

The Ohio Campaign

Below will be found a letter to The Commoner from Governor John M. Cox, of Ohio. Governor Cox states the issues between the political parties in the Ohio contest and shows conclusively that the democratic party on its record during the past two years is entitled to the vote of every democrat and independent voter in Ohio who believes in the rule of the people. Governor Cox is a candidate for re-election and his record of achievement during his administration should insure not only the re-election of himself by a handsome majority, but the election of the whole democratic ticket, and thus prevent the possibility of any backward step being taken.

W. J. BRYAN.

Governor Cox's letter follows:

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11. The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.:—The election this fall in Ohio will be for the purposes of filling state offices, including the governorship, the selection of a United States senator, twenty-two representatives in the lower house of congress, and the county officers of the various counties. It will therefore be seen that this is by no means an off year in Ohio politics. The three major parties,—democratic, republican and progressive—have nominated both state and congressional tickets. The socialists have nominated a state ticket, and in some instances candidates for congress. The prohibitionists endorsed the progressive ticket. The issue, so far as the democrats are concerned, is the progressive legislation enacted by the last general assembly. This legislation includes a compulsory workmen's compensation law, a state road building program, a modern tax law, a complete and modern school code, a mothers' pension act, and a number of other progressive enactments. The republican platform is a straddle upon the temperance question, a condemnation of the state highway department, with a promise to abolish that modern method of securing universal good roads; opposition to the tax law, a revision of the workmen's compensation law, and condemnation of practically everything progressive adopted by the democrats. The progressive platform does not oppose generally the laws enacted under this administration. So, reduced to its last analysis, we have a contest for the continuance of the human and regulatory enactments of a democratic administration.

The democratic party enters upon the campaign with practically a solid democratic following. I say practically, because there is the usual opposition within the party of disappointed office seekers and those who have been unable to control the party in their own selfish interests. In addition to the regular democracy of the state, the administration is supported by a large number of independent voters, especially among the working classes, who favor the workmen's compensation law. In addition to this, numbers of republicans, grown weary of the control of the party by the reactionary bunch, which has for years held a tight grip upon the party of this state, have volunteered their support to the democrats. It is therefore evident that we shall again triumph at the polls this fall.

The democratic party, through its platform, goes on record as opposing at this time any further extensive legislation, and urges a short session only of the next general assembly.

But the success of the new laws, of course, depends much on their proper enforcement. With a hostile administration, the workmen's compensation law, now known to be so beneficial to the working men of this state, would easily be rendered useless; our school code would become a travesty; the tax law would be so amended that tax dodgers would again escape. Regulation of saloons would be unknown. The whole regime of state house graft would unquestionably be inaugurated, because the defeat of the democratic party would bring into power the identical group which thrived in the balmy days of political corruption in this state.

JAMES M. COX.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BILL

The conference report on the federal trade commission bill, as finally agreed to in the senate, September 8, by a vote of 43 to 5, will be printed in full in the next issue of The Commoner. This is an act to create an interstate trade commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

TIMOTHY S. HOGAN

The democrats of Ohio have nominated Timothy S. Hogan as their candidate for United States senator. Mr. Hogan as attorney general of Ohio demonstrated his ability as a lawyer, his loyalty to the people's interests, and his trustworthiness as a public official. Attorney General Hogan has all the necessary qualifications to give the people of Ohio another able, efficient, and thoroughly democratic servant in the United States senate. The democratic press bureau of Ohio has issued a statement in connection with Attorney General Hogan's campaign for the senate that ought to be read by every voter in Ohio and will be of interest to democrats throughout the country who want to learn of the character and qualifications of the men who are being offered by the democrats to the voters as their representatives in the United States senate. The quotation from one of Mr. Hogan's recent speeches appearing in the press bureau statement stamps him as a man with a big heart that beats for humanity. His election to the United States senate will give President Wilson one more able supporter of his policies and will give the people of Ohio a valuable public servant.

W. J. BRYAN.

The press bureau statement is reproduced below.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11. The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.:—The fact that Timothy S. Hogan is the democratic candidate for United States senator from Ohio illustrates, in a striking manner, one of the many great reforms which have been accomplished in our system of government. Mr. Hogan was nominated at a direct primary; he will be elected by the votes of the people of the state, not by the legislature. Timothy S. Hogan is essentially a commoner, a man of the people, and when elected to the senate he will represent and be answerable to the people only.

Mr. Hogan is conceded to be the ablest lawyer who has ever held the position of attorney general in Ohio. In his four years in that office he has cleared the state of Ohio of corruption, extravagance and inefficiency, and made it certain that the laws of the state are alive, capable of enforcement, and that they would be enforced uniformly without fear or favor, and with absolute disregard of persons or politics. In his campaign for attorney general and his campaign for United States senator, Mr. Hogan is bringing home to the people the fact that just now in public affairs, both of the state and of the nation, we are beginning to reap the fruits of the fight begun by Mr. Bryan in 1896. When the fight was begun at that time Mr. Hogan was on the right side, and in every campaign spoke forcefully and courageously in advocating the principles advanced by Mr. Bryan, principles which at that time were treated with scorn and derision by republicans, and unfortunately by some short-sighted democrats, and which today are embraced by the republicans in their party platforms.

Mr. Hogan still advocates the principles of Mr. Bryan, and shows that now, as then, they lead to the end which should be desired by all true men; that is, absolute purity in public life; absolute fairness in government, an equal chance to everyone, and the government administered for the benefit of all and not for the favored few.

Mr. Hogan said in his speech before the demostaunch support of President Wilson. He endorses the president and each and every principle advocated by him. There is no exception. He believes in the president. He says openly and at all times that he endorses everything President Wilson has done, and that if he is elected he will stand by and support the president in all of his policies; and the people of Ohio know that when Timothy S. Hogan says this it means that no matter what problems may be before us in this country, Timothy S. Hogan will, at all times, be found supporting our president, with all the power that he has.

Mr. Hogan said, in his speech before the democratic state convention held at Columbus on August 25th, 1914:

"A few months ago some of our republican brethren were disposed to criticize the foreign policy of President Wilson, but a little time only was needed to vindicate the wisdom of the national administration. As you travel about the state on every hand you hear words of commendation for the president's foreign policy. While the streams of Europe are stained with

human blood, while the great kingdoms of that continent are warring with each other, while two vast armies with a million men on either side are face to face today on the plains of Waterloo, the American nations are enjoying the blessings of peace, and the United States establishing healthy commercial and business relations with South American countries. I hazard the assertion that down in the bottom of his heart, every citizen of this country, regardless of his political belief, thanks God today that the chief executive of this nation is Woodrow Wilson.

"The domestic policy of the administration has been equally wise, sound and patriotic. It has demonstrated that this government is for the favor of all—not for the benefit of the few."

One of the fine things about the Ohio campaign is the close and cordial relation existing between the candidate for governor, James M. Cox, and the candidate for United States senator, Mr. Hogan. Governor Cox has been the most progressive governor the state has ever had; in one term he has embodied into the statute law of Ohio measures and reforms which the republican party had been promising for fifty years. Of course, he could not do this without making enemies, especially of the interests, and the interests are attacking him in all the subtle and devious ways which are so well known to them.

Mr. Hogan stands squarely with the governor; supports him in everything he has done, and makes it plain that Governor Cox is the friend and champion of the people. The governor and Mr. Hogan are close personal friends, and the campaign they are waging may well be said to be a joint battle on behalf of the people of the state of Ohio. If Timothy S. Hogan is elected as United States senator, the state of Ohio will have another member who is the equal of any man who has ever represented this state in that branch of the government.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS BUREAU.

REDUCING WEIGHT

Innumerable remedies have been proposed for the reduction of one's weight. The Commoner ventures to propose a simple method by which anyone may, without expense and without injury to health, regulate his or her weight.

First: Let the person decide, with the advice of a physician, what weight is desirable;

Second: Secure a pair of scales and keep them in the bath room or bed room;

Third: Ascertain present weight, without clothing, and then gradually reduce the quantity of food eaten—not of any particular kind but of all kinds—taking off a small amount of weight each day.

There is an amount of food, to be determined by experiment, which will maintain the body at any given weight. A larger quantity will increase the weight, and a smaller quantity will reduce the weight.

This remedy is easily applied and is not accompanied by the dangers that one incurs in the attempt to exclude certain kinds of food.

Dieting—that is, avoidance of certain kinds of food—may invite disease, while it assists in the reduction of weight. The "unbalanced ration" is not desirable, whereas, the body will not suffer from a reduction of the quantity of food to the extent necessary to cause a gradual reduction of weight.

When the desired weight is attained, the regulation of the quantity of food is not difficult. The scales serve as a physical conscience and tell you what you ought to do in the matter of eating.

The above remedy is founded upon medical advice and is supported by experience.

Eighteen years ago the democratic exposition of the quantitative theory of money was ridiculed as economically unsound. When party orators said that the remedy for hard times was a greater volume of money for the use of business they were jeered at as supporters of a school-boy theory of finance. In June, 1899, the volume of money in the United States was a trifle less than two billion dollars. It has increased each year since then, and on July 1, 1914, it was nearly three and one-half billions. With the approval of even the most conservative financiers a law was recently passed that still further increases this amount at the discretion of a federal reserve board. What was once denounced as a fanatic's dream has become a recognized principle of finance. A once-flouted theory has become a principle of action. The democrats who made the great fight of 1896 have received a splendid vindication.