

WHERE THE BATTLE IS GOING ON

In 1792 Thomas Jefferson wrote to Lafayette: "Too many of these stock jobbers * * * have come into our legislatures, or, rather, too many of our legislatures have become stock jobbers. * * * However, the voice of the people is beginning to make itself heard."

The voice of the people was heard, and the corruptionists forced to loose their hold. But it was only for a time. What Jefferson said in 1792 could be said with equal truth today, and the stock jobbers are looking to the republican party to continue their hold. That the voice of the people is beginning to make itself heard is evidenced by the returns from Maine, from Vermont, and the reports of political conditions in other states.

JOHN C. HAMM

John C. Hamm, democratic candidate for congress in Wyoming, was born in Pennsylvania in 1858. He graduated at the Kansas state normal in 1882. For a while he taught school and then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1890. For six years he was prosecuting attorney for Uinta county, Wyo. For the past eighteen years Mr. Hamm has resided at Evanston, Wyo.

Mr. Hamm has issued an address to the voters defining his position upon public questions. He pleads for the restoration of "common honesty" in the management of public affairs, and boldly attacks the "unholy alliance established by the republican party in Wyoming to perpetuate itself in power, and the great corporation that induces its poor employes to commit forgery for the purpose of fraudulently acquiring coal lands."

HEARST'S WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

Mr. Hearst's campaign in New York may properly be described as of the "whirlwind" order. He is meeting with fine receptions wherever he speaks, and he is taking the people into his confidence by telling them just what he stands for and just what he will seek to accomplish if elected. The opposition is halting at nothing in its fight against him. All the power of the corporations, the trust magnates, the insurance hoodlums and Wall street speculators is centered against him, and no abuse or vilification seems to be spared by his enemies. Despite these bitter and malicious attacks Mr. Hearst pursues the even tenor of his way. The factors in the opposition to him are causing the common people to rally to his support because they realize that the interests behind Mr. Hughes are inimical to the interests of the people. The opposition has been greatly disconcerted by the results of the rebate case against the New York Central railroad, for it was through Mr. Hearst's efforts that this arrogant corporation was brought to book.

NEBRASKA'S CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT

The usual overwhelming republican majority in the First congressional district of Nebraska seems to be giving way before the forceful campaign that Thomas J. Doyle, the democratic candidate, is making. There are some reasons for hoping that the majority will be completely wiped out on November 6. E. M. Pollard, the republican candidate, was elected to congress on July 18, 1905, at a special election, yet he took \$1,900 as salary for the time between March 4, and July 18, 1905, when he had not even been elected to congress. Many republicans of the district have demanded that he "put it back," but he has failed to do so and offers the plea that he was ignorant of custom and simply signed the papers the congressional paymaster sent him. But since being informed that he had no claim to the money he has neglected to "put it back," thus disproving his claim of ignorance. Mr. Doyle is making a good campaign, and everywhere in the district is receiving assurances of support. The outlook for the redemption of the old First district is doubly encouraging to the people who are demanding honesty in their public officials, and who have set the seal of their disapproval upon every species of political graft.

In the Second district, Gilbert M. Hitchcock is waging a winning fight. The Lincoln Evening News, a republican organ, concedes Mr. Hitchcock's election and says that the democrats will carry Douglas county by 1,500. There are three

counties in this district and it is believed that Mr. Hitchcock will carry every one of them.

In the Third district Judge Guy T. Graves has aroused the people by his merciless expose of the selfish interests that are trying to elect the republican candidate. The people are rallying to his support and the outlook for victory in the district are better than they have been in years.

In the Fourth district J. J. Thomas is making an effective campaign and has the opposition so frightened that it is resorting to every scheme to offset his growing strength.

In the Fifth district R. D. Sutherland, a member of congress for four years, is again a candidate for the honor. He is one of the best campaigners in the west, and his good record while in congress is causing many voters to rally to his support.

In the Sixth district G. L. Shumway is fighting hard. The district covers an immense area of territory, and local conditions are causing the people to forsake party and rally to his support.

Looked at from every standpoint the congressional outlook in Nebraska is especially pleasing to the democrats and populists who have for years been fighting against the special interests that have so long controlled the congressional delegation from Nebraska.

To the democrats and populists of Nebraska or to those of other states The Commoner would say: Don't forget that the work now at hand is to GET THE VOTE TO THE POLLS.

WYOMING

Stephen A. D. Keister, democratic candidate for governor of Wyoming, was born at Huntington, W. Va., March 28, 1865. He attended the public schools at Ashton, W. Va., and later received normal instruction. At the age of sixteen years he qualified for a teacher's certificate of the first grade, and began teaching in the public schools of the state. In 1884 he went to Tipton, Mo., where he followed teaching during the winters and saved his salary to defray his expenses while serving an apprenticeship in pharmacy during his summer vacations. In 1887 he accepted a position in Nevada, Mo., as a registered pharmacist, having passed the state board of pharmacy examination at Kansas City, Mo.

In 1890 Mr. Keister moved to Lander, Wyo., and later engaged in business there and for many years conducted a retail drug store at that place. For three years, from 1894 to 1897, he was postmaster at Lander. In 1898 he was elected a commissioner for Fremont county and served as chairman of the board. In 1900 he was a candidate for member of the legislature and was defeated by twenty-eight votes, the county giving a majority of 375 for the republican state ticket at the same election. He was defeated for mayor of Lander in 1903, and in 1904 was elected to the state senate by a majority of 223 votes out of a total of 1,700, although the majority given Roosevelt in Fremont county at that election was 440.

Mr. Keister was nominated by acclamation and he is making a hard fight with good prospects for success.

IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa, October 29.—Governor Cummins has always had many admirers among the democrats because of his tariff views, but a disposition to temporize which he has this year shown has disgusted tariff reformers generally. Many democrats really believe they will carry Iowa on Tuesday next. Our candidate for governor is particularly strong and no candidate has ever met with better receptions than those that have been given Mr. Porter wherever he has gone.

The entire state ticket is exceptionally strong—every candidate being recognized as a strong champion of democratic principles.

The Midwestern, a Des Moines magazine, referring to the democratic nominee for governor, said:

"Mr. Porter's legislative record is as free from error as the conscience and judgment of a pure and brainy man could make it. He was always at his post and was diligent and painstaking in his duties to the state. He was specially interested in the adoption of laws ameliorating the condition of the miners. He was the author of a law that perfected the frequent payment of

miners' wages and prohibited the operators from holding back earned wages."

JUDGE GUY T. GRAVES

Judge Guy T. Graves is the democratic candidate for congress in the Third congressional district of Nebraska. Judge Graves is paying special attention to the pass issue. While on the bench he has steadfastly refused to use railroad passes. He has been on the bench now six years and during that period has always paid his fare. He is opposed to the pass as a matter of principle.

Judge Graves is a pioneer of Nebraska. He broke sod as a farmer where Pender now stands, became a school teacher, a county superintendent, a lawyer and lastly a judge, and in all these positions he has made good. His friends and neighbors love him for his honest methods and kindly heart. They have known him so long and so favorably that men of all parties are supporting him. Four republican newspapers of the district are supporting him because of the notorious pass-using record of Judge Boyd, the republican candidate. Judge Graves should be elected. He will be elected if the people of the Third district obtain an accurate idea of the situation.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS

Every democratic reader in every state should remember that every vote counts and it might be that his particular vote would have a determining influence upon the election.

One frequently hears during a campaign the statement: "My ballot won't have any bearing on the result, and there is no use in my going to the polls." Men who habitually make this statement forget that they do not stand alone. Public interests have suffered greatly in the past by the stay-at-home vote. One ballot by itself does not greatly count, and yet in the aggregate these stay-at-home ballots would in many cases have changed results. And there have been many instances where even a single ballot might have turned the scale.

Not long ago the St. Louis Republic said that at a municipal election in St. Louis one of the nominees for the city council was elected by a plurality of three votes, out of a total of about 98,000, and these three votes definitely decided the majority of the superior branch of the municipal assembly. These three votes caused a majority of one in the city council; by such a small majority putting the council in sympathy with the mayor and his administration. These three votes practically determined the general working policy of the council.

Commenting upon this fact the Republic said: "At some time in the nation's history one vote might determine the government's policy or the country's destiny. The small plurality of three votes out of 98,000, impresses the value of one ballot and accentuates the duty of patriotism upon every occasion. Every ballot is equal. Every ballot is a unit, which, whether applied or not applied, has some bearing on results."

At this moment these observations are important to the American voters and particularly to voters in those states where repeated republican victories have caused them to lose hope. But there are good reasons for believing that if every opponent of monopoly will do his duty at the polls, victories for the public interests will be won in many districts and states heretofore regarded as republican territory.