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Democratic National Ticket



FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN W. KERN
OF INDIANA

STATE TICKET

Governor A. C. Shalleberger
Lieutenant-Governor E. O. Garrett
Secretary of State John Mattes, Jr.
Auditor Edwin H. Luitkart
Treasurer Clarence Mackey
Superintendent of Public Instruction N. C. Abbott
Attorney-General H. B. Flehardt
Commissioner of Public Lands and
Building W. B. Eastham
Railway Commissioner Wm. H. Cowgill

Congressman Sixth District W. H. Westover

Representative, 53d District Fred W. Johansen

COUNTY TICKET

For County Attorney, Eugene Burton
For Commissioner, Second Dist.,
J. P. Jensen

For County Commissioner, Second District.

I desire to announce to the people of Box Butte county that I am the regular nominee of the second district for commissioner on the Democratic-Independent ticket and will appreciate sincerely any support the voters set fit to give me at the polls. J. P. JENSEN.

Taft says one thing and the republican platform declares another; which is the voter to believe.

From 26,816 to 8,000 is quite a slump in the republican majority in the state election held in Maine last Tuesday.

Who is paying for this special train going over the country in the interests of Debs, the socialistic candidate for president?

The Bryan-Kern banner is complimented by all republicans, as well as democrats, who speak words of praise when they point to the distinguished Nebraskan.

Omaha has at last been compelled to give up the pennant of the western base ball league. Sioux City now holds first place and "Ducky" Holmes is the king of base ball players.

The way Mr. Bryan is keeping Wm. Taft in hot water attempting to explain his position on several important "paramount" issues is indeed interesting. Old Glory and the republican party is not enough these days to elect a republican president.

Wm. Taft is now worried about the outcome of the state of Nebraska and announces that he will bring his special train of speakers here in the first of October to attempt to stem the Bryan tide that is sweeping over the west. Too late, Mr. Taft.

The Maine election last Tuesday was sort of an ice bath to the republican managers, but of course they expected it. The usual heavy republican majority was cut down more than two-thirds and was the greatest slump in the history of the state of Maine in presidential campaigns in over twenty years.

The republican managers of the Taft boom in the middle west are giving out the statement that if Bryan is elected corn will be worth twenty cents a bushel next May. May deliveries on the board of trade in Chicago at the same time are quoted at sixty-nine cents whether Mr. Bryan is elected or not. What political rot to feed the intelligent farmers of the west. We would ask the republican leaders, if there is a tariff on foreign corn?

From the Center of Things

[Special Lincoln Correspondence.]

Lincoln, Nebr., Sept. 16.—Mr. Bryan's "fortune" continues to work a lot of people. County Assessor Miller of Lancaster county is daily in receipt of letters asking him about Mr. Bryan's assessment, and he has been compelled to get out mimeographed replies in order to keep up with the correspondence. Chairman of republican committees are the most numerous inquirers. This year's assessment rolls show Mr. Bryan to be possessed of taxable property in the amount of \$87,000. About twenty per cent of this is charged up to The Commoner. The Commoner has no printing plant, its tangible property being confined to a couple of safes, a dozen typewriters, a few desks and tables and three or four rugs. The two automatic mailing machines are operated under lease. Something like thirty tons of print and wrapping paper are kept on hand. Replying to "Joe" Cannon's charge that he is a millionaire, who made his million selling "wind and ink," Mr. Bryan at Olney, Illinois, last week, took the public into his confidence and told all about his private resources. He calculated that he was possessed of property worth perhaps \$125,000, but in order to be well within the mark said he would call it \$150,000. He then told how he made it, and asked Speaker Cannon to take the public into his confidence and explain how he had become a millionaire on a salary of \$5,000 a year every year since 1861, with the exception of two years. It is generally admitted that Cannon will be kept busy dodging Mr. Bryan's speech during the rest of his campaign for re-election.

The fact that Mr. Taft has decided to take the stump—or more properly speaking, take the rear platform of a train—re calls some of the bitter and sarcastic things said about Mr. Bryan in recent campaigns because he made speech-making tours. In the old days, when the railroads could haul train loads of republicans on passes to the republican candidate's door, it was easy to get crowds out to cheer. Then the republican organs could point to these visiting delegations as evidence of "enthusiasm." That sort of thing is no longer possible. So it is that Mr. Taft has felt the necessity of making a tour. Last Friday's papers, noting that Bryan and Taft were on the stump, intimated that it might yet be possible to engage the two candidates in joint debate. With a unanimity that was remarkable the democratic campaign managers and the democratic papers welcomed the possibility. But despite all their boasts of Mr. Taft's remarkable and hitherto unsuspected abilities as a stump speaker, the republican managers sidestepped the suggestion. The democrats of the country would like nothing better than to see and hear Bryan and Taft discussing the issues from the same platform.

The trickery of the republican managers is well evidenced by their attempt to stem the rising tide of opposition to Mr. Taft on the ground of religious belief. While it is admitted that a man is entitled to freedom in his religious beliefs, it cannot be denied that religious bias always cuts more or less of a figure in politics. Mr. Taft is a Unitarian, and the republicans are scared to death lest the orthodox churches throw their influence against him on that ground.

In order to combat this supposed danger the republican committee is sending out thousands of little circulars explaining the Unitarian belief. The first page of the circular bears the following:

"Should Unitarian belief bar its disciples from the confidence of Christian men and women?"

On the inside pages appears an article from the pen of Dr. John Chadwick, an eminent Unitarian divine, and printed in the Universal Cyclopedias, page 28, volume 12. This is the exact way the first paragraph of Dr. Chadwick's article appears in the republican committee's circular:

"Unitarianism—in theology, the doctrine that God exists in one person only. . . . Ever since thinking man has been in the world there have been speculations about the cause of all things—its nature or action or the mode of its existence."

Note the asterisks in that paragraph. They denote the omission of some words. Here are the words omitted from Dr. Chadwick's article on Unitarianism:

"THIS INVOLVES THE DENIAL OF THE TRINITY AND THE DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST."

Cheerfully admitting that Mr. Taft and his Unitarian brethren have a right to their religious beliefs, why was it deemed necessary to make an attempt to deceive the people by omitting one clause concerning the Unitarian belief that is of most interest to the people at large? If this is not a plain attempt at deception, what is it?

In this connection it might be well for people interested in this phase of the campaign to turn to the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians and read what Paul has to say about it.

And of interest in this same connection is a little story about the late G. Ingersoll—a true story, because the writer heard it:

In 1876 Col. Ingersoll made a republican speech at Champaign, Ill., and the next day took a train for Bloomington on the I. B. & W. Ry. It was a local train and jammed with people returning from Champaign. Col. Ingersoll sat in one

coach, and in the same seat with him sat a Christian minister who was a personal friend. Opposite sat another Christian preacher and the writer, then a small boy. Col. Ingersoll and the minister at his side engaged in a good natured discussion of religion, and as many passengers as could, gathered around and listened. Finally Col. Ingersoll exclaimed:

"Now, Elder, let's get right down near home. Can you tell me one good thing that Christianity has done for the state of Illinois?"

"Pardon me, Col. Ingersoll," said a lady who sat across the aisle. I can tell you one good thing Christianity has done for our state."

"I would be pleased to hear it, madam," said Col. Ingersoll with a polite bow.

"It prevented you from becoming governor of the state."

And for the next ten or twelve miles nothing was heard but the clatter of the wheels across the rail joints.

That religious beliefs always cut a figure in political results may be demonstrated by reference to the campaign of 1880. Garfield, the republican candidate, had been a minister in the Disciples' church, and while in congress often occupied the pulpit in the little Disciples' church in Washington. Indiana is one of the states in which this church is strongest in numbers. When the democratic committee began attacking Garfield's character the membership resented it as an attack on one of their ministers. The result was that Indiana was carried by Garfield, and the Disciples' vote is what turned the scales.

The Nebraska republican state committee has arranged to have Myron T. Herrick of Ohio speak in Lincoln soon, and his speech will be devoted to opposing the bank deposit guarantee plank of the democratic platform. As soon as the announcement was made the democratic state committee arranged to have Senator Owen of Oklahoma speak, on the same day if possible, in support of that policy. It is in violation of confidence to say that if the republican committee wants to make it a joint debate between Herrick and Owen there will be no difficulty so far as the democratic committee is concerned.

On Labor Day 3,000 union workmen in Lincoln paraded the streets. When the parade passed under the Taft banner on O street there was not the ghost of a cheer. But when the parade went by the Lincoln hotel, the front of which is ornamented with a huge portrait of Bryan, the cheers were loud and long. Several unions paused in the line to give "three cheers for the next president."

Of course this is only a straw.

At Youngstown, Ohio, one of the chief centers of the Steel trust and the Tube trust, 10,000 steel workers paraded before Taft. But the steel and tube mills declared a holiday "on pay" and the employees were given to understand that they were expected to parade. At the central point of the parade an enthusiastic republican spectator shouted: "Three cheers for Taft!" But the cheering crowd was desultory. Then some one in the line shouted: "Three cheers for Bryan," and immediately thousands of men were cheering, waving banners and flinging their hats in the air. The Associated Press did not report this, but the local papers did.

First, the republican managers derided Bryan because he dictated some speeches into a phonograph. Then they quit deriding him because Mr. Taft proceeded to do the same thing.

Then the republican managers declared that Bryan was "playing the demagogue by appealing to the church vote with his lecture on 'The Prince of Peace' and his lecture on 'Missions.'" They soon quit that, for Mr. Taft felt called upon to dictate to a phonograph a very nice speech on "missions."

For a long time the republicans "pointed with pride" to the fact that their presidential candidates were dignified and remained at home instead of gallivanting about the country and denounced Mr. Bryan for his "rear end barbaresque." They have changed about, and now are boasting about how Mr. Taft is making good as a rear platform orator.

For a long time the republicans pointed out that Mr. Bryan had had but little legislative experience and was therefore without the experience necessary for a chief executive. They suddenly quit when it was pointed out that Mr. Bryan had twice as much legislative experience as Abraham Lincoln had before he was elected, and George Washington had absolutely none before he was elected.

The hot liner from Mr. Bryan's bat in the direction of Joseph G. Cannon has already been scored at republican headquarters as "too hot to handle."

Mr. Taft declares that some of the Dingley schedules should be revised upwards. The sugar trust has just added another twenty cents per hundred pounds to the price of its product. Presumably the sugar trust has seen to it that its schedule shall be included among those to be "revised upwards."

The way to get rid of Cannonism is to get rid of Cannon.

Before Illinois could get rid of the infamous "Alien law," Joe Cannon and his brother grabbed off a rich slice of the

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

A BRYAN TIDAL WAVE

West In Revolt Against Republican Party.

GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS

Issue Making Thousands of Votes For Democrats in the Agricultural States. The Taft-Foraker "Reconciliation." Light on a Famous Incident—Democratic Outlook in the East.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Certainly never was a national campaign opened so tardily or pressed so lazily. This criticism applies equally to the Republicans and the Democratic organizations. Two hundred yards from the room in which I am writing are the western headquarters of the Republican national committee, established with a fine comprehension of the fitness of things in the Harvester building, owned by the harvester trust. A whole floor of this building is occupied by the "branch" headquarters. It is populated by typewriters and clerks, who sit all day swapping stories and smoking cigarettes. About once in ten days the little-known Hitchcock drops in, looks wise, gives out an encouraging interview and rushes forth to Hot Springs or the Middle Bass club. Skeptics do say that this lethargy in the Republican headquarters in Chicago is like the sleeves of Al Sin's poker jacket planned "with intent to deceive."

Of the two rival organizations the Democratic committee has made the greater advance. Its press bureau has been in active operation for a month, though it may properly be said that the national press bureau of Washington, though wholly unofficial, began under my management this same work not less than two years ago. The bureau of organization, under the direction of Hon. John W. Tomlinson of Alabama, has made notable progress in the organization of clubs throughout the country. And apropos of this matter of club organization I wish here to urge all who desire to co-operate with the national committee to communicate with Mr. Tomlinson at the headquarters in the Auditorium Annex, this city, and receive the necessary instructions and blanks.

A Financier's View.

Don't let the "big" bankers or the "great metropolitan newspapers" which pull chestnuts from the fire for those banks delude you with the idea that all financiers are against the Democratic plan for the guaranty of bank deposits. For example, the president of the Bankers' National bank of Kansas City, Kan., addressed some time ago letters to all the bankers of Kansas, asking their opinion of the plan. Up to Aug. 23 127 bankers had replied. Of these eighty-seven, or three-fourths, were in favor of the plan; seventeen were noncommittal, and only twenty-five were opposed to it. No wonder the Republican state convention, in open defiance of the Republican national convention, adopted it as its own.

But more. In a statement to the New York Times Mr. George H. Coffin, former deputy comptroller of the currency, takes sharp issue with that plan on its attitude toward the plan for protecting the people's savings. As to the authorship of the measure he wrote:

And Mr. Bryan is not the only advocate at the last session of congress Mr. Fowler, Republican chairman of the committee on banking and currency, introduced bill 12,977, which provided for a guarantee of "all individual deposits, all bank notes, all bank deposits and all government deposits without discrimination or preference." This bill was referred to the banking and currency committee, with its Republican majority, and by it favorably reported to the house on Feb. 28, 1908. So Mr. Bryan is not unique in his advocacy of this bank deposit guarantee idea.

While Mr. Bryan, Mr. Fowler, merchants and depositors generally want something which will prevent a repetition of the financial catastrophe of last October, when the business of the whole country was prostrated. You say that "not a single depositor in any New York bank lost anything by the 'embarrassment' of last October, but how long did these depositors have their funds tied up where they could not use them? And who can measure the suffering and hardships caused by the huge bank failures in New York city last fall?"

Why the West Revolts.

This issue has made its greatest advance in the great agricultural states of the middle west. To one who has studied the history of the government's action during the twelve days' bank panic of October, 1907, the reason for this western acclaim of a system which will enable the depositor to get his money when he wants it is easily explicable.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who, I am told at the speakers' bureau of the national committee, is the speaker most in demand after Mr. Bryan, has traveled far and wide during the course of this political battle. But Gore is not only an orator; he is a very keen observer of political conditions. This may seem a strange thing to say of a man who through accident has been deprived of his eyesight since he was eleven years old. But observation does not always proceed through the sight. In all other respects Senator Gore is beyond and above the average capacity of men for judging of a political situation. Robust and self-reliant, he travels all over the United States alone, caring for himself. And so when he came into my office the other day to tell of the conditions he had found in the states in which he had spoken all the way from Oklahoma to Ohio he was listened to with notable respect by all present.

He declares that, in his opinion, the Bryan sentiment has ceased to be an undercurrent, but is a tidal wave. And, like nearly all who have been

out in the political work of the campaign, he ascribes the foundation of this sentiment to the growing admiration for Mr. Bryan's character and ethics and the sudden outburst of enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket to the wider appreciation and knowledge of the merits of the system of guaranty of bank deposits urged by the Democratic party. Curiously enough, as Senator Gore was talking on this subject a letter came in from a representative of the national committee who has been touring Ohio. He reported that the ostensible reconciliation solemnized by a perfunctory handshake between Judge Taft and Senator Foraker at Toledo was not regarded with any degree of enthusiasm by the followers of the latter. As the gentleman who wrote has been for probably forty years active in Ohio politics and as in this trip he has visited every county in the state, his opinion is of value. More than this, he reported that a leading banker of Springfield, O., W. S. Thompson, who had always been a Republican, was so impressed with the merits of the guaranty proposition that he was making public speeches in its support.

A Foraker Story.

And, speaking of the senior senator from Ohio, here is a story about him the truth of which I will not vouch for, but which, after having watched his course in the last two sessions of congress, seems to me quite probable. The narrative runs that a Democrat ran across Senator Foraker on a train in southern Ohio. Naturally the talk turned upon politics. Said Foraker, "What are your people up at Chicago doing by way of organizing the negro vote?" "I am afraid they are very short of funds." "Well," responded the senator, "you could do nothing better than to jump on a train and go to Chicago and tell those fellows at Democratic headquarters to do that work even if they have to rob a bank to get the funds." The story is characteristic, and it throws some light on the reality of the reconciliation of Foraker with the residuary legatee of President Roosevelt.

The Democratic Campaign Book.

I have had a long and rather regretful experience with campaign text books in the Democratic organization. Usually they come out about the time the campaign is ended and even if properly prepared would be at that date of no value whatsoever. Those of 1900 and 1904 set side by side with the Republican publication of the same nature were enough to bring a blush even to the hardened cheek of the Democratic politician, but the text book of this year was out before that of the Republicans and is admirably prepared and edited. It is fair that credit should be given to the three members of the text book committee, Hon. J. E. Lamb of Indiana, Hon. Josephus Daniels of North Carolina and Mr. Richard L. Metcalfe, the managing editor of Mr. Bryan's Commoner. The book is in fact a text book and is packed full of meat for speakers, writers and students of politics. It is a long, narrow volume of about 300 pages, shaped so as to go readily into the pocket. No one who purposes taking an active part in the campaign should fail to secure one. While prepared primarily for gratuities distribution among Democratic speakers and journalists, the committee will have a sufficient supply on hand to furnish copies to those who may write for them at the price of 25 cents each, post paid. Orders should be addressed to the text book committee, Democratic national headquarters, Auditorium Annex, Chicago.

Colonel Lewis in Maine.

There is no more picturesque nor scarcely any more misunderstood figure in American politics than Colonel James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago. Partly no doubt the latter is his own fault. Nature heaped upon him certain mannerisms which his friends think he sometimes cultivates. But the man who picks "Jim Ham," as he is called both affectionately and jocularly, for a fool will find that he has picked up an exceedingly hot proposition. He demonstrated this fact first when he was in congress as a representative from Washington. There has never been a Democrat, at least during my experience, at the capital so apt at retort as he. Even Tom Reed, with the biting tongue, hesitated to attack Colonel Lewis.

However, this is all beside the fact. What I wanted to say is that Colonel Lewis has spent his vacation this summer stamping Maine and Connecticut. He returns with the prediction that Bryan can carry both states. I am a little shy of the predicting business myself and would hesitate to accept the Maine proposition. Yet the national committee from that state at the Chicago headquarters the other day insisted that the governorship was held by the Democrats beyond doubt and that in November it was