

Democratic National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of county attorney of Box Butte county, Nebraska, subject to the decision of the democratic and people's party voters of said county at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 1, 1908.

EUGENE BURTON.

The paper mills of the International Paper company closed their doors last Monday and several thousand employees were discharged. Vote for Taft.

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance will only include 5,300 words. But then it must be remembered that Mr. Bryan can say much in a few words.

Your appendix instantly and painlessly removed is a new feature in modern surgery that is giving Dr. Reid of Rome, New York, a world-wide reputation.

Members of labor unions take notice: W. J. Bryan was elected an honorary member of the Lincoln Typographical union at its last meeting by a unanimous vote.

For pure, unadulterated gall, the yellow journal known as "Judge," has been telling the working men to vote for Taft and the full dinner pail. With shops closed all over the land and thousands in the east out of employment as a result of republican policies, that purchased little rag has the gall to ask the laboring people of the United States to perpetuate their present serfdom condition. Can the republican party hoodwink the laboring class with such trash?

The Alliance Times is greatly alarmed for fear the negro vote will go back on the republican party this fall and in its effort to change the tide before election day, devotes considerable editorial space in its efforts to make the colored man believe that the lynching recently done in Kentucky was the work of democrats. Such an assertion is the silliest rot imaginable, but it will not overcome the insult and injustice done the colored soldiers at Brownville by the Roosevelt administration. The republican party is reaping its reward.

In replying to the statement of Geo. B. Sheldon, treasurer of the republican national committee, who stated that the party he represented was opposed to the guaranty bank deposit system in vogue in Oklahoma and inaugurated to protect depositors, Gov. Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, says:

"The opinion amounts to nothing. Why should not the Washington officials oppose the guaranty bank deposit law when they have selected George Sheldon of No. 2 Wall street to be campaign treasurer on Wall street's promise to raise \$2,000,000 for their campaign fund in return for the republicans standing pat on the tariff and opposing guaranty for bank deposits."

Senator Wm. B. Allison, the oldest member of the United States senate, died at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon of old age. Mr. Allison was a candidate for re-election and succeeded the nomination after one of the most bitter party strifes that ever occurred in the republican party in Iowa. Senator Cummins, his opponent in the primary fight, has announced that he will be a candidate to succeed the deceased for the senate. This will again open a bitter fight among the party leaders and it may be sure that the Hawkeye state republicans will again be on the warpath with the "progressives" after the "stand-patters" in all parts of the state.

The Difference.

Attorney General Bonaparte announces that if the national banks of Oklahoma continue to take advantage

of the state law giving their depositors the benefit of guaranteed deposits it will be considered as just cause for the forfeiture of their charters.

Certainly. Of course. Strange how touchy a republican administration can be about banks violating the law—that is, some laws. According to Bonaparte it is contrary to the law which governs them for them to act under the Oklahoma guaranty law. So they must stop it, forthwith. If they refuse, their charters will be revoked.

But the charters of the big national banks in New York weren't revoked, last fall, when they refused, persistently, to pay depositors on demand.

Their charters weren't revoked when they persistently violated the law against lending more than ten per cent of capital and surplus to one person or interest.

Their charters weren't revoked when they used the funds of the entire south and west in Wall street gambling, and for the ballooning of speculative and water-logged securities.

It has been openly and repeatedly charged, since the Walsh failure and the panic last fall, that the big banks of the country have been flagrant, notorious and habitual violators of the national banking law; that the controller of currency has had official knowledge of the fact—but no charters have been revoked.

But all these violations have been in the name of the big interests that control the banks—have been committed under the banner of High Finance.

The "violation" down in Oklahoma is merely for the safety of depositors and the good of the local business communities.

That is the difference. That is why the law is to be enforced rigidly against national banks—in Oklahoma.—World-Herald.

From the Center of Things

[Special Lincoln Correspondence.]

Lincoln, Neb., August 6—Lincoln has for the past week been enjoying something of a calm before the political storm—the aforesaid storm being due to break on August 12. On that date William J. Bryan will be officially notified of his nomination, and the occasion will be seized upon to open the campaign with a grand whoop. Representative Clayton of Alabama, who presided over the Denver convention, will deliver the speech of notification. In the meanwhile the democrats of Lincoln and Nebraska are planning to make the occasion the biggest democratic rally ever held in the west.

Mr. Bryan returned from Chicago last Tuesday, having spent the Saturday before in conference with the sub-committee of the national committee. On his way back he stopped over in Omaha. On Monday afternoon he raised a flag at the Creighton school, which was founded by John A. Creighton, Omaha's foremost philanthropist. Mr. Creighton at one time and another gave upwards of \$2,500,000 to educational and charitable institutions in Omaha. He endowed Creighton Medical College, founded St. Joseph's hospital, endowed Sacred Heart convent, and provided the funds that made Creighton College one of the greatest schools in the west. During his lifetime Mr. Creighton was one of Mr. Bryan's warmest friends and admirers. A millionaire banker, he fought for Mr. Bryan in 1896, and was a delegate-at-large from Nebraska to the Kansas City convention. It was natural that Mr. Bryan should seize an opportunity to show his regards for his dead friend, and to eulogize him on the occasion of the flag raising. On the same day Mr. Bryan was the guest at a dinner given by prominent Omaha men at the Omaha club. This was non-partisan. In the evening he was initiated into the Ak-Sar-Ben society, which is made up of Omaha business men with the intent of pushing Omaha and Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan's address before the knights of Ak-Sar-Ben (spell that hyphenated word backwards and you will see the point) was bubbling over with humor. The presiding officer perpetrated a joke by pretending to be introducing Mr. Bryan and suddenly pronouncing the name of William—H. Taft. Then one of Omaha's big lawyers—big physically and mentally—was rushed to the platform, and impersonating Mr. Taft made a speech full of happy hits at the guest of the evening. The pseudo Mr. Taft read several letters pledging him support. When Mr. Bryan got started on his speech he pulled several letters from his pocket and said:

"I, too, have received some letters pledging support." Then he pretended to read one from the Afro-American Anti-Taft League pledging him support on the ground that he had paid more tips to Pullman porters than any other man in America. Another was alleged to be from a Cincinnati labor organization pledging support, "not because we know you, but because we do know Taft."

"I have read the advance sheets of the speech you are to deliver tomorrow," said Mr. Bryan, "and I am compelled to say that the speech you delivered tonight and which was not censored at Oyster Bay, is superior to the one you will deliver tomorrow after it was censored at Oyster Bay." Then Mr. Bryan paid a tribute to Ne-

braska that brought the 2,000 knights up-standing. It was a magnificent demonstration and the occasion was accounted a huge success.

The selection of Dr. P. L. Hall of Lincoln to be vice chairman of the national committee is wonderfully pleasing to western democrats. He is a leader who leads and a democrat who fights for his democracy. As a business man he has been successful, and no man stands higher as a citizen. He is president of the Central National Bank of Lincoln, and has been engaged in the banking business for twenty years. Before that he practiced medicine in Saunders Co., Neb. A democratic friend once told this story on him:

"Dr. Hall, like many other physicians, does not take much stock in drugs. In the old days when he practiced in Saunders county he was just as good a democrat as he is now. Then, when a republican came to him for medical help Mr. Hall would give him calomel and quinine and tell him to swallow them until he got results. But when a democrat came for medical help Dr. Hall would give him a copy of 'The Life of Jefferson' and tell him to read it and be cured of every ill."

In one of these letters it was stated that Mr. Bryan is the second wealthiest man in Lancaster county. What was meant was that according to the personal assessment rolls he was the second wealthiest. There are a number of men in Lancaster who are wealthier than Mr. Bryan, but their wealth is in corporations, mortgages, etc. And not every taxpayer makes as full returns as Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan will make at least one speech in Kansas during the campaign. It is reasonable to suppose that guarantee of deposits will be duly emphasized in that particular speech. It will be delivered at Topeka some time in September.

It has been decided that the notification of Mr. Bryan will take on a non-partisan appearance. The proposed parade of marching clubs has been abandoned.

Governor Sheldon and the other state officials, all republicans, will take part in the exercises. Senator LaFollette, who will speak at the Epworth Assembly in Lincoln on August 12, has been invited to participate. At 10:30 in the morning the Nebraska State Band will give a concert at the state house grounds. At noon Mr. Bryan will entertain the members of the notification committee at lunch at the Lincoln hotel. At 1:30 Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern will be escorted to the state house. The Nebraska State band, a platoon of police and a committee of citizens will act as escorts. The notification ceremonies will begin at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock Mr. Bryan will hold an informal reception on the capitol grounds. At 6:30 Mr. Bryan will entertain at dinner on the Fairview lawn the members of the committee and Mr. Kern.

For notification purposes, at least, Lincoln will be a "Bryan town" on August 12. Everybody, regardless of political affiliations, will assist in making the occasion a success. It is really remarkable, this change in public sentiment towards Mr. Bryan in the capital city of Nebraska. Twelve years ago he was bitterly reviled, and almost daily insulted. The morning republican organ was so bitter that it resorted to language that forced Mr. Bryan to take measures to prevent his family from seeing it. His nearest neighbors flaunted pictures of his opponent in his face, and his mail was deluged with stuff that would have subjected the senders to heavy penalty had Mr. Bryan complained to the postal authorities. It is different now. The morning republican organ is treating him fairly, and the evening republican paper, the Star, is making many friends by its kindly references to the

democratic candidate, although it is a strong Taft supporter. Bryan pictures are seen in windows on every hand.

The desperate effort of the youthful managers of the republican campaign in Nebraska to make it appear that some "Bryanite" cut down the Taft banner hung across O street excites only derision in this section of the country. The banner was hung the week that thousands of democrats were stopping off in Lincoln on their way to Denver. One night it came down, and the wire cable crossing a trolley wire burned it a little bit on one corner. Now the committee is sending out postal cards showing the disfigured banner and seeking to make campaign capital out of it. Democrats here are not objecting to the presence of the banner—it is simply adding to the Bryan sentiment here. This is a strong union town, and the Taft banner was not made by union men. There is a well defined suspicion that the republican managers endeavored to quietly take it down one night for the purpose of having a union label put on it, and that during the effort it fell and was injured. Whatever the cause, the effort of the gentlemen who are managing the g.o.p. campaign to make capital out of the affair is exciting only ridicule.

Mr. Bryan is a total abstainer, and while not pretending to dictate to others he has a few rules in this regard which are respected. At banquets his glass is always turned down. Never a drop of wine or liquor is served at Fairview. Now people are speculating on what will happen at the White House dinners when Mr. Bryan occupies that historic mansion. Only Mr. and Mrs. Bryan can answer that question, but the writer opines that the situation will be the same as it was during the Hayes administration when Senator William Evarts got off his famous "not." Returning from a dinner at the mansion he was asked about the wine question. "O, water flowed like champagne," said the witty New Yorker.

—WILL M. MAUPIN.

Stockmen Fear New Law

Cattlemen of the west who make a business of handling range stock are up in arms against a proposed law for the handling of cattle in transit, which, they say, will prove very expensive to them. The law now provides that cattle may not be kept in cars over twenty-eight hours without feed and water except on a properly signed request from the shippers, when the limit may be extended to thirty-six hours. There is a rumor that the government is going to exact the unloading of range cattle at the end of thirty-six hours for rest, although the cattle are fed and watered enroute. The ranchmen maintain the cattle would get no benefit from such a stop, but instead the cattle would show a greater shrinkage. They say the cattle are afraid of strange feed racks and watering troughs and that it would be far better to ship them on through when they are in cars provided with feed and water. The question is not fully decided as to whether it is necessary to stop cattle for rest when they have feed and water on the cars, and the ranchmen say it will be a big handicap to them if the law is changed. Suits have been brought in Chicago against several of the railroads and if these are decided against the roads, some expensive settlements will have to be made which were not anticipated. The heavy shippers are figuring on some steps to be taken which will prevent a change from the present methods.

AN ELECTION PRIMER

Pertinent Points About Our Election Machinery For New Voters and Old

THE VOTER.

Who is entitled to vote in national, state and local elections? Any male citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one years.

How about the women? In the four states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming any woman who has reached the age of twenty-one years is entitled to vote on all matters at all elections, her privilege of suffrage being identical with that of the men.

Are there no other states in which women may vote? Very limited woman suffrage prevails in nineteen other states. In Kansas it is restricted to voting on school matters and at elections for municipal officers. In Montana and Iowa women may vote on the issuance of municipal bonds. In Montana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Washington, Arizona, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Dakota, Connecticut and Ohio women have school suffrage.

Can Chinese in the United States vote, if naturalized? An act passed by congress in 1882 expressly prohibits the naturalization of Chinese.

By what right do negroes vote? By the right conferred upon them by the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, which reads, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

POOR PAY HEAVIEST.

Protective Tariff Always Favors the Well to Do.

REAL NECESSITIES TAXED.

Duties Are Much Heavier Upon Articles That People of Small or Moderate Means Are Compelled to Buy Than Upon Those in Which the Wealthy Alone Are Interested.

It is universally conceded that a tax ought not to fall more heavily upon those of small or moderate wealth than it does upon the well to do and wealthy. It is often considered right that a tax should be graduated so as to bear proportionately more heavily upon those having greater wealth. In imposing an income tax small incomes are usually exempted, and the rate of taxation is often made to increase with the size of the income.

It is also generally recognized that a tax upon an article of general use, even if the tax be levied at a uniform percentage, imposes an unjust burden upon those having small or moderate incomes, for the poor man will spend a much larger share of his income for the article taxed than will the millionaire. Workmen undoubtedly spend a much larger fraction of their income for articles like sugar or salt and therefore pay, in proportion to their wealth or incomes, a much larger share of the tariff duties on these articles than is paid by men of large wealth. Indeed, there is little doubt that many a workman with a large family pays, absolutely as well as in proportion to income, more of the tax on certain necessities of life than is paid by the millionaire because he and his family consume more.

The tax on articles of ordinary consumption would thus be condemned as unjust if the poor paid at the same rate per cent as the rich. But the tariff taxes are outrageously unfair for the further reason that almost without exception they impose a heavier rate of tax upon articles consumed by the poor than upon those used by the wealthy. This could not be so if all rates were ad valorem, a certain percentage of the value of the article taxed, and the same rates were applied to the cheaper articles bought by the poor and to the costlier articles bought by the rich. But the Dingley tariff contains a multitude of specific duties, so much per pound or per yard, and the effect of these duties is to tax the article of poor or moderate quality just as much as the finest and most expensive articles.

For example, the man who buys an unlined glove of sheep leather, "glace" finish, is taxed by the Dingley tariff at the rate of \$3 per dozen, and the man who buys a lined fancy stitched or embroidered glove of the same material pays duty at the rate of \$4.49 per dozen. But during the year ending June 30, 1907, those who purchased the former and cheaper grade were taxed 66.28 per cent of the value of the glove, while those who purchased the latter and more expensive glove were taxed only 14.19 per cent. The latter glove was worth \$31 per dozen, the former \$4.53.

In ladies' or children's gloves the discrimination was great. Gloves of the material already mentioned over seventeen inches in length, worth only \$4.20 per dozen, were taxed \$3.15 per dozen, equal to 74.98 per cent of their value, while gloves of a finer quality, worth \$19.98 per dozen, were taxed \$4.15 per dozen, equal to only 20.78 per cent of their value. Thus it was that the poor man buying gloves of this sort paid on his own gloves a tax nearly five times as heavy and on the gloves of his wife and children a tax nearly four times as heavy as the tax paid by his wealthy neighbor.

The man who used iron or steel trousers buckles, worth 8 cents per hundred, was taxed at the rate of 77.48 per cent of their value, while the man who could afford a better quality, worth \$1.28 per hundred, was taxed at the rate of only 26.68 per cent. The man who bought spectacles or eyeglasses worth 24.4 cents a dozen paid a tax of 96.81 per cent of their value, but the man buying a quality worth \$3.97 per dozen paid only 50 per cent. The purchaser of a certain class of watch movements worth only \$5.3 cents apiece was taxed 61.02 per cent. The purchaser of a quality of watch movements worth \$30.16 apiece was taxed 34.95 per cent. Agate buttons worth one-tenth of a cent per line endured a tax of 79.75 per cent. Metal buttons worth 5 cents per line bore a tax of 39.93 per cent.

Fur hats and bonnets of all descriptions averaging in value \$2.69 per dozen were taxed 96.66 per cent; those of a quality worth \$25.49 per dozen were taxed 47.46 per cent. Partly manufactured wool and hair worth 33 1-3 cents per pound was taxed 149 per cent; that worth \$1.14 per pound was taxed 93.70 per cent. Wool blankets worth 28.6 cents per pound paid a duty of 165.42 per cent, blankets worth \$1.05 per pound a duty of 71.39 per cent. Pushes and other similar fabrics worth 35.9 cents per pound sustained a tax of 141.78 per cent, those worth \$1.09 per pound a tax of 95.23 per cent.

It will be seen that when rich and poor were laying in a stock of clothing Uncle Sam was guilty of discrimination of much the same character as the discrimination he has so roundly and justly condemned in the railroads between small and large shippers. The Dingley duty is like the secret rebate in more ways than one

It strikes down its victims as insidiously and secretly that they do not know what has wounded them. They blame themselves, Providence, luck—anything but the right cause. The voter of moderate means who has been voting for tariff taxes would do so no longer if when he went to buy the winter's clothing for his family he could know the actual truth that the millionaire and his wife, trading on the other side of the store, pay through the storekeeper to Uncle Sam or to the trusts a tax of only 94.32 per cent on woolen or worsted cloth worth \$1.32 per pound, while he pays 134.97 per cent on similar cloth worth 38.8 cents per pound; if he knew that his rich friends pay for their knit fabrics worth \$1.07 per pound a tax of only 65.67 per cent, while he pays 141 per cent on knit fabrics worth 33.4 cents per pound; if he knew that they pay on their winter flannel underwear worth more than 70 cents per pound a tax of only \$0.39 per cent, while he pays 143.67 per cent on the flannels which he buys worth 19.4 cents per pound.

If the objection is made that not every man buys these imported articles, the reply is not difficult. These articles of widely different qualities were actually imported and sold, some of them in very large quantities. They bore these highly discriminating duties, and their respective American purchasers were treated most unequally and partially, the consumer of the cheaper articles paying at enormously greater rates than the consumers of the finer qualities. In an open market is it conceivable that there was not something like the same discrimination in prices between the consumers of cheap and the consumers of costly domestic products? In these days much the smaller share of our tariff taxes goes to the government. The bulk of them goes to the trusts, which sell at prices they are enabled to maintain because of the exclusion of foreign competition. Men of moderate means, workmen, poor men of all classes, have been told that the tariff exists for their special benefit and protection. If this claim were true, would the makers of the tariff have so arranged the rates of duty that articles used by the wealthy bear by far the lightest burden of taxation? JESSE F. ORTON.

RECENT INVESTIGATION.

Shows That Workmen in Free Trade England Fare Better Than in Protected Germany.

Protectionists often compare wages in protectionist America and free trade England and assert that the higher wages here are due to the tariff. It is obvious that the comparison would be much more logical and convincing if we compared free trade England with some protectionist European country more nearly resembling England in age, density of population and other conditions.

Such a comparison between England and highly protected Germany has recently been made in two English government reports, one dealing with "working class rents, prices and wages" in the industrial towns of Germany having just been published and a similar report with reference to English towns having been issued last January. A comparison of the detailed statistics in these reports shows that the German laborer in all trades but one works more hours than the English laborer and receives less pay per hour, and his entire wages will buy less of the necessities of life than can be bought in England with the wages of the English workman.

Rents are found to be 23 per cent higher in Germany than in England for corresponding accommodations. It is said that it would cost an English workman, with his habits of life, 18 per cent more to live in Germany than it costs him in England, and it costs a German workman, with his habits of life, 8 per cent more to live in Germany than it would cost him to live in England.

Skilled German engineers earn only from 80 to 85 per cent of the corresponding wages in England, and in the building trades German wages are not more than 75 to 85 per cent of English wages, while in both trades the hours are more than 10 per cent longer. German printers working about the same hours get only 83 per cent of the English printers' wages. In the aggregate the comparison is overwhelmingly in favor of free trade England.

DOES NOT CURB TRUSTS.

Sherman Law Declared to Be a Failure in This Direction.

The Sherman law, now widely perverted from its original significance, was at the start intended to prevent combinations of domestic manufacturers behind the tariff wall to put up prices and take the excess profit to themselves, as they were enabled to do by the excessive rates of duty. But the law as interpreted by the supreme court has turned out a quite different proposition from what was originally intended and has in no respect operated to restrain the artificial increase of prices through combination. For these reasons a lowering of the present excessive rates on all classes of manufacturers to some reasonable protective level, if that can be ascertained, is favored by the more enlightened.—New York Journal of Commerce.

Paper Trust Reduces Wages.

Officials of the International Paper company recently announced a wage cut of 10 per cent to go into effect Aug. 1. It was largely on the plea of increased wages in its mills that the trust stood off the removal of tariff duties on its product. Now, when congress has adjourned, it proceeds to lop off the workman's share.