

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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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. Shallenberger
Lieutenant-Governor.....E. O. Garrett
Secretary of State.....John Mattes, Jr.
Auditor.....Edwin H. Luikart
Treasurer.....Clarence Mackey
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....N. C. Abbott
Attorney-General.....H. B. Flebarty
Commissioner 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 see fit to give me at the polls. J. P. JENSEN.

Injunction Bill Taft predicts a panic if he is not elected. Bill has been a bluffer all his life and now he's becoming desperate.

Why were not the reforms recommended by the President enacted? Ask Mr. LaFollette. He says it is because the majority of the Republican Senate stand in with the trusts. The only hope for reform this year lies in the election of Bryan.

The South Dakota Democrat, noting the lack of enthusiasm for Taft, thinks "things will warm up as soon as the swag arrives from Cincinnati." It is evident that the sole Republican hope is in a boodle campaign.

Hearst is digging his political grave and in 1912 the erstwhile newspaper man, congressman, politician and organizer of a new party will still be little Willie out in the cold world. He is the biggest political blunderbuss of the age.

Hon. Edgar Howard was elected chairman of the democratic state committee, at the state convention held in Lincoln Tuesday, to succeed T. S. Allen. Splendid selection. Chris Gruenther will continue as secretary. Howard and Gruenther are the right men in the right place.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says that the reason why Speaker Cannon and his Committee on Rules held up the important measure of saving the forest trust was "the influence of the Lumber Trust and its no less rapacious congener, the Paper Trust, were at the bottom of it." Go to the bottom of all matters arising before Congress and the trusts dominate, directly or indirectly. The trusts exploit whatever is to be exploited.

As men personally, both Bryan and Taft are of the high type and anyone who tries to belittle or besmirch either one merely displays his ignorance. It is the principles they represent and the power back of the one that should guide the voter in the exercise of that duty that makes him a free man and defies the world. Bryan, as president of all the people of the country, and Taft, as the proxy of Roosevelt, are two separate and distinct propositions.

From the Center of Things

(Special Lincoln Correspondence.)

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 23.—A Singer sewing machine of the latest and best pattern sells in Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and throughout the west for \$60. This may be represented by a line thus:

This same sewing machine is shipped 5,000 miles to Uruguay, South America, and sold by the South American merchant for \$35, which may be represented by a line thus:

And the South American dealer pays ocean freight on it for \$5,000 miles, ocean insurance and Uruguay import tax.

Query, how much is the American buyer of American made sewing machines benefited by the protective tariff on sewing machines?

Twelve years ago Judge Ong of Nebraska was making democratic speeches in Indiana. At one place he was addressing an audience of farmers and said:

"I want to ask you farmers a question, and I want you to take time to think it over. After you have thought it over, write me your answer, addressing me at Geneva, Nebraska. Here is the question: 'What is there that you farmers sell that you get more for, and what is it you buy that you get for less on account of the protective tariff?'"

A few weeks later Judge Ong received a letter from an Indiana farmer, who wrote:

"I've been thinking your question over and I have arrived at the answer to it: There ain't a d---d thing."

If you want to get a definite line on the political outlook, just ask yourselves these two questions:

"Are there any men in my neighborhood who have habitually voted the republican ticket who are now supporting Bryan and Kern?"

"Are there any democrats in my neighborhood who are supporting Taft and Sherman?"

Here is a sample of what the answer will be: James Watson is the postmaster at Marple, Box Butte county, Nebraska. He has always been a republican, but this year he is supporting Bryan. He says he has talked to many republicans in his neighborhood, but so far as he is able to learn, only three are supporting Taft. Similar reports come—with names and corroborating facts—from every section of the country.

The real facts of the situation are that the republican committee's private and confidential reports were so pessimistic that it was deemed imperative that Mr. Taft's campaign of "dignity and reserve" should be abandoned and a rear platform campaign inaugurated. After blabbering for ten or twelve years about Mr. Bryan's "undignified methods of campaigning," and for weeks pointing with pride to the fact that their candidate would "observe the proprieties" and would not "belittle the dignity of a candidate for such high office," the republican managers, fearing and trembling, have abandoned that high and mighty position—and Mr. Taft is striving to emulate an example that he and his managers so long denounced.

All this is merely the last, for the time being, of a long sequence. First they denounced Bryan for demanding that the Filipinos be treated as the Cubans had been treated, and the reply was, "Where the American flag has been raised it will never come down." A few months later the American flag raised in Cuba came down. They denounced Bryan for advocating what they termed a 50-cent dollar, and said there was plenty of money and only confidence was needed. Confidence was restored, the per capita circulation increased 50 per cent—and then a republican congress issued a no-cent asset currency. They denounced Bryan for making a campaign tour—and now they put their own candidate on the stump. They ridiculed Bryan for dictating in a phonograph—and before the echoes of their ridicule had died away their candidate was dictating into the phonograph—and selecting, too, the same topics that Mr. Bryan had used. They denounced Bryan for advocating a bank guarantee—and now republican state conventions are endorsing bank guarantee. They denounced the idea of publicity of campaign contributions—and now seek favor by saying they will make public all contributions after election.

From Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado and from the Pacific coast comes the cry to the republican national committee: "Come over and help us or we perish."

The republican committee practically admits that Indiana is hopelessly lost to the republican ticket this year. The special elections in that state last week showed clearly the trend of events. The legislature being called to meet in extra session, it was necessary to hold special elections to fill several vacancies in the legislature. The democrats were uniformly successful, registering immense gains, while the republicans scored discouragingly—to them—large losses.

The democratic state convention in New York was another huge chunk of gloom for the republican managers. They had counted on democratic dissensions, es-

pecially in Greater New York, and they were dismayed when they discovered that New York democrats were never so harmonious and never so unflinching and untiring in their support of the national ticket. The nomination of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler will contribute hugely to democratic success in the Empire state. A millionaire lawyer, he spends his time as an attorney in taking the cases of the poor, the friendless and the helpless. He is known throughout the East Side in New York as "the poor man's lawyer." He was elected lieutenant-governor on the independence league and democratic tickets when Hughes was elected governor. His nomination last week spikes the schemes of Hearst so far as the league is concerned, and kills the last hope that Hughes will poll the "undivided good citizen vote." Chanler's nomination is admittedly the strongest that could be made.

S. J. Stearns, an official of the United Garment Workers of America, was in Lincoln last week. He reports that the general convention of his union went on record as not only supporting the political policy of the American Federation of Labor, but endorsed the democratic national ticket. The Garment Workers' Union is especially strong in New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and other cities in the Empire state, and in Chicago. Local after local of this union has endorsed the democratic ticket.

"I have been as far east as Toledo, as far north as upper Wisconsin, and as far west as Lincoln during the last five weeks," said Mr. Stearns, "and I find the same story everywhere among the union workers. They are supporting the policy of the American Federation of Labor, and are going to vote for Bryan. Not because they are democrats—for I should judge that a majority were not democrats—but because they see in the election of Bryan and Kern their only hope of early relief from the injustice of the injunction as applied in labor disputes. And the feeling that it is time for a change is not confined to trades unionists. It exists among business men, especially among the smaller dealers. I am sanguine that Bryan will be elected."

Oscar Straus, secretary of commerce and labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet, announces that he will take the stump for Taft because he knows Taft is friendly to laboring men. "And I am a friend of labor, too," says Secretary Straus. Let us see about his brand of "friendship for American labor." The facts may be found in the official records of the department of commerce and labor.

A year or so ago the union lithographers of the country asked for the eight hour day. This was denied by the employers, and the union lithographers went on strike. The usual injunctions were issued, but the boys "struck." The employers, with their shops idle, went to Secretary Straus, and that official showed his friendship for American workmen by abrogating the alien labor law insofar as it applied to lithographers, and admitted European lithographers under the plea that "there is a scarcity of skilled workmen in the lithographing trades in this country." And the European workmen came over under contract and took the places of American workmen who had asked for an eight hour day in their trade.

James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is the man who is trying to send Gompers, Mitchell and Duncan to jail for contempt of court. He is the most virulent opponent of trades unionism in America. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers last winter the association adopted this resolution:

"Third. That we recommend as a basis of protective duties upon which the commission shall work the principle of international costs, to-wit: Protective duties should represent substantially a permanent differential between the cost of production in foreign countries and that in the United States, with an ample margin for safety."

The republican platform, adopted a few months later, says:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The National Manufacturers' Association went to Chicago and got what it wanted. The representatives of 3,000,000 workmen went to Chicago and got—well, they got it in the neck.

—WILL M. MAUPIN.

WHY? JUST WHY?

If your banker asks why you think your deposit should be guaranteed, ask him why he thinks your note that he discounts should be endorsed or backed up with security.

Why Mitchell is for Bryan, (John Mitchell to the New York World.)

"In accordance with your invitation, I wish to state that, in my judgment, the election of Bryan would be for the best interests of the whole nation."

"He stands on much the better platform and will be guided by it in the event of his election. Mr. Taft is handicapped by the zealous advocacy of his cause by the predatory rich. Honest wealth and business have nothing to fear in Bryan's election."

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

The Democratic National committee has assigned Hon. Geo. Kingsley of Kansas City to Nebraska for one week, beginning the 21st inst., and will speak at

ALLIANCE, Saturday Night, Sept. 26.

Mr. Kingsley is one of the best campaign orators in the country. You are invited to come and hear him.

Contributions to Campaign Fund

The Herald has decided to join the ranks of democratic papers to receive \$1.00 contributions to the national campaign fund, which is being carried on by the party papers all over. The names of every contributor to the campaign fund will, beginning next week, be published in The Alliance Herald. This money will then be forwarded to the general fund for the state of Nebraska conducted by the Omaha World-Herald and there received by contributions published daily. A neat little lapel button will be presented to each contributor. Send in your \$1 and name and we will publish the same. These contributions are sent to the national committee and it is only in this way that the common people can secure funds with which to carry on the campaign.

Another Republican "Gone Wrong"

John Barnstead and John Kinsella two well known stockmen-farmers from the northern part of the county, were in the city yesterday on business. By the way, Mr. Barnstead, who is one of the most substantial Norwegians in the county, says he has voted the republican ticket for thirty years but he expects to cast his ballot for William J. Bryan this fall. And there are hundreds of republicans in Box Butte county just like Mr. Barnstead.

"Jones, He Pays the Freight"

The Kellogg company, Chicago, evidently had The Herald listed as a republican paper. We have received a communication from this company stating that "if we so desire, it will supply us weekly, free of charge, a four-page republican supplement, which will contain the very best republican matter and be illustrated by timely cartoons. The matter will be prepared by the republican national committee and should be of great value to all republican newspapers." Very liberal proposition, indeed. The protected trusts and corporations can afford to spend a few million to inform the people how to vote this fall. We have received no such offer for democratic literature.

Who Puts Up the Taft Banner

Our amiable contemporary informs us that the local republicans are trying to arouse themselves from the apathy in which the nomination of Mr. Taft placed them and are contemplating the erection of an electric sign with the name of their doughty champion displayed to a waiting world.

This move is hailed with delight by the local democracy as now there may be a semblance of life in the opposition; the campaign so far has been so listless that even the democrats were becoming contaminated with the republican lethargy. In keeping with the eternal fitness of things we are informed that the local Nasby and the representative of the Harvester Trust (the trust that sells its wares cheaper in Europe than it does to the American farmer) are the prime movers, of course for form's sake the working man is asked to contribute his mite. How unfortunate it is for Mr. Taft that the life of his campaign depends on the exertions of the office holders and the trusts and that in the face of the fact that he is daily disclaiming his connection with these same trusts, no doubt that the republican candidate, when he sees the efforts that the trusts are putting forth in his behalf, thinks of that old but trite saying, "O Lord, deliver me from my fool friends."

SPEAKER CANNON RICH

Magnitude of His Fortune Invites a Query.

MR. BRYAN CALLS A BLUFFER

Distinguished Republican Statesmen Testify That the Bank Guaranty Plan is Sound in Principle—Use of Money in Elections—Economy Rules in Democratic Camp.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

In the rather lively controversy between Uncle Joe Cannon and Mr. Bryan over their respective personal fortunes and the sources of their prosperity it occurs to me that Mr. Bryan has had very much the better part of the argument. Without going into detail on the subject, which has been somewhat reported in the newspapers already, I may say that Cannon, with characteristic discourtesy, vulgarity and falsity, in a formal speech referred to Mr. Bryan as having made \$1,000,000 "by selling wind and printer's ink." Mr. Bryan's retort reduced Cannon to a condition of comparative quietude. Paraphrased, it was this: "I earn a living by lecturing and by writing. No one need attend my lectures or buy either my books or my paper unless he desires. Speaker Cannon has been in public office since 1861 almost continuously, most of the time receiving a salary of barely \$5,000 a year. He is very rich. What has Mr. Cannon been selling?"

Following this statement Mr. Bryan frankly declared that he thought himself worth about \$125,000, but was willing to accept the responsibility of \$150,000 if his estimate was too low. He challenged Speaker Cannon to match this statement in kind. The speaker was silent except by making a bluffing demand that people look to the records of Danville and see how fully he pays his taxes there. Naturally this clash aroused some interest, and an investigation was set on foot in Lincoln, Neb., to determine the amount of the Bryan assessment. It was found to be \$84,500, which under the taxing law of that state indicates property slightly in excess of \$100,000. Then attention was directed toward Speaker Cannon's assessment at Danville. His neighbors and closest friends have always estimated his wealth at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. But it was found that he has scheduled for taxation only \$15,115 in personal property, while his residence is assessed at \$22,000. In other words, if common report concerning his wealth is correct, he is dodging his taxes and securing the assessment of a property easily worth four times that of Mr. Bryan at a figure of barely one-third of that on the Bryan property.

Some Republican Testimony.

This testimony is on the guaranty of bank deposits, and it comes from very distinguished Republican sources. One is the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, formerly a Republican secretary of the treasury. Mr. Gage testified before the committee on banking in the house of representatives, which was considering the Fowler bill. He said: "I am persuaded that it is just, equitable, wise and right that the depositors of the banks which come under provisions of this bill will have their deposits guaranteed to them as well as the banks circulating notes held by the general public. The nature of the obligation is exactly the same in principle, whether evidenced by a pass-book or by the bank's notes in the form of circulating money. There is no difference in principle."

The Chairman—Do you think that this principle of guaranteeing deposits would lead to unsound banking?

Mr. Gage—No, sir. I think the fact that under this bill there would be greater restrictions and a penalty for neglect of inspection and that there would be machinery for inspection would lead to sounder banking.

So much for a Republican secretary of the treasury. Comes now a Republican comptroller of the currency under McKinley, Charles G. Dawes, one of the leading financiers of Chicago. This is what he had to say about a bank guaranty system in a book he wrote some years ago before it became an issue on which his party and mine split: "It must certainly be admitted the establishment of such a fund would have a tendency to prevent the mad rushes of small and large depositors during times of panic for money which they hoard away in safety deposit boxes or other hiding places. . . . If the effect of such a law would be to render bank deposits more stable under all conditions, as in our judgment would be the case, no law could be of more value and importance to the debtor or to the creditor or to the community at large. . . . To the passage of such a law in proper form we trust the efforts of congress will be directed."

Former Secretary Gage, having attained very advanced years, is out of financial operations and of politics. Mr. Dawes is still in both. Unless he has materially changed his opinions he should look with some aversion upon the Republican party policy of discrediting this very plan for rendering bank deposits more stable.

How Money Comes and Goes.

The cost of a political campaign for expenses which in the main nowadays are legitimate runs up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. When 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 documents have to be printed and distributed, when 400 or 500 speakers must be kept traveling continuously without the aid of that bygone and obsolete blessing, the railroad pass; when material must be

sent to a multitude of newspapers and many of them, usually printed in foreign tongues, must be given benevolent aid and assistance, the cost of a campaign, like the cost of the Boer war, is enough to stagger humanity. The Democratic party has never been over-rich during its campaigns. It has always had to economize and has never been able to spend money for illegitimate purposes even if its managers desired to do so. It is a matter of history that may now be told that the late Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas when chairman of the Democratic national committee in 1896 returned to its donor a check for \$30,000 that reached the headquarters three days before election. "It was too late for use legitimately," said Chairman Jones, "and we have no desire to use money illegitimately." In that campaign the Democratic party had about \$900,000 in its national treasury. The Republican national committee is credited with having anywhere between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. In 1900 the Democratic national committee received, roughly speaking, about \$375,000. It made an active and a creditable campaign, though the issue, of course, was defeat. Yet so carefully were the finances of the committee handled that at the end of the campaign \$20,000 remained in the treasury to be turned over to the new national committee selected in 1904.

Raising Campaign Funds.

This year both parties confront a new situation when the matter of raising funds is to be considered. Partly through state laws, partly through a more enlightened public sentiment and largely because of the insistence of Mr. Bryan upon the limitation of campaign contributions to individual contributors and complete publicity to all considerable contributions neither has as yet the volume of subscriptions to its fund that under other conditions would be already in hand. This does puzzle the old line politicians. Down in Ohio somebody started what was called a League of Thirty Cent Clubs. The only subscription asked to the Democratic fund is 30 cents. But the plan being voted by the endless chain system does not merely bring in some considerable amounts, besides interesting a multitude of people in a campaign to which they are contributing, though only in a small way. One of the famous old money getters—Tamm—would call him the Wiskinklespoke to me in high indignation over this device. Said he, "It lets the contributor off for 30 cents when you might as well have got \$5 or \$10 from him." In some instances that may be the case. In more the 30 cents is all the contributor could afford or be willing to give. In many he enrolls himself in the Thirty Cent club and sends his larger contribution direct to headquarters.

Then there are the newspaper subscriptions. Not less than 150 Democratic papers are inviting subscriptions to the campaign fund and remitting every few days to headquarters. Four states now and four publications are struggling for pre-eminence in this useful service. The Commoner leads the list as a money getter, with the Houston Post, edited by Colonel R. M. Johnston of the national committee, a close second. The New Orleans Daily States and the Nashville Tennessean are struggling neck and neck for third place. This method of raising funds from popular subscriptions will develop and grow as the campaign goes on. Every now and then some new device for extending it is presented, and all are given careful attention by the finance committee. The one thing that has not been done is to diverge in the slightest degree from the spirit of the resolution adopted at the first meeting of the national committee after the convention which declared against soliciting or accepting contributions from corporations. Not one such contribution has thus far found its way into the Democratic treasury.

I have no way of knowing what the Republicans are doing in this matter of finance, but there seems to be so little evidence of active work on their part in soliciting small individual subscriptions that the natural inference is that they are again going after the corporations and the trusts. The presence of Sheldon, Du Pont and others on their finance committee seems to make this inference justifiable.

Mr. Bryan's Tact.

Two phrases used by Mr. Bryan in his speech at the Illinois state convention at Peoria greatly pleased the friends in Illinois of the amiable and admirable candidate for governor of that state, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson. General Stevenson, it will be remembered, was the vice presidential candidate with Mr. Bryan in 1900. Moreover, there had been and is still continuing an attempt on the part of certain hostile forces in Illinois to make it appear that the managers of the Stevenson campaign were pushing him forward to Mr. Bryan's detriment. The first words used by Mr. Bryan in addressing the convention, which was one of the most impressive state conventions I have ever witnessed, were: "Eight years ago the Democratic ticket was Bryan and Stevenson. This year I am heartily content that in Illinois it should be Stevenson and Bryan." This at once put the audience and the delegates, who were practically a unit for Stevenson, in the best good humor. And the effect of this tactful utterance was heightened when, speaking a little further on the same line and referring by indirection to the general reports that Mr. Stevenson might run ahead of him, Mr. Bryan said, "I wish for your candidate for governor the biggest vote possible or imaginable, and I only hope that his surplus will be so large that he may be able to spare a little of it for me." Chicago.