[Special Lincoln Correspondence.]

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 30.—The utter unreliability of Theodore Roosevelt is fully disclosed in his letter from Oyster Bay, under date of September 21, and appearing in the daily papers of September 22. In that letter President Roosevelt, in discussing the Hearst disclosures of Foraker's culpability, reveals himself as being either a man who jumps at conclusions without ever looking after the facts, or a man willing to do a cruel injustice if thereby he may advance his own political schemes. In that letter he says:

"Senator Foraker has been a leader among those members of congress, of both parties, who have opposed the great policies of internal reform, for which the administration has made itself responsible. His attitude has been that of certain other public men, notably (AS SHOWN IN THE SAME CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED BY MR. HEARST), Governor Haskell of Oklahoma."

Especially attention is called to the words printed in capitals inside the parenthesis. They were written by President Roosevelt. Yet the facts are that Governor Haskell's name nowhere appears in any of the correspondence read and printed by Hearst.

There are a lot of old-fashioned people who believe that a lie by indirection is as wicked as a direct lie.

President Roosevelt's unwarranted attack on Governor Haskell recalls his bitter attack on the late James K. Tyner. Mr. Tyner was formerly postmaster general, and after his retirement from that office was given a responsible position in the postoffice department. During his superintendence of his division some irregularities appeared and Roosevelt wrote a letter in which he bitterly attacked Tyner, calling him a thief and blackening his character. Tyner immediately demanded a trial. The trial was held and Tyner, an old man approaching the grave, was triumphantly acquitted. It was shown that he was absolutely innocent of any wrong doing. Then Tyner, sick unto death, wrote Roosevelt a letter and plead with him to issue another letter admitting that his bitter attack was unfounded and that he was wrong in charging the dying man with a crime. Roosevelt paid no attention to the pitiful plea, ignored the verdict of acquittal and let James K. Tyner go down to the grave with the smirch of unfounded presidential denunciation upon his record.

There are a lot of old-fashioned people who believe that the "square deal" consists in something more than always boasting about it.

The Nebraska republican platform convention refused to adopt a plank advocating the guarantee of bank deposits, although Governor Sheldon, candidate for re-election, and two or three other state candidates are recorded as favoring it. But the explanation is simple. Under the Nebraska primary law, platforms are adopted by a convention made up of one representative from each county. The republican platform convention was largely made up of national bankers, and the committee on resolutions was dominated by a majority of national bankers.

The democratic platform convention adopted a platform demanding a state guarantee law. But the democratic platform convention was made up of depositors, not bankers.

The letters that come pouring into The Commoner office from all parts of the country contain the most cheering news. From every quarter is reported the certainty of democratic victory. Not only do these letters say that many republicans in the writer's localities are supporting Bryan, but they give the names. A traveling man, whose headquarters are at St. Paul and who travels in Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska, was in the office one day last week and he told of a dozen or more straw votes taken on trains. He had the dates and the figures for each one. These votes ran from 12 to 30 votes each, and in only one of them did Taft break even—12 to 12. Every other one showed a majority of from 2 to 1 to 10 to 1 for Bryan. This may explain why you do not see reports of straw votes in the republican organs, like you so often did in 1896 and 1900.

The New York Herald, admittedly the best political forecaster among all the great newspapers, prints the most cheering forecasts from the democratic standpoint. It asserts that unless the republicans do vastly more than stem the tide now setting Bryanward, Taft is a badly beaten man.

Mr. Taft will be in Lincoln before this letter appears in print, and local republicans are straining every nerve to make the visit stem the Bryan tide in this overwhelming republican community. The local republican managers said last July, "Wait a month or two and you won't see such a preponderance of Bryan pictures in Lincoln windows. It is now the last of September and the Bryan pictures still outnumber the Taft pictures 2 to 1.

"If Bryan is elected corn will sell for 15 cents next spring," said a delegate to the republican convention this week. The statement was made in the corridor of the Lindell hotel. May corn is quoted at 47 cents in Chicago. Before the republican had fairly uttered the statement he was offered 40 cents a bushel for 50,000

HOW SHALL WE VOTE?

Important Issues, of Vital Interest to Every Citizen, to be Discussed—Come and Learn.

Hon. Harry B. Fleharty, democratic candidate for attorney general of the state of Nebraska, has been secured to speak to the people of Alliance and vicinity next Tuesday evening, October 6th.

Mr. Fleharty is an able speaker and has a wide reputation as exponent of public affairs. He also stands high in the legal profession and is quoted by members of the bar in many instances. Mr. Fleharty's knowledge of governmental and political affairs, together with his oratorical ability, promises us an interesting as well as educational treat. We advise all voters, irrespective of party lines, to be on hand at the opera house next Tuesday evening to hear him. What the voters want is a thorough discussion of the issues they will be asked to vote upon and this Mr. Fleharty will explain. Ladies, too, are especially invited to attend for they, as well as the men folks, are interested in the subject to be discussed.

bushels delivered at Madison, Neb., next May, and the offer was made by a man who can draw his check for \$100,000 and have it honored. The man who offered to buy the corn is a democrat.

During the convention C. A. Ready, republican newspaper man, asked the writer the following question:

"Suppose Mr. Bryan is elected, and when a lot of government coin bonds fall due next year he should order the treasurer of the United States to pay them in silver—what would happen?"

"Before I answer that question let me ask you one or two so I can get the matter clearly in mind," replied the writer.

"All right," said Mr. Ready. "All the financial laws now on the statute books were written thereon by republicans, were they not?"

"Yes, sir," proudly replied Mr. Ready. "And under wise republican financial legislation every dollar is as good as every other dollar?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Ready. "Then," said the writer "what could happen if Mr. Bryan should order the bonds paid in silver—every dollar is as good as every other dollar—thanks to republican financial wisdom."

Mr. Bryan has offered "Minnamascot," the trick mule presented to him by the Minnesota Agricultural society, to the county committee of the county that shows the largest percentage of gain for the democratic ticket at the coming election.

The Chicago Record-Herald of September 24 printed the picture of "a leading Chicago democrat who has announced himself for Taft." This "leading Chicago democrat" enjoyed Mr. Bryan's hospitality several days early last summer, and while at Fairview was most vociferous in his protestations of loyalty and support.

—WILL M. MAUPIN.

Taft Forced to Stump.

Chairman Hitchcock announced that Judge Taft would conduct a "porch campaign" and would not travel over the country. That was when the fight began. Confidence permeated the Republican camp. The other day Mr. Hitchcock announced that Judge Taft would make a whirlwind campaign, perhaps going from ocean to ocean.

It would have been much more comfortable, sitting on a wide veranda in the palatial home of his thirty-millionaire brother, Charles P. Taft, in Cincinnati, drinking iced tea and keeping the atmosphere in motion with a palm-leaf fan.

The reason the porch campaign was abandoned was the reception of news from the workers in every state: "Come over into Macedonia and help us. The heathen—that is, the Democrats—are pressing us unto death. Verily, we say unto you, there is no such thing as this blooming year of our Lord as Republican cinches, like unto those where in we revealed in times past. The enemy doth frighten us. We need succor."

And so the dream of assured success, which made pleasant the Republican couch when the campaign began, is no more; nowadays, the big chiefs arise in the morning to tell of awful nightmares manifesting Democrats entering the White House by the front door, and hanging their overcoats where have hung the clothing of former presidents.

Hence, Judge Taft goes on the stump, forced there by the glowing reports of swelling Democratic majorities wherever voters live.

While Mr. Taft was being escorted around the speakers platform at Cedar Rapids last week, he said he "felt like a performing bear." The World-Herald pictured him in that light with Teddy holding the chain.

"UNCLE JOE" AND THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT CONGRESS.



CONCERNING "UNCLE JOE"

Last week one of the ablest and best liked Republican members of congress, J. Adam Bede, of the Eighth Minnesota district, was defeated for re-nomination by members of his own party because he declared himself unflinchingly in favor of the re-election as speaker of Joe Cannon. This seems to be a fair indication of Republican sentiment concerning the czar of the lower house of congress. Collier's Weekly, which so far as it has any policy, is certainly friendly to the Republican party, denounces Cannon unreservedly, and last week printed a communication in which it was said that if Taft and Sherman were elected the long arm of the speaker would reach from the house end of the capitol to the senate and make the puppet Sherman do the bidding of the autocrat in the speaker's chair.

President Roosevelt, in 1891, said of Cannon: "We cannot escape from the fact that it was no credit to the Republican party of the house that Mr. Cannon of Illinois should be one of its leaders." Cannon then was temporarily out of office, the only time he has been out of office in thirty-five years. Among all the prominent Republicans there is none upon whom the country looks with so much hesitancy and doubt. His face is always set against any measure for the good of the people, his power is invariably exerted for those measures that are demanded by the great interests. Whether as a result of this attitude or not, the fact remains that after thirty-five years of officeholding, with only a moderate salary most of the time, "Uncle Joe" has grown rich, his wealth increasing as his power increased. He is emphatically an issue in this campaign—not merely an issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, but between the decent and patriotic element and the corrupt element which he has so long dominated.

2000 yards good Standard Gingham = 6c. NORTON'S.

M. Cusick, engineer on the Cambria run, is laying off and has gone to Alliance, passing through here Tuesday. Engineer W. M. Stowell is taking his place.—Edgemont Express.

SWINGING TO BRYAN.

Pacific States Almost Solid For the Nebraskan.

EAST GETTING INTO LINE.

Bitter Antagonism Against Democratic Candidate No Longer Exists—Watchers and the Tariff—The Attack on Foraker—Its Probable Effect on Ohio Politics—Indiana Safely Democratic.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

So far as the Democratic campaign is concerned, no one about national headquarters is worried. It is really amazing how strong is the feeling among Republicans that Mr. Bryan is sure to be elected. One of the principal managers of the McKinley campaign in 1900 called on me the other day and told me that there was no enthusiasm at all for Taft. I cannot mention his name, because he said that he personally would not this time vote for Taft for the reason that he did not believe that Mr. Taft was fairly nominated by the Republican party. I remember very well when this informant of mine was working like a slave in the speakers' bureau of the Republican national committee. This year he is staying away from that committee and is quietly saying that in the parts of the United States with which he is acquainted the Republicans are going to vote for Bryan and Kern.

It so happens that I know much about this man's interest in Republican politics. Today he says that the states in which he is interested—Montana, Idaho, Washington and those along the Pacific coast—are likely to be absolutely Democratic when the campaign closes. I only quote him because it has not been my good fortune to be in that part of the country of late months. But he as a Republican ought to know something about it and as a Republican says that the Pacific coast is almost solid for Mr. Bryan.

And as to the East.

At the moment I am writing Mr. Bryan is speaking in New York and in adjacent states. What the effect of his speeches there may be can only be determined after the election is held. I believe and those who are associated with me believe that he is going to swing New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island. We have come to the conclusion that there is no longer a bitter antagonism against Bryan. We believe that the people of the east have come to recognize in him a champion of the people's cause. We hold that as he has preached the moral and ethical end of politics he has grown and developed as a leader of the American people. Sometimes I think that Mr. Bryan is less of a politician than he is a moral teacher.

When he devotes months of his time to lectures before Chautauqua associations, when he speaks Sunday after Sunday before a Presbyterian or a Methodist church, he is doing the kind of work that the ordinary politician never undertakes. The politician goes out to make his speeches on free trade or the relations of the different departments of the federal government to each other. Mr. Bryan talks about the Prince of Peace, he talks about the ethical and the moral phases of politics, and he talks to a Methodist assemblage with exactly the same earnestness that he shows when he speaks to an ordinary political gathering. Is it not probable that with all this work he has been doing Mr. Bryan will have built up a new political following? Is it not likely that, whatever may be the activities of the Republican national committee, the men and the women who have listened to Mr. Bryan speaking on matters of this character will earnestly and enthusiastically support his candidacy? I get much of this talk concerning what he has been doing, not in politics, but in the higher type of religious and ethical work in this country, and I am very much inclined to believe that what he has done is likely to carry him through to complete success and to make him the next president of the United States.

Watch and Pray.

Over here in the United States we have a watch trust that preys upon the people. Congressman Henry T. Rainey of Illinois carries a watch which very curiously illustrates the predatory methods of the watch trust. It was offered by Charles A. Keene, a New York watch dealer, independent of the trust, to President Roosevelt, refused by the president and accepted by Mr. Rainey.

Engraved on the front case is the story of its offering to the president and his refusal of it. This is how it reads:

Table with 3 columns: Watch Name, Home Price, Foreign Price. Includes Waltham and Elgin, Riverside Waltham, Royal Waltham, Lady Waltham, Fifteen Jeweled Elgin, Seven Jeweled Elgin, Naught size Elgin.

This seems fairly indicative of what the watch trust is doing in the United States and abroad. But it might be worth while to quote something that Mr. Rainey urged in a futile endeavor to get an investigation or a prosecution of this trust. He presented all the information which I am now making public to the department of justice at Washington pleading that the trust be prosecuted under the anti-trust law. The department of justice ignored his appeal. Of course watches are more or less the luxurious property of the more comfortable classes. But at the same time the situation exists with sewing machines, with agricultural machinery, with many kinds of tools which the

ordinary American, whether mechanic or farmer, is compelled to use in this country. They are sold abroad for less than they can be bought for within this country, and for that very reason there should be a determined effort on the part of the people to compel a reduction of the tariff on articles thus purveyed to foreign customers at less than the domestic price.

I have reason to believe that even the Standard Oil company is selling its product in Great Britain at less than it will sell it here in our own country, where it pumps the crude petroleum out of the bowels of the earth. Everybody knows that the United States Steel company sells steel in foreign lands for less than it will sell it to our American shipyards. And the one thing that enables these corporations to invade foreign markets for the profit of their own stockholders is the tariff. There is no profit apparent for the American people, who have to pay the tariff tax.

Taft's Fight on Foraker.

The attack made by Mr. Hearst on Senator Foraker was vicious and yet at this moment of writing seems to have been supported by necessary evidence. Personally I know nothing about the facts in the case, and I am as little fond of Foraker as of Hearst. But I am inclined to wonder whether the controversy arose from Mr. Hearst's own personally conducted political party or whether it was not initiated by Mr. Taft himself or by his brother, Charles P. Taft. The latter statesman is desirous of being the next senator from Ohio. Naturally he sees that Mr. Foraker stands in his way. Therefore he is willing to fight Foraker and to carry out what was said was the purpose of the Taft organization a year ago—namely, to eliminate Foraker from politics.

It so happens that I know Mr. Hearst moderately well, and I am entirely confident that he would not hesitate for a moment to lend his aid to Charles P. Taft if by so doing he could hurt either Mr. Foraker or the Democratic national ticket.

The Ohio Outlook.

The effect of the attack will be to absolutely destroy the Republican party in Ohio this year. It will destroy it not because the people of that state believe that the charges made against Senator Foraker are thoroughly well-founded, but because the Foraker faction in the state will believe, as it does believe today, that these charges were made by a mercenary of politics at the incentive of Taft's own brother. Personally I do not believe that Senator Foraker represents all that is sweetness and light in politics, but he has got back of him a tremendous and a devoted following in the state of Ohio. This following will refuse to believe that he is in this particular incident guilty of any unlawful act. They will believe that certain letters have been purloined by an agent of the Taft family from the files of the Standard Oil company, and have been used for Foraker's undoing.

The publication of these letters may undo Foraker. Probably it will. But it is mighty likely to undo Taft as well, for there is no man in public life who has a more devoted personal following in his own state than Joseph B. Foraker. If it be made clear, as it certainly will be, that these letters were turned over to Hearst by some one closely associated with the Taft campaign, you will find that the men who have marched with Foraker for years back will march into their tents and permit Mr. Taft to fight his battle himself. This is only one of the many bitter quarrels among Republicans. There are others in Indiana, in Kansas, in Wisconsin and in Minnesota.

But, after all, the real issue is likely to settle down upon this: If Mr. Roosevelt is to select his successor as president and if Mr. Taft is to select his brother as senator from Ohio and if Mr. Charles P. Taft is to be the dominant factor in selecting the congressional delegation from Ohio, how far are we from imperialism and a hereditary monarchy?

What Happened in Indiana.

Everybody believes that Indiana is going to be this year a straight Democratic state. Of course belief does not mean proof. But we have some proof that may possibly justify our belief. For example, only the other day it became necessary for the voters of Indiana to elect a number of members of the state legislature to fill vacancies which had been caused by death or by inability of the regularly elected members to serve. There were five of these districts that were in the past solidly Republican. Four of them this year returned Democratic candidates. One, which had a record of 2,600 Republican majority, this year dropped to 2,500.

So much for Indiana. But on the very day that this happened a prominent Republican politician whom I have known for years and who has been one of the principal managers of the Beveridge candidacy encountered me in Chicago. He informed me that the state of Indiana this year was almost as safely Democratic as the state of Texas. And he further declared that in his travels throughout the United States he was convinced that the whole nation was this time going for Bryan and Kern.

And whatever may have been his purpose or his prejudice I find this to be true—that throughout the United States the great newspapers, the metropolitan newspapers of the land, are giving to the Bryan candidacy attention which they never gave it before. I am writing this from Chicago, and to-day, while there is not an avowed Democratic paper in Chicago, there is not one single unfair paper printed. The newspapers of the United States which in 1896 were bitterly against us are this year looking toward us at least with favoring eyes. Chicago.