

should be in sympathy with the whole people and should be careful to see that the government is not made a private asset in business by any part of the people. In such a government the ballot should be protected so that the voice of the people will be heard and the will of the majority registered with accuracy. In such a government the taxes should be so collected that each one will contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the benefits received under the protection of the government, and the money collected by taxation should be so appropriated that the public weal will be promoted rather than private interests. In such a government equal rights to all and special privileges to none should be the maxim, and the courts should enforce the law without partiality or respect to persons. The aim of such a government should be to encourage each citizen to the highest endeavor by assuring him his equitable share of the total wealth produced—a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of the country.

A square deal in party affairs means that each member of the party shall have his proper influence in shaping the policy of the party. There must be party leaders, but the leader is the man who thinks with the people—not the man who thinks for the people; he must be going in the same direction with the voters and willing to put into effect their thoughts, their wishes and their aspirations. Party government, like the government of the nation, must rest upon the consent of the governed and the party organization must be the servant, not the master of the members of the party. God made man; man made the party, and the party must remain the instrument through which the voter works his will, guards his rights and advances his interests—not his interests at the expense of other's interests, but his interests as his interests are a part of the interests of the whole people. Trickery in the party is as repugnant to a high party ideal as fraud in government is repugnant to a high governmental ideal.—(Mr. Bryan in the Circle Magazine.)

AS TO ELECTORAL VOTE

Will the president of the United States be elected November 3?

He will not. The people in each state will merely choose a set of electors of most of whom they have never heard.

What will the electors do?

They will assemble in their state capitals on the second Monday in January and ballot for president and vice president. Each of these assemblies is called an electoral college. There are as many electoral colleges as there are states. The territories and the District of Columbia have no presidential vote.

Suppose a candidate should die between the November election and the date of the assembling of the electoral college?

The electors would probably receive instructions from a national convention or from recognized party leaders. In 1872, when Greeley, the minority candidate, died after the election, his votes were scattered. Six Georgia electors, for instance, voted for B. Gratz Brown and three for Greeley. The Greeley votes were rejected by congress. Thomas A. Hendricks and Brown divided the votes that had been intended for Greeley.

After the voting what is done?

A certified copy is sent by special messenger to Washington. On the second Wednesday in February congress meets to count the votes and to announce the election.

If there is a dispute over the electoral vote of certain states, as there was in 1876, what is done?

In 1887 congress enacted a law providing that if doubtful returns should be sent in, the one should be received which has the certificate of a state tribunal appointed to canvass the vote—that is, it is left to state authorities to decide whether the electoral votes are cast by electors duly chosen.

How are the number of electors for each state chosen?

Each state has as many as it has senators and representatives.

Does the constitution prescribe how electors must be chosen?

No. It leaves this to the states.

Are they not always voted for on a general ticket?

They happen to be now. But a legislature may provide differently. In 1876 the Colorado legislature chose the state electors. Mr. Thomas Watson said the other day that under

the laws of Georgia if no ticket receives a majority in Georgia the choice of electors is thrown into the legislature. In 1892 Michigan voted on its electors by congressional districts.

How do states sometimes split their electoral votes?

Occasionally a popular elector will receive enough complimentary votes to elect him even if his fellows on the ticket are defeated. Sometimes mistakes in marking ballots will result in a divided electoral vote in a close state.

What determines the date of the national election?

In 1845 congress prescribed that it be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Before that time some of the states held elections on different days.

Does a plurality in the electoral colleges elect?

No. The constitution provides that if no candidate shall receive a majority of the electoral votes the election shall be thrown into the house, the three highest candidates only being voted on.

How does the house vote?

It votes by states, a majority of the members from each state casting its vote.

Has an election ever been thrown into the house?

Yes, twice. In 1800, when Jefferson was elected, and in 1824, when John Quincy Adams became president.

Can a man be elected president by a minority of the popular votes?

Yes. In 1824 Andrew Jackson had a plurality of 50,000 over J. Q. Adams, and in 1888 Grover Cleveland had a plurality of nearly 100,000 over Benjamin Harrison.

Is there any justification for election by states rather than by direct popular vote?

Yes. Election by states is probably fairer to the country as a whole. Otherwise some limited section of the country would acquire undue influence. Thus the manufacturing state of Pennsylvania may give as huge a republican vote as it pleases, but it can deliver only thirty-four electoral votes. Under the present system no president can be chosen who has not supporters in about half the states of the union.—Kansas City Star.

COUNT TOLSTOY

Ryerson W. Jennings of Philadelphia wrote to Count Tolstoy asking his views upon Mr. Bryan's candidacy. The New York papers print the following reply:

"Yasnaya Polyana, Tula Government, Russia. Dear Mr. Ryerson Jennings: In answer to your letter of August 24 I can sincerely say that I wish Mr. Bryan success in his candidature to the presidency of the United States. From my standpoint, repudiating as it does all coercive government, I naturally can not acquiesce with the position of a president of a republic, but since such functions still exist, it is obviously best they should be occupied by individuals worthy of confidence. Mr. Bryan I greatly respect and sympathize with, and know that the basis of his activity is kindred to mine, in his sympathy with the interests of the working masses, his anti-militarism and his recognition of the fallacies produced by capitalism. I do not know but hope Mr. Bryan will stand for land reform according to the single tax system of Henry George, which I regard as being at the present time of the most insistent necessity, and which every progressive reformer should place to the fore. Yours faithfully, "September 28, 1908. LEO TOLSTOY."

A LOSS TO THE WEST

The recent death of Alfred Darlow of Omaha was a distinct loss to the west. For twenty years Mr. Darlow had devoted his energies and his talents to advertising the boundless resources of the west, and no man was better equipped than he. With Darlow the studying of the possibilities of the west was a passion. Combining rare literary talent with a keen knowledge of business, he was able to command the attention of the best publications, and in this way put his work before the largest number of possible investors. As a newspaper man and as an advertiser he stood in the front rank, and probably no other man of similar position in the country was better liked or could command equal attention. Quiet and unassuming in his personal deportment, he was quick and incisive in his business affairs; generous to a fault, he hated sham and hypocrisy and exposed them relentlessly. No man has done more than Mr. Darlow to remove the impression from the popular mind that the west is a land of cactus, Indians, sagebrush and desert and make it

known for what it is—the richest, greatest, most prosperous and most hopeful portion of this great republic, as well as of the world. The west owes a distinct obligation to the memory of Alfred Darlow.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

The following correspondence explains itself:

Chickasha, Okla., October 14, 1908.—Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Mr. Bryan: We, the old soldiers of the blue and the gray, having formed ourselves into a Bryan and Kern club, herewith send you greetings, together with the roster of our club. You will note that we represent eighteen different states.

In our young and vigorous manhood, we had the courage to battle for our convictions in a war of bloodshed and carnage, although almost a half century has passed and our locks are now frosted with time; yet we possess the same trait of character that prompted us then and are again engaged in a warfare, not of destruction and carnage, not with sword and bayonet, but with reason and the ballot.

Our faith in you as a leader doth not wane, and with confidence we look forward to the final charge on the third day of November and expect to plant our banner of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, with the battle cry of "Let the People Rule," within the ramparts of predatory wealth and monopoly's redoubt.

Yours very truly,
G. G. BUCHANNAN, Secretary.
J. F. BISHOP, Chairman.

Roster of Veteran Bryan and Kern club, composed of the blue and the gray, ninety strong represent seventy-five regiments and eighteen states.

J. F. Bishop, 57th Indiana, president; G. A. Buchanan, secretary, South Carolina sharpshooters.

B. B. Boswell, 9th La.; J. T. Hill, 1st S. C.; H. L. Grigsby, 8th S. C.; I. Stewart, Brigade; James Parker, 9th Tex.; J. W. Morris, 31st Tex.; F. M. Jager, 3rd Mo.; R. F. Kemp, 4th Minn.; T. W. Kelly, 10th Kans.; J. W. Welborne, 5th Mo.; S. G. Wilson, 1st Miss.; J. H. Kniss, 88th Ind.; D. M. Ely, 33rd Va.; W. H. Alexander, 2nd Cherokee; L. S. McCoy, 2nd Ark.; J. R. Gillispie, For. Escort; William Johnson, 20th Tex.; Henry Webber, 1st Ill.; J. D. Vance, 2nd Tenn.; R. T. Joung, 2nd Miss.; M. M. Robers, 1st Miss.; Jack Gray, 4th Tex.; Captain Ferrell, 4th Mo.; J. H. Norton, Scouts, Tenn.; G. W. Wagner, 2nd Tenn.; John Davis, 2nd Tex.; E. H. Jordan, 4th Tenn.; Jack Hale, 18th Va.; W. W. Beatty, 8th Mo.; Ben Scott, —Mo.; J. D. Morris, 10th Tex.; J. W. Wagner, 2nd Mo.; J. C. Smith, 16th Tenn.; J. M. Wallace, 9th Tex.; J. L. Cook, 17th Tenn.; D. B. Sheppard, 19th Tex.; D. D. Dawson, 14th Tex.; V. M. White, 24th Tex.; J. F. Ellis, 3rd Ala.; J. W. Hughes, 13th Ark.; D. P. Smith, 8th Ga.; J. F. Bonhart, 139th Ind.; G. F. Elliott, 21st Ill.; W. McEwen, 16th Tenn.; C. A. Edwards, 5th Tenn.; J. B. Johnson, 18th Miss.; M. H. Duke, 8th Miss.; J. G. Cowan, 34th Tex.; T. M. Record, 18th Tex.; W. C. King, 5th Fla.; S. F. Neville, 3rd Mo.; J. W. Bailey, 2nd Miss.; John H. Jobes, 21st Tenn.; Ike Cloud, 2nd Mo.; G. L. Friend, 2nd Miss.; W. J. Johnson 23rd Tex.; J. S. Downs, 24th Ala.; W. S. Kilgore, 9th Ga.; G. G. Buchanan, Sharpshooters; John Hall, 2nd Tenn.; Jack English, 1st Miss.; J. H. Clark, 4th Miss.; J. M. Mitchell, 9th Tex.; W. H. Gillum, 4th Miss.; John Powell, 6th Tenn.; J. B. Forrester, 7th Tex.; G. L. Powell, 2nd Ga.; J. R. Owsley, 13th Ark.; J. C. Lindsay, 9th Ky.; J. B. Freeman, 7th Tex.; J. W. Fuller, 46th Ga.; Thomas Seale, 13th Miss.; George A. Hony, 3rd Mo.; E. Lemore, 19th Tenn.; L. C. Linn, 3rd Ky.; J. F. Bond, 38th Va.; J. N. Jones, 4th Ark.; H. P. Duncan, 51st Tenn.; W. H. Douglas, 48th Iowa; James Jones, 9th Ky.; A. B. Alexander, 1st Tex.; Joe Chiver, 4th Ky.; J. P. Simmons, 19th S. C.; J. C. Saylor, 3rd Miss.; H. B. Linton, 6th Iowa; E. C. Fitch, 23rd N. Y.; D. S. Reynolds, 4th Tenn.; T. Elliott, 21st Ill.

OUR PARTY'S IDEAL

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.—From Mr. Bryan's Speech of Acceptance.