

If the price of agricultural products is affected by the tariff, as republican speakers and writers have claimed, then every farmer in the United States should vote the democratic ticket this fall.

JAMES D. PHELAN

James D. Phelan, of San Francisco, has been nominated by the democratic party of California for the United States senate. California, many years ago, sent a democratic senator to Washington in the person of Stephen M. White, who won considerable distinction, and after his retirement the legislature gave to Mr. Phelan its complimentary vote in 1899.

Mr. Phelan has been an active and aggressive supporter of democratic principles and candidates, and was especially prominent in his early advocacy of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson.

California is normally republican, but the president's policies and achievements have appealed to the patriotic instincts of all voters and the nomination of Mr. Phelan gives to the people of California an opportunity to select a United States senator who is in entire accord with the policies of President Wilson. Mr. Phelan's own record of achievement in securing progressive reforms entitles him to the support of democrats and independent progressive voters who approve of the policies of the present national administration.

Mr. Phelan has served three terms as mayor of San Francisco. His activities as mayor attracted national attention on account of his overthrow of the corrupt political boss and the securing by him of a number of progressive reforms. He successfully inaugurated a new charter for the city, which made public ownership of public utilities its cornerstone and by reason of his work the city now owns an extensive system of street railroads, and successfully operates them.

His ability, integrity, and public spiritedness have been many times recognized by his selection to places of honor and trust, such as president of the relief and Red Cross committee after the disaster in San Francisco in 1906, California commissioner to the world's fair at Chicago, regent of the University of California, and his prominent part in the prosecution for municipal bribery in 1907. His democracy and humanitarianism are broad and he has believed from his earliest years in a government of the people and for the people.

Ex-Mayor Phelan has every necessary qualification to make a successful public servant, and his election would not only strengthen the administration forces in the United States senate, but he would be of great service to the state which he would worthily represent.

W. J. BRYAN.

NEBRASKA'S STRONG TICKET

The Nebraska democracy selected from its many candidates at the recent primaries a strong state and congressional ticket. The state ticket is composed of men who are well known throughout the state, and the records they have made as public servants, and their well known qualifications for the positions to which they aspire should insure their election in November.

Congressmen Maguire, Lobeck, and Stephens have been renominated in their respective districts. Rhodes, Shallenberger, and Taylor nominated in the other three districts, give to Nebraska a democratic congressional ticket that ought to appeal to all democratic and all independent progressive voters. The three democratic congressmen from Nebraska gave their active support to all of the administration bills and policies, and the entire democratic congressional ticket, if elected this year, will give to President Wilson six congressmen from Nebraska who will not only uphold the democratic measures already enacted, but will assist President Wilson in carrying out the remainder of the administration program. If the splendid record of achievement by the national administration meets the approval of the people of Nebraska, they should support the men at the polls who not only helped make the record, but who are

needed to maintain the advanced position taken by President Wilson.

The Nebraska democratic state and congressional tickets are published on another page of this issue.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

Following is a brief biographical sketch of Thomas Watt Gregory, recently appointed attorney-general by President Wilson:

Thomas Watt Gregory was born November 6, 1861, in the little village of Crawfordsville, in Lowndes county, state of Mississippi, a few miles from the Alabama line. His father was Dr. Francis Robert Gregory, who was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and educated at Emory and Henry college in southwestern Virginia. Dr. Gregory was a physician, also entered the Confederate army as a captain, served in the 35th Mississippi, and died shortly after the battle of Corinth. His mother was Mary Cornelia Watt, of Columbia, South Carolina. Both families were of English, Scotch and Irish blood.

The subject of this sketch, being left at a tender age as the only child of a widow, grew up in the family of his maternal grandfather, Major Thomas Watt, who was a planter of prominence in Oktibbeha county, Mississippi.

At the close of the war, Major Watt sold his large plantation and moved to Starkville, Mississippi, and lived there a few years, and then purchased a plantation in what is now Clay county, Mississippi. A few years later he sold this plantation and moved to the town of West Point, where young Gregory grew to manhood. He attended the village school, participated in the village sports, learned to swim in the Tombigbee river, hunted and fished along the banks of its tributaries, and grew up living an outdoor life, of which he has always been extremely fond. He belonged to the village debating society, and took an active part in its proceedings. At the age of fifteen he went to a boarding school at Culleoka, in Maury county, Tennessee, and there prepared for college. In 1881 he entered the southwestern Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tennessee, and finished the course in 1883, being the first student ever graduated from that institution in two years, winning the orator's medal and other honors. The following year he was a special student at the University of Virginia, where he won the Jefferson debaters' medal. In the fall of 1884, he went west and located at Austin, Texas, graduating from the University of Texas law department in 1885, and beginning the practice of law in Austin in the fall of the same year. Up to 1900 he practiced alone, when he formed a partnership with R. L. Batts under the firm name of Gregory and Batts, and in 1908 Judge W. L. Brooks retired from the bench and entered the firm, and the firm name became Gregory, Batts and Brooks. He was a regent of the University of Texas for eight years, and declined the appointment of assistant attorney-general of Texas in 1892, and appointment to the state bench in 1896. He was one of the trustees of the Austin Presbyterian theological seminary, and has taken an active interest in educational and church affairs. He was married to Miss Julia Nalle, of Austin, on February 22, 1893, and has four children: Jane Gregory, aged twenty, who graduated last spring from the University of Texas; T. W. Gregory, Jr., now seventeen years old and preparing for college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey; Nalle Gregory, fifteen years old, now a student at Shenandoah military academy, Winchester, Virginia; and Cornelia Gregory, aged seven.

Mr. Gregory has never been a candidate for any office, but has taken an active interest in almost all the political contests which have taken place in Texas during the last thirty years. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in St. Louis in 1904, and represented his state in committee on credentials. He was

a delegate from the state at large to the Baltimore convention, and was one of its vice-presidents. He has always maintained that the duties of a private citizen are as onerous as those of the public servant, and that the duty of actively participating in the discussion of political questions and in attempting their solution cannot be properly avoided by any man. His life has been that of a lawyer and he is known as such. The firm of Gregory and Batts was especially employed by the state of Texas to prosecute its great suit against the Waters-Pierce oil company, a part of the Standard Oil trust, and recovered a judgment forfeiting the right of this corporation to do business in Texas, winding up its affairs through the instrumentality of a state receiver, selling out its entire plant and rendering a judgment for penalties in favor of the state for a little less than \$2,000,000. This judgment for penalties is believed to be the largest ever sustained in the United States or perhaps elsewhere, was collected and the money paid into the treasury of the state after the case had been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States. By utilizing this fund the state tax for the following year was reduced to about five cents on the hundred dollars. The firm represented the state in various other suits brought to enforce the state anti-trust law, and is one of the best known in the entire southwest.

Mr. Gregory was a very ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson, and actively supported him in the organization of his forces in the state of Texas and in the long drawn out contest at Baltimore.

Shortly after the inauguration, Mr. Gregory was offered the position of special counsel to the government and put in charge of the New England transportation problem; and for the last sixteen months has devoted himself to the affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company, resulting in a settlement of that controversy without suit and to the satisfaction of the attorney general and the president.

J. E. Kelley, a director of the Farmers' Co-operative association of South Dakota, recently made an investigation of the charge that the Argentina corn that came to this country under the present tariff law had pushed down the price of that cereal for last year's crop. He gives as the result of his inquiry that the slump in prices was due to the American grain gamblers and speculators. The figures he cites show that under the normal conditions that existed previous to the war the spread in price between New York and Liverpool was 10 cents a bushel, whereas until the last of the crop got out of the hands of the farmers, the difference was almost 20 cents. From November 25 last until May 15, when the great bulk of the crop was handled, corn was at practically the same price at Liverpool, whereas the price rose in this country 10 cents a bushel as the corn came off the farms. Intelligent farmers will accept this proof rather than the unattested statements of republicans who are claiming the tariff was at fault.

The object of a high tariff, as frankly stated by its supporters, is to bar foreign made goods from sale in this country and to permit American manufacturers to supply the entire demand. As the price which an American who buys a foreign-made article must pay consists of its cost in the markets abroad plus the tariff, the higher the tariff the higher the price. As this article comes in competition with similar goods made here, the price at which it sells determines the price at which the home-made article sells, unless there is sufficient competition among home manufacturers to control the price. American industry is so highly organized now that there is little competition among American manufacturers. Hence a high tariff means a high price. Just remember this when some republican campaign orator comes around asking your support for his propaganda of raising the tariff.