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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. Fiehart; 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

We can win Nebraska for Bryan if all friends of Bryan and his cause will work for that good end. But we should remember that shouting and boasting will not win this home state for Bryan. We must win it by fair and honest effort to convince our republican friends that Bryan deserves to carry his home state, and that his good platform deserves the support of all Nebraskans who believe that the people should rule.

Are you in favor of making all banks safe for the depositors? If so, go to the polls on election day and vote the democratic ticket

Cleveland and Hard Times.

The hard times that prevailed during Cleveland's second term have been a fruitful theme for republican orators and editors. The truth is the hard times began before he took the oath of office. It is a matter of history, and is not denied, that President Harrison foresaw them and had the plates prepared for a bond issue to protect the gold reserve. When he was defeated for re-election, he did not use them, preferring to shift the responsibility to Cleveland, his successor.

Besides, the depression that prevailed during Cleveland's administration was world-wide. Not only that but the prosperity that followed it has not been confined to this country, but relatively has been as marked in all civilized countries. Again, during Cleveland's administration, there was a succession of bad crops, not only in Nebraska, but throughout the world. Nebraska was drouth-stricken. That added materially to the distress of those times. It will hardly be claimed that Cleveland was responsible for the lack of rainfall, or that any party can guarantee sufficient moisture to raise a crop.

Panics come and go regardless of the party in power. The panic of 1873 came during Grant's administration; that of 1893, during Cleveland's; that of 1907, during Roosevelt's. No honest man attributes any of them to the man who occupied the White House at the time.

Fear of Depositors.

Taft says that the fear of their depositors has a great deal to do with keeping bankers from their exploitation and manipulation of bank assets. Mighty few bankers have been hurt by their depositors; the depositor is generally the fellow that gets hurt.

From the Center of Things

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 7.—"Big Bill," as he says he likes to be called, has been in Lincoln. He spread the famous "Taft smile" all over the surrounding territory, but the speech heralded abroad by the Associated Press was not delivered. Mr. Taft was out of voice when he reached Lincoln, and he spoke briefly. Of course the republicans exerted themselves to the utmost to make his visit a political demonstration of size. In this they succeeded, so far as numbers were concerned. The parade was long and scattered, and the cheers for Bryan were fully as numerous as the cheers for "Big Bill." Mr. Taft made no effort to discuss the issues of the day further than to mention "campaign publicity" and said he favored making the contributions known after election. In fact he merely said "Me, too," to what President Roosevelt has written during the last few weeks.

From Tripp, S. D., W. J. Bryan sent the following telegram to his brother, Charles W. Bryan: "Ask the democrats of Lincoln to take down my pictures while Mr. Taft is in town. Have them show him every possible courtesy."

Acting on this suggestion the democrats—and republicans who are supporting Mr. Bryan—removed the Bryan pictures from their windows, and many of them put up Taft pictures in order to carry out Mr. Bryan's wishes that Mr. Taft might be shown every possible courtesy.

Contrast this with the treatment accorded to Mr. Bryan last summer by the men who are in charge of the republican campaign in Nebraska. Just when the delegations to Denver were coming to Lincoln to see Mr. Bryan before attending the convention, the republican managers swung a huge Taft and Sherman banner across the principal business street. This banner was allowed to remain on notification day, and the republican managers gloried in their discourtesy. The banner still swings, but today it is merely a reminder of the difference between a big, fair-minded, courteous gentleman and a lot of political nincompoops. If ever that banner was a political card it was trumped by Bryan's telegram and the action of the democrats on the day that Mr. Taft visited Lincoln.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft were in Minneapolis on the same day, but owing to conflicting appointments they did not meet. They were both in Lincoln Wednesday night. But Mr. Bryan did not arrive until after midnight and Mr. Taft's special train pulled out early Thursday morning. So the rival candidates did not meet in Nebraska's capital city. Mr. Bryan reached home after almost a month of strenuous campaigning, but he was fresh as a daisy the morning after his arrival. The newspaper correspondents were worn out. Mr. Bryan breakfasted at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, but the correspondents breakfasted at noon—or later.

"We had enthusiastic meetings everywhere," said one of the correspondents. "There is no difficulty in seeing that Bryan tide is rising all over the country, and especially in the east and middle west. Three weeks ago New Jersey was in the doubtful column; today it is for Bryan. Any talk of Tammany being disloyal to the head of the ticket this year is sheerest nonsense. New York City—that is Greater New York—will give Bryan a majority in excess of 125,000."

This correspondent is connected with a New York newspaper and is thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

Mr. Bryan himself is sanguine of success. When asked what he thought of the prospects he replied:

"It is a subject that a candidate cannot very well discuss, for he can get information through reports that come to him from time to time. Reports which I have received are not only encouraging but their tone grows more and more encouraging. In every state in the union the trend is against the republican party and in favor of our party. In some places it is more pronounced than in others, but it is sufficient to lead us to believe that our party will not only have a considerable popular majority but a majority in the electoral college."

Mr. Bryan remained at home until Tuesday when he left for Chicago to attend the inland waterways convention on Wednesday. He will confer with the campaign managers while there and expects to return home Sunday.

He will remain at home several days and will then start out on another tour. It is possible that the last three days of the campaign will be spent in Nebraska.

Representative Rainey of Illinois was a visitor at Fairview last week. He said: "I have personally visited more than 700 precincts in Illinois this fall, bent on non-partisan mission, the promotion of inland waterways. While out I took pains to get a line on the local question. The result of my observation is the conviction that Bryan will carry Illinois by from 25,000 to 35,000, and that Stevenson will be elected governor by more than 75,000. Illinois is no longer in the doubtful column."

On December 6, 1895, the Greeley County Bank at Scotia, Nebr., failed, owing depositors about \$9,000. George W. Scott was cashier and manager of this bank. The receiver paid the depositors

45 per cent of their deposits, but there is still 65 per cent unpaid.

The republican platform convention at Lincoln last month appointed a committee on resolutions. This committee refused to report a plank favoring the guarantee of deposits. A member of the committee presented a minority report favoring "some kind of a guarantee," but the convention voted it down with a whoop.

Among the delegates present and vociferously voting "no" on the bank guarantee proposition was George W. Scott.

Yes the same George W. Scott who was cashier of the Greeley County Bank at Scotia—the bank that failed thirteen years ago and still owes depositors 65 per cent of their deposits.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma spoke in Lincoln recently, and of course he paid particular attention to the guarantee of deposits plank. Let it be thought that Senator Owen's testimony is ex parte it is hereby made known that he organized the first national bank chartered in the territory of Oklahoma, was its first president and is still its chief executive officer. It is the largest national bank in Oklahoma today. His explanation of the advantages of the guarantee, both to the banker and the depositor, was so clear, so simple and so convincing that it will result in goodly gains for the democratic ticket wherever made.

A republican officeholder, who resides in Lincoln and is connected with a manufacturing and wholesale business, attended the Owen meeting at the auditorium. Before the speaking began he conversed with a friend and the subject of "straw votes" came up.

"The men in our factory were polled the other day," said the manufacturer.

"How did it result?" queried his friend.

"O, I don't like to tell—you know I'm a republican officeholder."

But the friend insisted and the manufacturer finally said:

"Well, there were 32 for Bryan, 8 for Taft and one refusing to vote."

There was one band of twenty pieces in the Taft parade last week. Of the twenty bandsmen 16 are for Bryan, 3 for Taft and 1 for Debs.

Upon his arrival home after an absence of nearly a month, Mr. Bryan found his correspondence stacked mountain high. But he enjoyed going through it, for nearly every letter was filled with the most encouraging reports. He was particularly interested in the reports from Ohio and Minnesota, and expressed himself as confident of the outcome in New York.

Mr. Bryan dearly loves a good story and here is one that he heard soon after reaching Fairview and which tickled him immensely:

An Irishman down in Nuckolls county declared, while talking politics with a crowd of friends that "Thaydoor Roosevelt is th' most far-seein' statesman this country has seen in a generation."

"How do you make that out?" queried a friend.

"Sure, didn't he take th' motto, 'In God we trust, 'o'n th' coins more'n two years ago?"

"Sure, now; an' don't it prove that he was not intendin' t' embarrass his chosen candidate?"

And here is another one.

Two men were polling a train back east a few days ago and struck an Irishman in the smoker. The Irishman declined at first to vote, but when the man persisted he said:

"I'm fr' Wilyum Jennings Bryan."

"I'm astonished," said one of the men, that a man of such apparent intelligence and seeming prosperity you should be for Bryan."

"And why not?" retorted the Irishman. "Bryan is a foine gintleman an' he is goin' t' be elected."

"I don't see how you make that out," said the man. "Don't you know that Ohio is the mother of presidents?"

"That may be all right," retorted the Irishman, "but there ain't no signs that there's goin' t' be an increase in th' ol' lady's family this year."

Governor Cummins of Iowa performed the oratorical stunt in Lincoln for the Taft meeting. The Governor Cummins, who is supporting Sherman, the stand-patter, and by inference supporting Cannon, the chief of stand-patters, is the same Governor Cummins who poses as a progressive in Iowa.

—WILL M. MAUPIN.

Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska believe United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska believe the government should guarantee all bank deposits. Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska agree with President Roosevelt that all contributions of money for campaign purposes should be made public, so that the people may know from whence the campaign money comes. And yet the great financial interests were able to defeat the will of the common republicans who asked the national convention to speak in favor of those reforms. And for this reason about nine out of ten Nebraska republicans are ashamed of their own national platform, and wholly indifferent as to the fate of a presidential candidate who stands upon such a cowardly platform.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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.

For County Attorney.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county attorney of Box Butte county, Nebraska, on the democratic-independent ticket, and solicit the support of the voters of Box Butte county. EUGENE BURTON.

Why Not Guarantee Both.

A farmer sells a hundred dollars worth of stock or grain to his local dealer and gets a check for it. He presents it to a national bank and gets in return a certificate of deposit. The next day he sells a like amount, but when he presents his check decides to take the amount in currency and the banker counts him out \$100.00 in the notes issued by the bank. Next day the bank fails. The farmer holds \$200 of its obligations, \$100.00 in the form of a certificate of deposit, the other \$100.00 in the form of bank notes. The latter is good as gold, but whether he will ever receive any portion of the former depends on the condition of the bank. Why should the one be as good as gold and the other doubtful? Simply because the bank notes are guaranteed by the government, and the deposit is not. Why should the one be guaranteed and not the other? Why not guarantee both?

Reason, Not Prejudice Should Guide.

Parties are indispensable and that each should have its leaders is inevitable. The character of a party from time to time depends upon the character of its leaders. If the leaders are controlled by sinister influences inimical to the interests of the people, the party for the time being will be controlled by such influences, and a victory for that party is a victory for those influences. The representatives of those influences do not ask whether a candidate belongs to the party of Jackson or of Lincoln, but merely whether he is friendly to the interests they represent. The voter with no interest to serve but that of himself and his country should learn a lesson from them, for they seldom make the mistake of voting for a candidate who is likely to thwart their purposes. When they are lined up in favor of a particular candidate, he may rest assured that it is because they have some guarantee that he will serve the interests they represent, and then, if he is true to himself and to his country, he will cast his vote against that candidate, no matter by what party he is put forward.

No Retreat.

For years the people have been demanding relief from corporate abuses and rapacity. The fight for the correction of those evils is now on and they insist that it shall continue until those abuses are wiped out and the doctrine of a "square deal" firmly established as a rule of official conduct.

President Roosevelt has been able to accomplish much in directing the fight. His official position has been of immense advantage, but it would have counted for little had there not been back of it the disposition and desire to make the fight effective. He was not the choice of "predatory wealth" for the presidency, but of the people and has shown both the disposition and the desire to serve them. But his term of office expires next March, while the fight against corporate greed has barely begun. If the fight is to be kept up and pushed to a successful issue, the choice of a successor to Roosevelt is a matter of supreme importance. His successor will be either Bryan or Taft. The corporations against whom this fight has been made and those who fatten on their lawlessness, are solidly lined up for Taft and in opposition to Bryan. If the people permit them to select the man who shall lead the fight against them for the next four years, the fight for a "square deal" is lost. If the people would win this fight their leaders should be selected by them, not by the enemy.

Who Selects Your Lawyer?

If you were in litigation with another man, would you allow him to select a lawyer for you or would you select one for yourself? The question answers itself. No one but a fool would allow his adversary to choose his lawyer for him.

Why not exercise the same judgment in choosing officers? Why is it that year after year, the very interests the people have been fighting have been permitted to select the men to fill the public offices? Just now those interests are exerting all the powerful influence at their command to elect Taft. He is their choice. That of itself is a strong hint to the people that he is not the man for them.

A CAMPAIGN FORGERY

Cleveland Letter Attacking Mr. Bryan Declared Spurious.

ROOSEVELT THE POLITICIAN.

Using His High Office as Ground From Which to Attack Political Opponents. Enthusiastic Crowds Greet Democratic Presidential Candidate—Empty Halls Face Taft.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Naturally the great political event of the week was the admission by the New York Times that the widely circulated Cleveland letter declaring for Taft as against Bryan was spurious and a forgery. It is rather interesting to observe by the correspondence that from the very first moment Mrs. Cleveland, with the natural intuition of a wife, distrusted the authenticity of the article, though the literary executor insisted upon its accuracy. Now, after it has been permitted to do its work in rousing anew the hostility of the old time Cleveland Democrats against the Democratic party, it is now organized, comes this much needed proof of its falsity. There is an old, old saying that a lie will travel ten miles while the truth travels one. I suppose that today there are tens of thousands of people who believe and who will believe until election day that this forged letter of Cleveland's, supposed to have been written on his deathbed, was really authentic. It was published first in a newspaper controlled in Wall street and alleged to be the property of J. Pierpont Morgan. It has been commented upon approvingly by every plutocratic paper in the United States. When it was originally printed it was put in double headed type with glaring headings and with all sorts of editorial embellishments. The denial was modestly printed in a single column article without any sort of typographical display.

Suppose somebody had forged the signature of the late ex-president in a letter urging all Democrats to vote for Mr. Bryan and that letter had been given currency through practically the whole press of the United States. What would have been the attitude of the great papers of New York or of Chicago concerning that? Would they have mildly said that they had been imposed upon? Would they have reduced their expose of its spuriousness to a brief stic or two in single column measure? We all know well what would have happened. The literary adventurer would have been forgotten, but the charge would have been made that the whole fraud or forgery had emanated either from Mr. Bryan himself or from the Democratic national committee. Everybody knows that the first pages would have blazed with the wickedness of the Democratic organization in thus forging the name of a revered statesman to a spurious document issued after his death.

Concerning Foraker and Haskell.

And why is it that there has been such a tremendous outcry about one Governor C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, who has occupied a rather inconspicuous position in connection with the Democratic national committee? The attack upon him was originated by William Randolph Hearst, who at the same time attacked with equal venom Senator J. B. Foraker. The evidence concerning Haskell was to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the United States, said that Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, said that a man named Squire had said to him that Haskell had said that he and Frank G. Rockefeller would put up a big sum of money to call off a certain prosecution of the Standard Oil company in the state of Ohio. One does not have to be a lawyer to judge what testimony of that sort is worth. But the Republican newspapers, always ready to say the worst of any man who believes in Democratic principles, and the president of the United States, who is always preaching the square deal, but usually dealing his cards from the bottom of the pack, attacked Governor Haskell on this utterly inconsequential and unlawful evidence. Being a man of honor, Governor Haskell resigned his position as treasurer of the Democratic national committee lest he embarrass the candidate for the presidency. But the very day he resigned the man Squire, who was the only authority for the Monnett affidavit, put out a statement that he had never used the name of C. N. Haskell in any interview with Monnett or that he had ever had any association with any attempt to bribe the attorney general of Ohio in behalf of the Standard Oil company or any other corporation. It would appear now that it is up to Mr. Monnett to defend himself. Incidentally it may be recalled that he is not a Democrat, but a Republican, although ever since beaten for renomination he has been sulking in his tent.

Two Candidates and Two Receptions.

Mr. Bryan a few days ago visited the city of Cincinnati, the home town of Taft and the town in which he had intended to remain throughout the campaign until that intention was shattered by the reports of Bryan's gains all through the United States. This is what the Cincinnati Enquirer, a newspaper whose owner is not over-friendly to Mr. Bryan, had to say about his reception there: "Twelve years ago William Jennings Bryan as a Democratic candidate for president drew 50,000 people to Muskat, the record breaking crowd in the history of Cincinnati. Last night the same man, with a seemingly more magnetic influence, attracted such a mighty multitude to see and hear him

that the very lowest estimate was 75,000."

It was not my good fortune to be in Cincinnati at the time of this magnificent meeting, but I was in Chicago three days before, when Mr. Taft visited that city to make his first speech since his nomination. The committee in charge of his campaign had engaged a hall which would seat well above 12,000 people. For some reason known only to them they canceled the order for this hall and selected one on the most fashionable thoroughfare of the city seating not more than 2,000. The majestic presence of Taft did not fill the hall. The meeting was to be "by ticket." But I went in myself without a ticket just as Judge Taft was speaking and found no difficulty in getting a seat for myself and four other companions. Usually a small hall is picked out with the purpose of having a tremendous overflow meeting. In this instance there was no overflow save that of some fifty or sixty policemen who would have been called to restrain the turbulent crowd that never arrived.

That is the contrast between the receptions of the two candidates.

Taft in Wisconsin.

H. H. Manson, Democratic state chairman of Wisconsin, throws an interesting side light on the meeting of employees of the Allis-Chalmers company near Milwaukee, to which some excellent newspaper men referred as immensely enthusiastic and evincing loyal support of Judge Taft by the laboring men.

"I was at that meeting," Mr. Manson said, "and it is well known that the company asked the men on the company's time to hear Judge Taft, stopping the works by blowing the whistle as a signal when the speaking was to begin."

"I judge about 4,000 men were present. At least a thousand of them wore in their hats placards bearing the device: 'What has Taft done for the laboring men? God only knows!'"

"This, of course, refers to an answer given by Judge Taft to a question asked at one of his meetings as to what he proposed doing with the thousands of idle men in the country."

Mr. Manson predicts that Wisconsin will go to the Democratic column this year. He said:

"La Follette has been crushed by the Taft machine. Much of his following in our state has been from Bryan Democrats. They won't support Taft and his forces which crushed La Follette. They'll vote for Bryan and Kern. What else can they do? Having been sincere in supporting La Follette because of his opposition to what Taft represents, of course they will continue to oppose what Taft personifies and will vote for Bryan."

Roosevelt to the Front.

Of course nobody expected that President Roosevelt would keep out of this campaign. While it is not customary for the president of the United States to step down to the position of an ordinary political manager, the Roosevelt enthusiasm has this time, as ever before, enabled him to override all precedents and to abandon all sense of official propriety. We have in public life now two Theodore Roosevelts. As a matter of fact, we have had them for some years past, but today the contrast is a little more striking. We have Roosevelt the president of the United States and Roosevelt the Republican politician, quite as practical as he was when he invited E. H. Harriman to come to the White House and discuss ways and means of carrying with money the pending election. Roosevelt the politician can demand no more immunity from partisan attacks, although his friends resent those attacks, than if he were the chairman of Tammany Hall or Boss Cox of Cincinnati, his political friend this year. Mr. Roosevelt has seen fit to thrust into this campaign the great authority and the great dignity of the office of the president. That in itself was an outrage upon the American electorate. The president's personal views are his own, and it would be entirely proper for him to express them in moderation and within reason. No president ever failed to desire the success of the party which had honored him. But no president before this one has sent out letters every other day attacking his opponents and basing his charges against them upon merely hearsay evidence or upon the imaginings of his own vitally prejudiced mind.

Mr. Roosevelt has linked his arm with that of William Randolph Hearst. What Hearst has said about Senator Foraker the president, without investigation, has approved. But some years ago, when Mr. Hearst was a candidate for governor of New York, Mr. Roosevelt sent Elihu Root to express his views to the voters of that state. This is what Mr. Root said: "I say to you, with his (Roosevelt's) authority, he regards Mr. Hearst as wholly unfit to be governor, as an insincere, self-seeking demagogue, who is trying to deceive the workmen of New York by false promises and false statements." A few of the phrases applied to Mr. Hearst by Root, speaking for Roosevelt, were these: "Exploiter of sensationalism," "crude, foolish visionary," "apologist for crime." And finally, in summing up, Mr. Root said, "I say by the president's authority, in penning these words with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Mr. Hearst specifically in his mind."

But today what Hearst says of the most stainless men in the United States Mr. Roosevelt accepts as gospel and stamps with the hall mark of the White House. Chicago.