

WHERE THE BATTLE IS GOING ON

The outlook for democratic success in Nebraska this fall grows brighter every day. Mr. Shallenberger, candidate for governor, is making a telling campaign and is greeted with enthusiasm everywhere he speaks. He is discussing the issues frankly and boldly and impressing all with his sincerity. Mr. Thompson, the convention nominee for United States senator, is also making an active campaign. In the congressional districts the candidates are doing good work, and the prospects for breaking Nebraska's solid republican delegation are good. In the First district Thomas J. Doyle is making great headway against his opponent, E. M. Pollard, who was elected at a special election a year ago, and who accepted \$1,900 congressional salary for time when he was not even a member of congress. In the Second district Gilbert M. Hitchcock has every assurance of success. His record while in congress is a guarantee of what his services will be if again elected. In the Third district Judge Guy T. Graves, in the Fourth district J. J. Thomas, in the Fifth district R. D. Sutherland and in the Sixth district G. L. Shumway, are making active campaigns and are meeting with great encouragement. The situation in Nebraska is unusually good and democrats have many reasons for feeling sanguine of success.

HEARST AND THE WORLD

The gubernatorial contest in New York is attracting attention in all parts of the world. Mr. Hearst is being bitterly opposed by representatives of great corporations and by editors of rival newspapers. The New York World is waging a particularly bitter fight against Mr. Hearst and one of its readers, B. F. Richards, writes to the World the following interesting epistle:

"The World influenced me twice to vote for the unspeakable Jerome. The World apologized for Jerome, and I feel unalterably, unequivocally 'sore' that I voted for Jerome. Now the World is not going to fool me again. I am going to vote for William Randolph Hearst for governor, and he is going to be elected—mark my words. If—with a capital I—if Hughes should be elected I herewith wish to go on record with the prediction that inside of six months after he begins his term the World will apologize for Hughes to the people just as it apologized for Jerome. But it is not yet too late for the World to come out for the people and urge the election of Mr. Hearst. Aren't you going to do it? Just at present when I read your editorials and look at your cartoons I am unalterably, unequivocally disgusted with the World."

AN AMUSING ERROR

The people of Colorado will be interested in an editorial which appeared in the New Orleans Democrat of October 9. This editorial is entitled "Colorado Political Mixup." The first paragraph gives some idea of its character: "The political situation in Colorado has assumed a more interesting aspect as the result of the nomination for governor by the republicans of Dr. Ben B. Lindsey, a Methodist preacher, who is also judge of Denver's juvenile court and widely famed as 'the kids' judge.' The selection was perhaps the most popular one the republicans could have made. The nomination had been flatly refused by several leading republicans, and Dr. Lindsey seems to have been named more as an independent and compromise candidate than as a republican. There are now three candidates for governor of Colorado, Alva Adams, democrat, who was outraged and deprived of the office to which he was justly and fairly elected, by the Peabody forces; Dr. Lindsey, nominally republican, and William D. Haywood, socialist, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and who is now in prison in Idaho for alleged complicity in the murder of Governor Steunenberg. Thus the character of the candidates should give unusual interest to the contest, and the outcome will doubtless be watched with increasing concern."

There is no "Dr. Ben B. Lindsey." There is a Judge Ben B. Lindsey. He is not, however, the republican nominee. He is an independent candidate and from this distance does not appear to figure seriously in the campaign. The republican nominee is Rev. Mr. Buchtel, chancellor of the university. In their state convention, the democrats hewed to the line on the monopoly question and had arrayed against them the monopolistic influences in Colorado. No effort

is made by democrats to conceal the fact that they have a hard fight on hand and it is because some good people have been deceived by republican newspapers and republican leaders. It is believed, however, that Alva Adams, from whom republican politicians stole the governorship two years ago, will be elected by a substantial plurality. Incidentally it may be said that Judge Ben B. Lindsey has a large number of friends who sincerely regret the remarkable attitude he maintains in the great contest now going on in Colorado between monopolies and the people.

SPURNED FIVE TIMES.

The republican nomination for governor in Colorado was rejected by five men. In turn the nomination was offered to the following: Congressman Franklin E. Brooks, recently renominated; Congressman Robert W. Bonyng, also renominated; Governor J. F. McDonald, Whitney Newton, ex-state treasurer; General George W. Cook, nominee for congressman at large and a candidate before the recent national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for commander in chief. Each of these men declined. Each intimated that the nomination was "tainted."

IN THE HAWKEYE STATE

The campaign Claude Porter, democratic candidate for governor, is making in Iowa is attracting general attention. Mr. Porter is discussing the issues with ability, and his hearty reception everywhere, coupled with the internal strife in the republican ranks, gives democrats and tariff reformers generally great encouragement. Mr. Porter is standing squarely on a platform that promises relief to the people of Iowa, and those who know him believe he will be true to every promise. The democrats of Iowa under his leadership are making a gallant fight, with prospects of victory brighter than they have been for many years.

OHIO

Republican stump speakers in Ohio who undertook to push the "stand by Roosevelt" argument are greatly embarrassed because the republican state platform, while endorsing Mr. Roosevelt, gave even more cordial endorsement to Senators Foraker and Dick who have bitterly opposed Mr. Roosevelt's policy.

OKLAHOMA

Jesse J. Dunn, chairman and C. D. Carter, secretary of the Oklahoma democratic committee, have issued a circular in which they appeal for campaign funds from democrats generally. They point out the importance of electing two United States senators and five representatives from Oklahoma when the new state shall have taken its position. They say that the contest now on will largely determine this question, because as a result of the pending election, the republicans hope to secure control of the election machinery and domination of the constitutional convention.

Any democrat desiring to contribute to the campaign in Oklahoma, can send his contribution to Jesse J. Dunn, chairman, in care of the democratic state headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

MISSOURI

Republicans are making a desperate fight to keep Missouri out of the democratic column, and some of their leaders really believe they have fair prospects of succeeding. The democratic leaders believe that in Missouri, as in other states, a full democratic vote means a democratic victory. Democratic candidates on the state ticket in Missouri are as follows: Supreme judge, long term, Judge A. M. Woodson; supreme judge, short term, Judge W. W. Graves; railroad and warehouse commissioner, Rube Oglesby; superintendent of schools, Professor H. A. Gass.

The St. Louis Republic says: "It is time for the democrats of Missouri to awaken to a recognition of the insidious conspiracy the republican newspapers and republican leaders of the state are endeavoring to carry to a successful conclusion. There is but one chance of republican success, and that chance lies in a renewal of the democratic apathy that helped the republicans two years ago. To create this apathy they are deliberately scheming to produce discontent and dissension by fabrications put out to mislead and

deceive democrats. There is but one course for sensible democrats to pursue. Let them shut their eyes and ears to the falsehoods circulated by their political opponents. Let them heed only those things they learn from democrats who can be trusted. If there is actual dissension and disagreement, other than the ordinary clashing ambitions of individuals which is common to all parties, and will last as long as partisan politics lasts, they will learn of it quick enough from the mouths of democratic speakers and through the columns of the democratic press."

COLORADO

The democratic ticket in Colorado is as follows: Congressman-at-large, Samuel W. Belford; congressman First district, Charles F. Tew; congressman Second district, William W. Rowan; Justices of supreme court, George K. Hartenstein, William P. Seeds; governor, Alva Adams; lieutenant governor, Elias M. Ammons; secretary of state, Horace W. Havens; treasurer, Edward E. Drach; auditor, Andrew Sandberg; attorney general, William B. Morgan; superintendent public instruction, Honora B. Maloney; regents of university, William H. Bryant, Benjamin Kobay.

KANSAS

There are excellent prospects for a democrat victory in Kansas. W. A. Harris, former United States senator, is the nominee for governor, and the state ticket throughout is one of the strongest every offered to the Kansas people. No effort is made to dispute that in the senate Colonel Harris made an acceptable record in the way of service to the people. Republican leadership is torn with dissensions, while democrats are working harmoniously for the election of Colonel Harris and the entire democratic ticket.

CHARLES E. HUGHES OF NEW YORK

The history of the present campaign in the state of New York does not begin with the nominating conventions of the democratic and republican parties of that state. It really begins with a letter issued by Alton B. Parker, democratic candidate for the presidency, early in the national campaign of 1904. In that letter Judge Parker charged that the republican campaign managers had solicited contributions from the great trusts and insurance combines, and the charge was instantly met by President Roosevelt who, in heated language, declared it to be false and malicious. President Roosevelt challenged proof that such contributions had been solicited.

Then came the famous Armstrong committee investigation into the insurance scandals, and here it was that Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for governor of New York, made his appearance in the field. Mr. Hughes was engaged to take charge of the investigation. During the progress of that investigation official after official of the insurance companies went upon the witness stand and calmly admitted that in 1896, 1900 and 1904 they had contributed largely to the republican national campaign funds. These admissions aroused a national interest and the people were on the tiptoe of expectancy, waiting for George B. Cortelyou and Cornelius Bliss to be called upon the witness stand. It was a most interesting situation.

But like all other investigations conducted under similar circumstances, this one stopped just short of its most interesting and valuable development. Messrs. Cortelyou and Bliss were not put upon the witness stand. Like the famous king of France, who marched ten thousand men to the top of the hill and marched them down again, Mr. Hughes had taken the investigation up to a point where it promised something tangible in the way of revelations, and then gently and quietly backed down.

It was about this time that President Roosevelt made his famous "muck raking" speech. By a peculiar coincidence the gentle subsidence of the Armstrong investigation began just about the same time. And the speech and the subsidence began coincident with the fact that it was up to Mr. Hughes to put Chairman Cortelyou and Treasurer Bliss upon the stand.

The investigation came to a sudden and untimely end insofar as real results were concerned. A few of the minor grafters and beneficiaries of graft were mildly reprimanded.

A few months later the newspaper dispatches credited President Roosevelt with intimating that