

DEMOCRACY VERSUS FREE DELIVERY.

Rejected Beneficial Measures and Enacted Disastrous Legislation.

A Trinity of Beneficent Republican Laws—Free Homesteads—National Irrigation—Free Delivery.

The Democratic party has gone on record as having strenuously opposed establishment of rural free delivery service, on the ground that it was absolutely impracticable and too expensive to meet Democratic approbation. Yet the only time this same Democratic party has held the reins of power during the past forty-five years, it increased the national debt at the rate of half a million dollars a day during its entire term of office, and each day we lost a half million dollars in foreign trade. The value of farm products decreased more than five hundred million dollars.

Disastrous Democratic Regime.
The business of this nation, in two months after the enactment of the Wilson law decreased six per cent. Banks closed their doors, business houses assigned, the balance of trade was against us. We had deserted mills, smokeless factories, silent machinery. We had tramps and beggars and industrial armies and starving women and children. In the midst of plenty, with beautiful crops rotting unharvested in the fields, at a million heartstones sat famine, pitiless and cruel! It shut the door of industry and clothed labor in rags.

It fought under the dishonored banner of free silver. It subscribed to the driving stupidity that a nation can create values by law, that the government could stamp a lie upon fifty cents worth of silver and make it a dollar. It opposed keeping our flag in the Orient and advocated that it be lowered in retreat and trailed in the dust of dishonor. And yet this same party which has not learned anything or forgotten anything in fifty years, opposed the extension of the rural free delivery service on the ground of expense.

People Coming into Their Own.
At least 99 per cent of our people are so situated as to be served successfully by the rural delivery service. They and their fathers have been the pioneers of this country, in blazing the trail of civilization and in subjugating the land for the benefit of all the people. They are the legitimate heirs to all the benefits this government can legally and consistently bestow upon them. They are the natural beneficiaries of three of the greatest pieces of Republican legislation known to recent American history—that trinity of laws looking toward the creation and development of homes on the public domain.

tion law, and the establishment of a rural free delivery. Each and all of these have been fought by the Democratic party and in after years two of these measures have been claimed by that party as its offspring. It is more than probable that before the expiration of another fifty years, the Democratic party will claim the credit for having established rural free delivery.

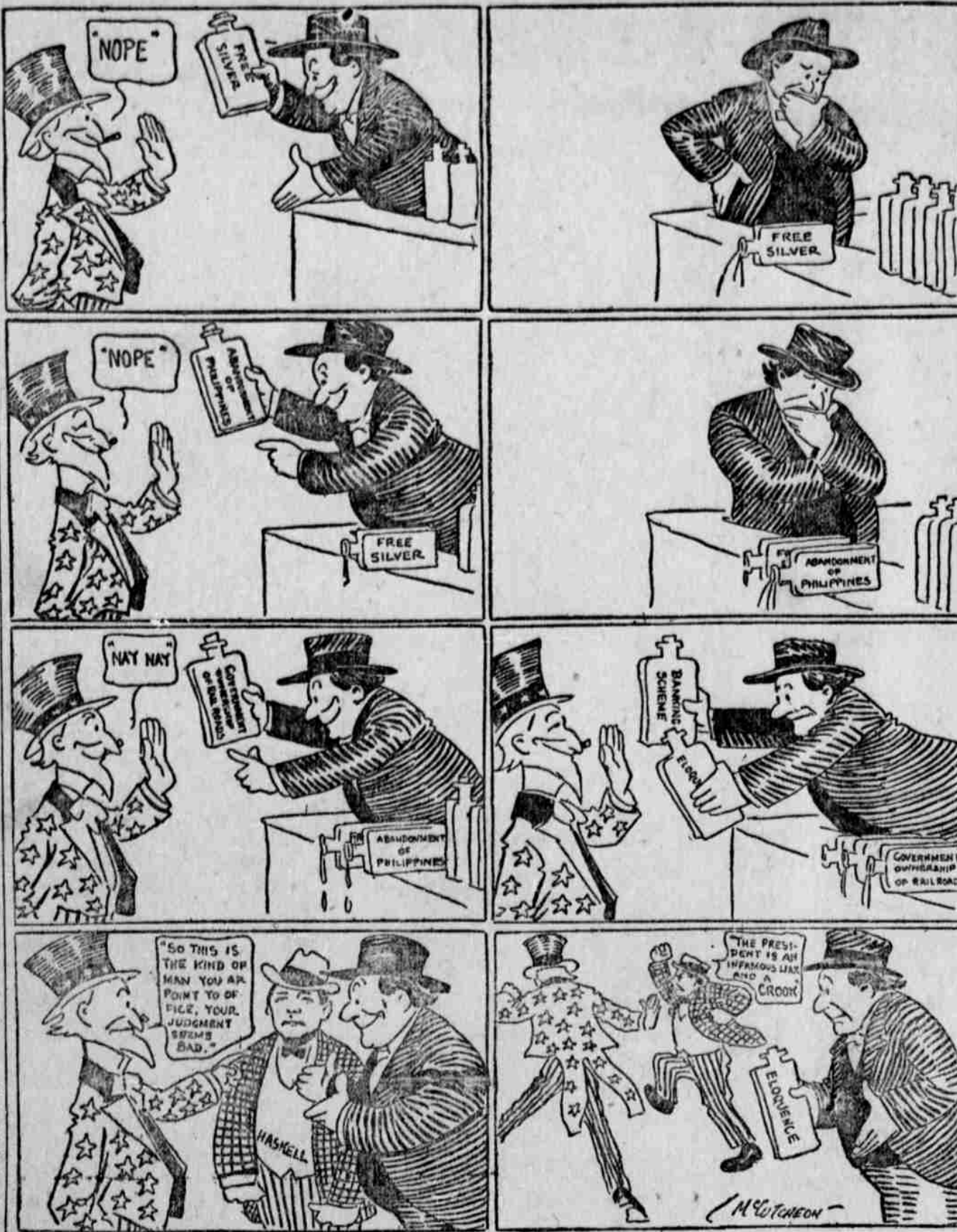
Democracy's "Blind-Sight."
The party's remorse over its repeated failures and its attempt to deceive the people sometimes comes to the surface and appears in a more or less pitiful light. For instance, at all modern Democratic conventions the Democrats show their veneration for the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Although while he yet lived, while it was doing the deeds for which they now praise him, the Democratic party, north and south, exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation in traducing and maligning and reviling him. They praised the great McKinley only after his death. The motive in such cases may be appreciated while the morals of a political party which seeks to have its former opposition to a public measure forgotten in the loud clamor of its present approbation, cannot be approved.

Republicans to Perfect the Work.
The rural delivery service will be continued under succeeding Republican administrations until it will be fully provided for the entire United States. It drives home the impression upon our people that this great government carefully looks after their individual interests and personal convenience as far as possible. Through this service the government delivers at the doors of rural citizens their mail as promptly and conveniently as it delivers the same to the residents of cities. The service is one of the greatest means for the dissemination of knowledge and information to the people of the country, they have ever enjoyed. By it they are enabled to keep in touch with the markets of the country and with current events in all parts of the world. It has ripened into a permanent service which will continue to improve and eventually reach the door of the humblest citizen in its growing benefits.

Many Beneficent Results Follow.
It has removed the nightmare of loneliness and of isolation from the country and brought to it many of the benefits of city life. It has allayed the spirit of discontent and restlessness which drove many of the better class of young people to the cities. It has appended to the densely populated cities whose noxious atmosphere hastens the dread disease of tuberculosis and induced them to raise the cry of, "Back to the land, back to nature," and move out upon the extended plains, peaceful valleys and the inviting plateaus of the country.

Rural free delivery, the national irrigation act and the government homestead law are the three jewels of legislation in the crown of the Republican party, whose chiefest and priceless gem, is its abolition of human slavery.

"Doc" Bryan Seems Unfortunate in Both His Remedies and His Appointees.



—From the Chicago Tribune.

LOST ONLY BIG CASE.

Bryan Poor Showing Before
In a New York lawyer punctures Mr. Bryan's legal record as follows:
"Mr. Bryan's qualifications for high executive office must be inferred from his record in the four lines of work in which he has engaged—namely, those of lecturer, journalist, lawyer and politician."
"As a lecturer he is certainly at least the equal of Mr. Roosevelt. As a journalist he is probably the equal of Mr. Watterson or Mr. Hearst. In either capacity he is probably the superior of Mr. Taft."
"As a lawyer he can best be judged by his most famous case. This was the Nebraska rate case. His State imposed a tariff of maximum rates upon the railroads and hired him to defend it in the Supreme Court. The case was brought by persons interested in the railroads against the officers of the State to get an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law. This raised, of course, the question whether such an action is not an action against the State and therefore forbidden by the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution. It is the same point which many of the Western and Southern States have been endeavoring to make during the past year for the purpose of preventing injunctions against their two-cent fare laws."
"The Attorney General of Nebraska took the point in this Nebraska rate case, but Mr. Bryan overlooked it when he came to argue the case in the Supreme Court. He made no defense against the injunction on this ground. He was beaten in the case, and his decision has been the basis for the development of the doctrine of interference by the federal courts with rate legislation. If Mr. Bryan were President would he be likely to get the nation into difficulty by similar oversights?"

INSURES AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

Big Wool Firm Fears Loss Should
Silberman Bros., dealers in raw wool, Chicago, have offered a premium of \$100,000 for a \$100,000 insurance policy against the election of Bryan.
"This firm is one of the largest of its kind in the west and handles annually 25,000,000 pounds of wool. The stock being carried over election is about 10,000,000 pounds."
"We could easily afford to pay the large premium," said Mr. Silberman, "for if Mr. Taft is elected we can afford it, and if Bryan is elected our loss probably will be \$100,000. We would lose at least 1 cent a pound of wool sold immediately after his election or if we held it six months it would cost us a cent a pound for storage and care."
Mr. Silberman is a Republican and is confident of Taft's election, but said that his offer to pay a 10 per cent premium on a policy maturing in less than three weeks was entirely a business proposition unaffected by his political views.—Chicago Tribune.

BONAPARTE GIVES DATA.

Replies to Daniels's Second Letter on
Trust Prosecutions.
Among the prosecutions of the Democratic administration the attorney general says is included resistance to the petition of Eugene V. Debs for a writ of habeas corpus. It is also asserted that five out of nine proceedings under Democratic rule were directed against labor organizations and their leaders, and that under Republican rule there have been in all three such proceedings out of fifty-six.
Taft Presents the Facts.
Those who have been reading Mr. Taft's speeches during the present campaign must have observed that the Republican Presidential candidate illustrates his argument continuously by the citation of circumstantial evidence. He is not given to a fanciful, glittering generality sort of speechmaking. As he himself has expressed it, he does not "float away into the cerulean blue." He proves his statements with the care of a lawyer arguing a case before a critical and discriminating judge.
In the speeches which he has been delivering in Ohio this week he has taken up his own record while a judge of the United States district court upon issues in which organized labor is interested. He claims that his act in granting an injunction in what is known as the Arthur case has been not a hindrance to trade unionism, but has operated to the building up and numerical increase of labor organizations. In his speech at Zanesville he said:
"I only expressed what the law was at that time, in an opinion which it happened to me to formulate. Under that opinion the trade unions have doubled in this country; they never were in such a prosperous state; the American Federation of Labor has increased 100 per cent. The labor organizations have never reached the point of usefulness before that they now have. They have never exercised the useful influence or the power in protecting their own interests before as they have under the law as I laid it down some ten or fifteen years ago."
Baltimore American.

THE CHOICE OF AGENTS.

The issue settles down to a choice of agents, and here the judicial temper, the industrious energy, the repose of temperament, the unburied and less spectacular art of achieving results commend Judge Taft as the safest leader. Not in all things does the Republican agree with him, but the measure of his merit is large. He has done things, while Mr. Bryan, the foremost political orator of his time, has been a brilliant and magnetic propagandist. His service to the country in this field has been large—but who will make the better President? The one man would be so situated as to inspire and compel, in so far as a President can, congress to the forward march—the other might be checked and held back by the senate in a way to make the reactionaries glad.—Springfield Republican.

"During the last seven years the Republicans have not passed a law that a Democrat would dare propose to repeal."
—Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

BRYAN SIDESTEPPED.

Seven Pointed Queries Propounded the Democratic Candidate.

Failed to Answer Any of the Questions.

Prior to his recent speech at Omaha Mr. Bryan had propounded to him the following pertinent questions by the Omaha Bee. Mr. Bryan did not see fit to attempt to answer any of them.

The Questions.

1. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of Democratic friendship for labor. Why is it that practically no legislation to protect labor has been enacted in the southern States in which Democrats have absolute control? Why are there no child labor laws in the south? Why are there no laws to protect women wage earners in the south? You and your fusion friends had absolute executive and legislative control of Nebraska for several years. Why was no legislation to protect labor passed then? Why did the wage workers of Nebraska have to wait for succeeding Republican legislatures to remove the \$5,000 death damage limit, to get an equitable employer's liability act and to get a child labor law?
2. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make your paramount issue, "Shall the people rule?" The most advanced step toward popular rule has been through the direct primary. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your fusion friends when in complete control did not give Nebraska a direct primary law? Why is it that the Republicans of Nebraska had to secure the direct primary law over the opposition of the Democrats? Why is it that the progressive Republican States have enacted direct primary laws to bring the filling of offices closer to the people, while the Democratic States of the south direct primary laws have been enacted avowedly to disfranchise the people?
3. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for office on your anti-trust remedies. Why is it that all the effective legislation against illegal combinations have been enacted by Republican congresses and for the most part by Republican State legislatures, while the Democratic States have no effective anti-trust legislation?
4. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for labor votes by promising to abolish the writ of injunction in labor disputes. Do you not know that injunction abuses have been chargeable as much to State courts as to federal courts? Can you name a single Democratic State which has passed a law to prevent the abuse of injunction by State courts? Why was no such law passed in Nebraska when your fusion friends were in complete control?
5. You, Mr. Bryan, are bidding for votes on your scheme of bank deposit guaranty. Oklahoma is the only State that has passed such a law on its statute books. Why have none of the other Democratic States enacted deposit guaranty laws? Why did you not get your fusion friends to enact the bill as a state law when they were in complete control of Nebraska? A deposit guaranty bill, which you endorsed, was offered in congress last winter as a substitute for the Vreeland bill, but only a handful of the Democratic congressmen voted for it, the remaining others voting against it or refusing to vote. The only Democratic congressman from Nebraska was one of those who refused to vote. If your endorsement of that bill was unable to make these Democratic congressmen vote for it last winter, how will you be able to make them vote for it next winter?
6. You, Mr. Bryan, are trying to make much of the popular election of United States senators. We have the statement of Mr. Tibbles, made three years ago, that a large sum of money, said to be \$15,000 or \$20,000, was contributed by "Ryan, Belmont & Co." in 1904, through your brother-in-law toward your campaign for United States senator in Nebraska. Is Mr. Tibbles mistaken in his assertions? If so, why did you not correct them long ago? If not, why did you not put your name on the ballot as a candidate for senator and ask a vote of popular preference under the Nebraska law which gives you that right? Why did the Democrats refuse to submit candidates for United States senator to popular vote in Nebraska in 1898, in 1900 and 1904?
7. You, Mr. Bryan, are making much of publicity of campaign contributions. Nebraska has a campaign publicity law, but it was enacted, as you know, by a Republican legislature after your fusion state administration had failed to pass such a law. Why is it, Mr. Bryan, that your brother-in-law and Democratic campaign managers have persistently and wilfully violated the Nebraska campaign publicity law? Why, if you are so devoted to campaign publicity, were you so insistent that the \$50,000 contribution to your campaign made by the Bennett will should be kept secret?
8. Finally, Mr. Bryan, will you please tell us why you keep up the dishonest fusion masquerade in Nebraska? Why do you permit your Democratic presidential electors to be misbranded on the official ballot as populists? Are they not trying to get votes by false pretenses? Is it not for the purpose of fooling populists into voting for you, you would otherwise vote for the populist candidate for president? If this fusion trick as played in Nebraska is defended by you as legitimate, why do you not try to ping it on other states?

DEPOSIT GUARANTEE AT WORK.

Growth of Banks in Oklahoma Are
Boosted by Depositors.
The plan is to secure the deposit guaranty. But the business world wants sound banks as well as safe deposits. The failure of the deposit guaranty to meet the need of the business world, and its contrary tendency to encourage unsound banking, is evidenced in Oklahoma, where, since the guarantee law went into effect, out of seventy-seven banks organized, forty-two started business with but \$10,000 capital. One promoter is said to have planned the organization of twelve more. No guarantee of deposits can offset the danger of unsound banks. Even if insurance of deposits were all that is needed to perfect the banking system, it must be recognized that no wise scheme of insurance perpetrates the folly of encouraging or permitting a continued increase of the hazard.—Boston Herald.

The Two-faced Bryan.

To attract votes, silent voters, Mr. Bryan is circulating two political documents of a strictly personal nature. One is the "Prince of Peace" sermon, which is mailed to members of all denominations. It is expected to do efficient work among the religious and benevolent, to whom it is a bid to support Mr. Bryan as a truly virtuous man of lofty ideals and altruistic purposes—the good man who could do no wrong.
The other document is an account of Mr. Bryan's visit to the Vatican, in which he gives an appreciative and pleasing picture of Pius X. This is sent only to Catholic voters.
There is no reason why anyone should resent Mr. Bryan's unctuous solicitations to vote for him for reasons of religion. They will react upon him, for the American people hate a humbug.—New York Sun (Ind.).

Another Unanswered Question.

Hon. W. J. Bryan—As a laboring man, a supporter of a family, dependent upon my day's work, I am interested in this campaign. The all-important question to me is work first, wages second.
Will you kindly in your next address state definitely your answer to the following questions:
What particular policy will you pursue if elected, that will insure more men work and better wages than they now have?
JOHN G. SHUSTER.

Curtailed Work.

"When he (Bryan) talks about curtailing production he may think he is aiming at big corporations, but what he is really aiming at, whether conscious of it or not, is the workmen, for curtailment of output means curtailment of work and discharge of workmen."
"Dissemination of plants means prostration of business industry. On the other hand, we have been making progress in this country. We have had forcible leadership. The people rule; they ruled when they elected McKinley and repudiated Bryan. They ruled four years ago when they elected Theodore Roosevelt and he has been a forceful representative of the people ever since."—Governor Hughes of New York.

BRYAN IN LEAGUE WITH LIQUOR DEALERS.

Gov. Hoch Has Some Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

Just as the temperance people of Kansas were beginning to believe that Wm. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, would make a pretty good standard bearer, Governor Hoch comes along with some correspondence that is calculated to put Bryan out of the running as a temperance candidate. Governor Hoch got into an argument with a Democratic politician at Marion and made some statements he could not back up with proof on a moment's notice. However, he sent to Nebraska for it and got everything he wanted. The Omaha editor to whom Governor Hoch wrote not only confirmed every statement made by the governor but he sent copies of letters written by Mr. Bryan himself in regard to the prohibitory amendment when it was up for adoption by the people of Nebraska in 1890.

In this letter Mr. Bryan says in other words that he is opposed to prohibition but that he wanted the Nebraska Democrats to make no declaration on the subject. This occurred in the campaign in which Bryan was elected to Congress. The Democratic platform declared against prohibition and Bryan stumped the State on the anti-prohibition platform. All this is shown in the correspondence in the hands of Governor Hoch and it is brought out by the criticism made by Democrats of Taft because in a speech in Topeka three or four years ago he made the statement that "it is hard to legislate morals into people."

The Bryan letter written to a Democratic friend prior to the Democratic convention in Omaha in 1890 reads as follows:

"Your favor just received. I expect to attend the convention at Omaha and am glad you are going. I will try and leave here at once, so that we can get together and talk over the platform before the convention. I have no doubt we will agree on tariff opinions, but I have been in much trouble over the temperance plank. I like you and the great bulk of the party, am opposed to prohibition, but thought as the Republicans took no stand on prohibition we had better content ourselves with a declaration against summary legislation, such as we usually have.

"We have a number of men who will vote for the prohibitory amendment. They do not ask us to declare in favor of prohibition, but simply to do as the Republicans have done—leave it to each individual to vote as he likes. By declining against prohibition we will lose a good many votes, while we will not gain Republican votes. We tried that last fall in this county; declared in so many words against prohibition, and the saloons went solid against us.

"I wish I could see you before the convention. Can't you come up here Tuesday morning and go from here to Omaha, and we can discuss all planks? Will draw up the plank you suggest. Yours truly,
"W. J. BRYAN."

John Worth Kern, the Democratic candidate, who lost his railroad pass, is campaigning in New Jersey this week.—Philadelphia Press