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TAFT AND SHERMAN

William H. Taft has been elected president and James J. Sherman has been elected vice president.

At the time The Commoner goes to press the returns are incomplete, but the indications are that Mr. Taft has carried the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Delaware, Illinois, Utah.

Plainly, Mr. Bryan received thousands of republican votes in every section of the country but he lost heavily in many of the larger cities, the democratic vote being cut into in a surprising and unprecedented manner.

In Nebraska, the democrats had a pronounced victory. Mr. Bryan carried the state by, perhaps, 15,000. He carried Lancaster county (the county in which his home is located) by about 1,300; Lancaster is normally republican by 3,000. He carried the city of Lincoln by about 837; Lincoln is normally republican by 1,600. He carried Normal precinct, the precinct in which his home is located, by a vote of more than two to one, although Normal is a republican precinct. Mr. Shallenberger, the democratic nominee for governor in Nebraska, was elected and with him the entire democratic state ticket.

The indications are that the democrats have elected five out of the six candidates for congress in Nebraska. In the First district John A. Maguire defeated Ernest C. Pollard, present congressman. In the Second district Congressman Hitchcock was re-elected. In the Third district, James P. Latta defeated congressman Boyd. In the Fourth district Congressman Hinchshaw (rep.) claims re-election. In the Fifth district Fred W. Ashton defeated Congressman Norris. In the Sixth district W. H. Westover defeated Congressman Kinkaid.

The state ticket elected in Nebraska is as follows:

- For governor, A. C. Shallenberger.
- For lieutenant governor, E. O. Garrett.
- For secretary of state, A. T. Gatewood.
- For auditor of public accounts, W. B. Price.
- For state treasurer, Clarence Mackey.
- For superintendent of public instruction, N. C. Abbott.
- For attorney general, H. B. Fleharty.
- For commissioner of public lands and buildings, W. B. Eastham.
- For railroad commissioner, W. H. Cowgill.

MR. BRYAN ON THE ELECTION

Mr. Bryan's comments upon the recent election will be reserved for the next issue of The Commoner.

A BELATED HONOR

Virginia has just unveiled a monument to John Smith. This tardy recognition of the founder of the American Smith family in no wise adds to the ripe fame of the great pioneer who was brave enough to face every known danger save that which lurked in the demure eyes of Priscilla Mullins. Captain John was neither the first nor the last of his sex to quail before a woman's smile.



LET THE GOOD FIGHT GO ON

MR. BRYAN AT CHICAGO

At the banquet given October 7 to Messrs. Taft and Bryan by the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Judge Taft and Gentlemen: I appreciate the honor of being present on this occasion. I appreciate the generous words of the chairman in introducing me to you. I think that it is a good omen when we can lay aside partisan feeling on an occasion like this and forgetting the things that separate us, remember the things that are more numerous and more important that unite us in the bonds of common citizenship. I think I can see signs of progress in politics. When I first began to run for president (laughter) there were no occasions of this kind. I think I note a larger charity, a broader liberality and a more kindly feeling than has sometimes prevailed in the past. Here the chairman of the representative committees are willing, even in the heat of a campaign, to pause for a moment in the giving out of estimates. Here the treasurers of the respective committees suspend for a moment the investigation of business conditions of those who send in checks. And here, 'two distinguished' citizens at large meet, both uncertain as to which will win. We shall carry away delightful recollections of this occasion, for whatever the election may show, we may remember one occasion when we were treated with equal consideration.

"I am glad to meet at this board one who has been honored by his party with leadership in a great campaign. I am glad to testify to my appreciation of his abilities and his virtues. If I am successful, the victory will be the greater to have won from such, and if I am defeated, the sorrow will be less to have been defeated by such.

"I esteem it an honor to be a guest of this club in this city. This is the city in which I studied for two years when I was preparing for the law. I am better acquainted with Chi-

cago than with any other city, and no one residing within its borders has a larger faith in its future than I have. I am honored to be the guest of a commercial association, for I recognize the importance of commerce.

"Commerce is the second step in material progress. First, it was production, and then exchange. Without exchange production loses much of its value. Those who produce need commerce, and commerce can not exist without production. Commerce is a great moulding force in the world. Commerce has contributed enormously to the world's progress and to mankind's well being. Every step in the development of commerce is an upward step. Commerce is today extending its influence throughout the world and binding people together as they were never before bound. Compare the possibilities of trade with the possibilities of a few centuries ago and we will see in the future the differences. Whenever inventions of importance have been heralded, some one is ready to exclaim that it will deprive somebody of employment, and sometimes the labor-saving machine is condemned because it enables a few to do what it required many to do in the same length of time; but the labor-saving machine is rather a labor multiplying machine.

"The corporation is a step in advance. It enables people to do together what people could not do alone. It relieves those who co-operate from the embarrassments of partisanships and it substitutes larger operations and thus facilitates the work of exporting and no one who has estimated with intelligence the usefulness of the corporation will for one moment think of destroying the power that the corporation gives for co-operative efforts.

"Society in accepting the corporation as an established fact, is proceeding to enact such laws as may be necessary to make the corporations serve the purpose for which they were cre-