

A Few Reasons Why Bryan Will Be Elected

1. Because he is the most popular private citizen in America.
2. Because he measures up to the Jeffersonian requirements of Honesty, Capability and Efficiency.
3. Because he stands up for "Equal Rights for All, Special Privileges for None."

This is the only real "square deal."

4. Because there is not the faintest blot on his private character.
5. Because there is a great unrest amongst the people, and this always means a political change.
6. Because the country is now passing through a period of "hard times," and the party in power is always held responsible for such a condition.

Acknowledging President Roosevelt's sincerity and honesty of purpose in his administration of public affairs, it must be admitted by all fair-minded and candid men that his broncho-busting methods brought on the hard times. We will not stop to discuss the question whether his methods are right or wrong—we are only dealing with results now.

We all know that when the president went after the railroads with his "big stick" in hand, railroad building almost entirely ceased, putting thousands of men out of employment and on the tramp. The Union Pacific railroad has reduced its force of employees from 24,000 to 12,000 within the past year. We presume other roads have adopted a like policy. This means hundreds of thousands of railroaders out of work and many of them out of money. It also means the loss of millions of dollars to our farmers and manufacturers, because these idle men cannot pay for the products of the farm and factory. These railroad workmen, victims of unfortunate circumstances, lay the blame for their present condition upon the shoulders of the dominant party, and they are organizing with the purpose of punishing that party for enacting laws which they believe work injury to their interests. This means more democratic votes. We say nothing concerning the justice or wisdom of this purpose. That is another question. We reiterate that we are only considering results at this time.

7. Because there is a feeling of confidence, amounting to enthusiasm, in the ranks of the democracy that this is a democratic year.

Confidence and enthusiasm will win the battle against superior numbers who are dissatisfied and dispirited. Japan is a much smaller nation than Russia, but it is full of confidence, enthusiasm and patriotism, and whipped the big Muscovite to a standstill.

8. Because he can corral more republican votes than any other democrat.

It goes without saying that no democrat can be elected president without the aid of republican votes. The Omaha Examiner, a republican paper, says it cannot be denied that hundreds of republicans are "bowing their neck to the democratic yoke to vote for Bryan." A well-informed farmer stated in The Herald office, a few days ago, that he knew fifty republican farmers in Box Butte county who had expressed their intention of voting for Bryan. In former political campaigns the farmer has been the impregnable bulwark of the republican party, and if he goes back on the party this year, it's all over but the shouting.

We might cite as another reason why Bryan will be elected, Taft's unpopularity with several powerful elements in his own party, but that is unnecessary, for Bryan's election will not depend on the weakness of his opponent. The Great Commoner's star is rapidly approaching its zenith, and no power on earth can stay its course.

Two Wild Games.

Alliance base ball enthusiasts went to Bridgeport last Saturday and won a game off the local team of that place, the score being decidedly one-sided, 17 to 7. The battery for Alliance was Hull and Freer, and the boys did some clever work on their side of the game. Those who witnessed the game speak most praiseworthy of the work of the infield, especially that of Morris at short stop. The outfield also scored a record for the manner in which they gathered the leather when it came their way.

Sunday the Alliance team went to Sidney, where they met with defeat of the worst kind. The boys were not in trim for the game, and the score, 16 to 5, in an indication of weakness of the Alliance team on the Sidney diamond. These were the first games played by the home team since the organization of the club. The suits are expected here at any time, and the work of fencing the diamond, which is in the east part of the city, is practically completed. After all is in readiness, dates will be announced of games to be played here in the near future. Manager Copey and Secretary Guthrie are looking after this part of the season's program, and they will no doubt give us some good ball.

The Ethical Ideal Makes Marriage a Permanent Union.....

By Dr. FELIX ADLER, Lecturer for the New York Society For Ethical Culture.



THE good of society demands that we consider marriage a permanent bond. The individual's happiness is not of as much account as the welfare of the race. I DENY EMPHATICALLY THAT HAPPINESS IS THE HIGHEST AIM OF MARRIAGE.

Marriage is a natural tie, and to consider it apart from the perfecting and propagating of the race is to misunderstand it. I believe in separation, but never in divorce.

People enter into the married state nowadays with no other thought than that of their own private bliss and leave the social side of the family to blind chance.

THE TRUE PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE IS THE GROWTH OF CHARACTER, OF THE FEELINGS, OF THE WHOLE NATURE IN THE HIGHER DIRECTION.

Plato believed that man and woman represented each one-half of a soul destined from the very beginning to make a whole. Marriage is designed to harmonize whatever difference in temperament and taste there may be between a man and a woman.

No matter how accidentally they first met, WITH THE HELP OF THE ETHICAL IDEAL a permanent union can be established. It is very seldom that a man and a wife match each other so perfectly that they realize Plato's dream. The vision of Tennyson, "She shall set herself to him, like perfect music unto noble words," is seldom realized.

I do not deny that there are great disparities, profound incompatibilities between husbands and wives, just like two persons whose gait is different when walking—one takes a long stride and the other a short stride—but I maintain that WHERE THERE IS A SERIOUS SENSE OF DUTY, WHERE THE ETHICAL IDEAL IS STRONG, these disparities can be eventually overcome.

MARRIAGE SHOULD BE PERMANENT FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN. WHERE HUSBAND AND WIFE DISAGREE THEY SHOULD MAKE SUPREME EFFORTS TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT FOR THE SAKE OF THEIR CHILDREN.

A CHILD NEEDS BOTH ITS FATHER AND ITS MOTHER. The greatest happiness in marriage comes to those who do not make happiness the supreme aim.

Baseball a Character Builder And a Pride to the Country.

By Dr. GEORGE J. FISHER, Secretary of Y. M. C. A. Physical Work in the United States.

THE value of the game of baseball, considered as a character builder for the youth, cannot be overestimated. Besides its physical value IT HAS A MORAL WORTH. It promotes an incentive to succeed in a square, honest manner that no other game possesses.

THERE IS MORAL CHARACTER MAKING IN ALMOST EVERY PLAY OF THE GAME. IT IS INVALUABLE FOR THE MORAL GROWTH OF THE BOY. NO OTHER GAME CAN EQUAL ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS FROM A PHYSICAL, CLEAN, MORAL POINT OF VIEW.

We have been trying for years to elevate all games. We are exponents of amateurism in its broadest sense. We wish to DIVORCE THE EVILS that surround some of the sports from the sport itself. We are succeeding. BASEBALL IS ONE OF THE CLEANEST GAMES THAT WERE EVER INVENTED. It is a pride to the country.

The season for outdoor sports is now opening. We hail the chance that is now offered for the American youth to don his baseball togs and his padded gloves and wield the wooden instrument that BRINGS HEALTH AND JOY TO THE CLEAN MINDED. We like the game because, taken as a whole, it is SQUARE. It is FREE FROM THE BETTING EVIL and appeals to all classes by its sport producing qualities alone. It has a physical and mental value. It builds character. It is clean and healthful.

Savings Department For National Banks.

By E. V. CALLOWAY, St. Louis Financier.

THERE is no reason why national banks should not operate a savings department in connection with their regular business. For some reason this policy has never been pursued by the national banks, probably most of their officials being of the notion that they had no authority to carry on the other line.

But one national bank that I know of not long ago concluded it would also take small savings deposits, and its SUCCESS WAS IMMEDIATE. The start having been made, there is every reason to think that the banks will take up the idea all over the country, as they can add the other department with very little additional expense or enlargement of their ordinary equipment.

Pistol Toting a Relic of Barbarism

By Judge F. M. STREETER of New Orleans.

IT seems INCREDIBLE that in such a quiet town as Washington men would load six shooters and carry them about in their hip pockets.

THE CARRYING OF CONCEALED WEAPONS IS A RELIC OF BARBARISM AND SMACKS OF A SEMICIVILIZED STATE.

Sensible men long ago gave up the foolish practice, the indulgence in which has caused innumerable tragedies, particularly in the southern states.

Even the sale of pistols has been prohibited in some of our states, and it was a first class piece of legislation.

RULE OF THE BIG STICK

Hostility Aroused by Autocracy of Roosevelt.

CLASH OVER ARMY AND NAVY.

President Holds That as Commander in Chief of Armed Forces His Power is Superior to That of Congress—Usurps Kingly Prerogatives—Do Nothing Policy of Congress.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The growing insistence of the president upon his right to dominate legislation and particularly upon his unqualified and unhampered power over the United States army and navy has been pretty vigorously discussed in the senate of late.

It is a matter of notoriety that there are in existence three letters from the president to United States senators bearing partly upon the Brownsville incident, partly upon the singular case of Colonel Stewart of the coast artillery, who has been sent into exile in Arizona. In these letters the president notifies his senatorial correspondents that if the senate passes Mr. Foraker's bill for the reinstatement of the troops dismissed on account of the Brownsville incident he will veto the bill. If congress passes it over his veto, he will refuse to pay attention to it. He holds that his power over the army and the navy as commander in chief is superior to that of congress. Beyond conceding congress the power of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the armed service of the United States he gives the legislative branch of the government no authority in the premises.

The story was current about the capital a day or two ago that in explaining his position on the subject to a visitor Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that King Edward VII. was commander in chief of the British armed forces and that parliament could not interfere with his direction of them. The president is said to have wound up his remarks with the statement, "In this respect I am like the king of England." One of the senators to whom this remark was repeated said explosively: "We all wish he were more like the king of England. King Edward addresses parliament once at each session with a very brief speech prepared by his ministers. He does not bombard the legislative branch every two or three days with messages covering everything from race suicide and spelling reform to battleships and forest reserves. With the title of king, Edward VII. seems to repose some confidence in the ability of the English people to govern themselves and to select members of parliament who may be trusted to carry out the popular will. While he is in charge nominally of the army and navy, he has not, so far as I know, put a doctor in command of the army or a surgeon in command of a navy vessel. While Edward is content to be a king in name and influence the government only by quiet and personal suggestions, Mr. Roosevelt seems desirous of being not merely king, but emperor in fact, with the big stick for a scepter."

There is more of this sort of talk about the capital than most people would imagine. The growing autocracy of the administration has produced an undercurrent of hostility to Roosevelt and his immediate circle that every now and then breaks out into open protest. This feeling has not been lessened by the remark of Admiral Evans, the naval pet of the administration, at San Francisco recently, that what "this nation needs is more battleships and fewer statesmen." Some of the statesmen remember that the president threatened to veto their public building bill unless given his full programme of four battleships, and they think Evans took his cue from this. "There'll be fewer statesmen," said one republican representative in melancholy tones, "at least fewer republican statesmen, in the next congress if the man in the White House and his satellites hold to their present attitude."

The Stewart Case.

This is one of the most curious mysteries of government today. Colonel William F. Stewart is colonel in the coast artillery service. Suddenly he is detached from his command and ordered to an abandoned military post in the middle of Arizona, twenty-six miles from a village or habitation, thousands of miles from the coast or any artillery, and is given command of exactly one private, who accompanies him to attend to his comforts. What Colonel Stewart's crime has been nobody knows. He has been as silent as a sphinx so far as any public statement is concerned. He did appeal to the war department and was informed that if he would voluntarily retire his retirement would be accepted, but if he refused to retire he must remain in exile. Having nearly four more years to serve before the age of involuntary retirement, he declined that proposition. Some friends interesting themselves in his case, he was transferred from the Arizona desert to another abandoned post near St. Augustine, Fla., but had not unpacked his goods and chattels there before he was promptly sent back. All of this has been done to this man, who has spent his lifetime in the service of the United States and is a veteran of two wars, without one word of explanation. He has not been court martialled nor even been granted a court of inquiry. What the high crimes and misdemeanors are for which he is condemned to solitude in the sagebrush unless willing to retire from the army nobody knows.

The discharge from the army of three companies of soldiers without trial and the apparent persecution of Colonel Stewart are incidents which would not be likely to make the service popular if Mr. Roosevelt were much longer to continue to be commander in chief.

The Closing Days of Congress.

With an overwhelming majority in the senate and the house and with continued and noisy protestations of devotion to the president's programme, congress has thus far passed through the house only two of the multitude of bills which he has urged. The second one, that involving child labor in the District of Columbia, passed only with the aid of Democratic votes. Nothing yet has come of the recommendations for free wood pulp and print paper, for the amendment of the anti-trust law, for publicity of campaign contributions or any of a half dozen necessary laws for the government of the District of Columbia.

The editor of a weekly newspaper of national reputation sitting in the press gallery with me the other day and watching the perfect discipline with which Speaker Cannon, Leader Payne, Dalzell, Hepburn and Tawney worked together to prevent anything of really national importance from being brought to a vote on the floor said:

"I can't understand the theory on which these men are working. Here the entire Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers' association have united in a demand that wood pulp and print paper be put on the free list, yet all they can get out of this congress is the appointment of a commission obviously intended to carry the subject over until next winter and which is conducting the investigation in such a way as to make it perfectly apparent to all who attend the hearings that the cards are stacked against the publishers. The newspaper owners are threatening reprisals. In this present house there are thirty-five republicans sitting whose districts are so close that a change of a thousand votes from the republican to the democratic side would retire each one of them."

"The Democratic minority has put itself on record as a unit for free pulp. A petition asking that the bill be called up has been signed by every Democrat in the house. Only one republican dared sign it against the speaker's opposition. What will the press of the country do? The moral sentiment of the country is a unit in favor of the national publicity law, yet the speaker and his cabal will not allow it to be voted on in the house. If the republican party is to go before the nation on the record of Roosevelt, the immediate answer is that the republican congress has repudiated him by refusing to accept his recommendations. If the record of congress is to be the issue, it is one of impotence and dereliction of duty. One almost thinks that that gang down there whom we all know at heart are hostile to the president and to Taft are systematically plotting treachery for the overthrow of both."

The Singular Senator From Arkansas.

If Senator Jeff Davis desired to attract attention irrespective of what sort of attention it might be, he could have hardly done better than he did with his speech a week ago in the senate. This paragraph, addressed to Rockefeller and Morgan, affords a fair example of its general tone:

Let the scavengers of plutocracy howl. Miserable travesties upon noble manhood, postgraduates in all arts of slander or defamation, I challenge the subsidized press. Go, damnable imps of puff and greed; I defy your taunts! Tear to fragments my political career if it comports with your execrable will. Stifle and distort my every utterance. Not satisfied, if such be your brutal frenzy, lash my poor form into insensibility. Then, if it be your further pleasure, gnaw from my stiffening bones every vestige of quivering flesh. Howl in wretched beastiality through my own innocent blood as it drops from your fiendish visages.

This is, of course, balderdash. Yet, however foolish may be his ranting in the senate, there is a shrewd side to Davis' character which has enabled him to hold his own in his state. I heard a story of a clever trick he played on an opponent for the nomination for governor. His rival was a member of an old Arkansas family, a tall, stately, dignified man. In the joint debates which they conducted throughout the state he was carrying every audience with him. Davis saw that something must be done. Just before one of his biggest meetings he let the rumor be circulated that if Judge ——— attacked him on the stage (as if he had been doing so) Davis would take physical vengeance upon him. The judge's friends became perturbed. They went to him and told him that he must go to the next meeting armed. "But I never carried weapons," protested the judge. Still they insisted and finally persuaded him to slip a pistol into his hip pocket. In the midst of his speech Davis, who was then governor, turned dramatically to his rival and, declaring himself to be an officer of the law and one who revered and obeyed the law, demanded to know whether even then the gentleman confronting him was not violating the law by carrying a deadly weapon. The judge could not lie. He could not defend himself, and with a passionate appeal to all his hearers to maintain at all times the sanctity of the law, the Hon. Jeff Davis won that meeting for his own.

The Democratic Race.

It is becoming perfectly apparent that Mr. Bryan's strength in the convention will result in his nomination on the first ballot. There has been talk of opposition to him in Louisiana and rumors of exceeding activity on the part of the Johnson forces in Alabama and in Virginia, but the opposition in Louisiana does not appear when sought for, and the boomers' activity has thus far resulted in nothing.

Washington, D. C.