

ways, the Jews would destroy him. It was a pitiable moment in the life of the man who was afterward to repent of his folly in the consecration and sacrifice of his life to a just cause.

That Richard L. Metcalfe, who has battled so nobly in the past for the great principles of democracy, should desert the flag at a time when he is most needed, must be a matter of sorrow that will find an echo in the hearts of thousands of Nebraska democrats. That he would allow his gaze for a moment to turn to the flesh pots of Egypt, while his former chief is fighting the greatest battle of his long and eventful career against the hosts of Mammon's greed, is beyond comprehension. But that he would add more perfidy to such action by joining these forces seems incredible. As he hypocritically lauds our great president and condemns Mr. Bryan he ignobly bears his soul to the light in the following words:

"Reverting to the Nebraska situation, I expect Senator Hitchcock to become a stalwart administration man. So far as principles are concerned there is little difference between the president and the senator. I expect the Nebraska federal offices to soon be filled by faithful Hitchcock men, or at least by men to whom he is willing to give his endorsement."

If other indictments were needed to condemn Mr. Metcalfe's inconsistency this is the last straw. Senator Hitchcock has been the most persistent enemy the administration has had, professing to be its friend he has fought the president on nearly all the progressive principles he stood for. On the other hand Mr. Bryan is today and has been throughout a consistent friend and co-laborer with the president, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of the Wall street controlled newspapers of the east and those who are influenced by such glaring falsehoods as are given publicity through these mediums of news distribution.

It is a democratic prerogative that men may differ in methods of procedure on fundamental principles of democracy. It is his right and he should be respected in that right. But when he deliberately deserts the standard, when he weakly turns and flees because of the fear of popular feeling or other selfish reason, there can be no excuse, and Richard L. Metcalfe stands convicted of a most unnatural violation of the very principles for which he has so long been a guiding star in the democratic firmament.—Fred C. Ayres, in Holbrook (Neb.) Observer.

GOV. WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS

[From the San Francisco Star, July 24, 1915.]

Governor Walsh's address at the Massachusetts Day exercises at the exposition, last Monday, was far more than a "good speech"—as good speeches go. He spoke for his state and to California, and in praise of both states; and that was well. But at times he spoke for America and for humanity. For example:

"The real purpose of this exposition must not be lost sight of. It is to let the various governments of the world know what is being done by other people and other governments for and by mankind.

"I want to think of this exposition not merely as a display of wealth, of the artistic greatness, of the intellectual advancement, of nations and people, but rather as an indication of the friendly rivalry between the governments of the world to indicate the progress of their people.

"For what purpose, after all, do governments exist? Certainly not merely to add to the wealth of the few or the advancement of another few, or even the establishment and

BRITISH INCOME TAXPAYERS

(Commercial Attache A. H. Baldwin, London, May 5.)

It is probable that the total number of income taxpayers in Great Britain is somewhat under 1,000,000, many workmen escaping payment of the tax because of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record of individual earnings. Last year there were 709,356 assessments on individuals with incomes between £160 and £10,000 (780 and \$48,665) and 390 whose incomes exceeded the latter figure, the gross income of the 709,746 individuals being \$1,228,226,600. Classified by incomes these taxpayers numbered:

Income.	Number of assessments	Gross amount of income
\$780 to \$975.....	257,499	\$230,059,500
\$975 to \$1,460.....	237,434	286,987,400
\$1,460 to \$1,945.....	85,557	147,357,500
\$1,945 to \$2,435.....	46,063	102,762,600
\$2,435 to \$2,920.....	23,411	63,537,800
\$2,920 to \$3,405.....	13,383	42,772,100
\$3,405 to \$3,895.....	10,250	37,844,200
\$3,895 to \$4,380.....	5,779	23,988,100
\$4,380 to \$4,865.....	7,445	35,199,100
\$4,865 to \$9,735.....	16,363	110,137,900
\$9,735 to \$14,600.....	3,381	40,748,000
\$14,600 to \$19,465.....	1,231	20,916,800
\$19,465 to \$24,330.....	678	15,155,100
\$24,330 to \$48,665.....	882	30,320,100
\$48,665 and over.....	390	40,440,400

The foregoing schedule does not indicate the returns made by 55,949 firms nor the returns on incomes of public companies and local authorities.

Great Britain's Rate of Taxation

For the coming year the tax on unearned incomes stands at 2s. 6d. in the pound sterling (0.60 in each \$4.8665, or 12.3 per cent) and on earned incomes at 1s. 6d. (\$0.36, or 7.4 per cent).

[With reference to the levying of the income tax in the United Kingdom, the Statesman's Yearbook for

1914 says: "Earned income, where the total income did not exceed £2,000 (\$9,735), was taxed in 1908-9 at 9d. in the pound sterling (18 cents in each \$4,8665 of income, or 3.7 per cent; in other cases the tax was 12d. in the pound sterling (24 cents, or 5 per cent). From 1909-10 earned income, if the total does not exceed £2,000, is taxed at the rate of 9d., and between £2,000 and £3,000 (\$9,735 and \$14,600) at 12d., and unearned income at 14d. (28 cents, or 5.86 per cent) in the pound sterling. A supertax is levied on incomes over £5,000 (\$24,330) a year of 6d. in the pound (12 cents, or 2.5 per cent) on amounts by which incomes

exceed £3,000. An abatement of the tax on £10 (\$48.65) of income for each child living and under 16 years of age is allowed in the case of incomes under £500 (\$2,435.)"

The bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Washington, will loan to those interested a newspaper clipping, based on a memorandum of the British secretary of the inland revenue, in which the deductions to be made for income taxes from certain classes of dividends and interest payments are set forth with some detail.]—Washington Post.

perpetuation of an educated or ruling class.

"The really great purpose for which a government exists we must never lose sight of—it is to reduce to a minimum the misery and poverty, sufferings and distress mankind is heir to, and that government is the greatest which contributes most to the happiness, the welfare and the prosperity of all its people."

It is worth while to say such things on Massachusetts Day and on every other day; to say them and weigh the words and the ideas. And then Governor Walsh spoke with pardonable pride of the Massachusetts educational and public health exhibit, saying:

"As I looked upon it I could not help but feel that here was positive evidence of a great state government manifesting its concern about the special thought and attention and consideration to health, strength and vitality, and to the intellectual advancement and progress of its people.

"What more, tell me, than health, social welfare or education makes for the happiness, the well-being and the prosperity of the human race?"

Evidently, Governor Walsh has a democratic head and a democratic heart. And of the Bay state he said that "if Massachusetts represents anything, it represents the mother of all our commonwealths, the birthplace of free government. Who dares compare the arts and crafts and handicraft of man with the blessings and privileges of free government?" He referred with pride to the fact that a son of Massachusetts, John Hancock, was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence, and continued in these eloquent words:

"Oh, the bravery of those signers,

for they knew full well that they were signing their own death warrant if they failed in their purpose of establishing a government of the people, for the people, by the people!

"But we must go back of Liberty Bell—indeed of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—to Massachusetts once more, to know the beginning of the story which the Liberty Bell rings out.

"It was in Massachusetts, at Concord and Lexington, that the little flame was started that kindled the flame that finally set the whole world burning. The Middlesex farmers of Massachusetts, as Emerson has wisely and aptly said, fired a shot heard around the world and the echoes of it are still ringing in South America, in the wastes of Asia, in Europe and all over the world.

"That tremendous fact must never be lost sight of, for, from the wrath and resistance, the bravery and the courage of those Middlesex farmers of Massachusetts on that memorable 19th of April in 1775, sprang all those changes and revolutions that have altered the aspirations and directed the energies of mankind.

"I shall take back to Massachusetts and her people this message: 'That they have not sold their lives until they see this great exposition. I shall tell them, with pride, of your hospitality, of your industry, and of your patriotism, and I feel confident that, just as the opening of this great Panama canal has brought Massachusetts Bay nearer to the waters of the Golden Gate, so this day has brought the hearts of the people of Massachusetts and California closer and nearer than ever before.

"May I hope that we may both, as a result of our co-operation in this

great enterprise, hereafter become rivals, not in our numbers or our wealth, or our arts and crafts, but in the extent and value of our efforts, our sacrifices and our services, to keep strong and united the United States of America, and to preserve and perpetuate the liberties and the blessings here guaranteed to the liberty loving people of the world."

ONE CLASS BENEFITED BY SALOONS

I have a friend who lectures on temperance. He is more dramatic than some of us. At one point in his lectures he takes out his gold watch, and holding it toward his audience, says, "I will give this watch to anyone present who will arise and tell me one class of people in this world that has ever been benefited by the saloon."

He made that offer all over this country, and no one ever took it up, until one day out in Iowa, a gentleman stood and said, "I think I can tell you one class."

"What's that?"

"The undertaker."

My friend was about to unchain his watch and hand it over, when an old man arose, and said: Hold on! Before you give away that watch, allow me to say that I have been the undertaker in this community for thirty-five years, and I have buried a great many of that kind of people; but whenever I am called upon to lay away an old soak or any member of his family, I always know it's a charity job; that I shall never get my money. I should be thirty-five thousand dollars better off today if I had never had to bury one such case."—"Dry or Die."

It's often the odd persons who try to get even.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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