

That Federal Court and Public Building

How Chadron Won and Alliance Lost—Nice "Bunch" Handed Alliance by Moses Policy Kinkaid, the Wily Congressman.

During the last session of congress, a bill was being considered providing for an additional judge in the Federal district of Nebraska and fixing places for holding Federal court in said district.

Congressmen from all other districts readily agreed on their locations, but Judge Kinkaid of this district, as usual, had the matter under advisement for two weeks and at the end of that time he was still undecided, and the other members of the Nebraska delegation, without Kinkaid's knowledge or consent, completed the bill by designating North Platte and Chadron as the two places in which court should be held and the bill was so reported by the committee and passed. Chadron was not a candidate for this honor and in fact conceded it to Alliance until Senator Burkett telegraphed them and asked them if they wanted it. Kinkaid could have designated Alliance without opposition or question from any person and then with Federal court, land office and postoffice and more than 5,000 people, Alliance was in a position to demand from Congress a Federal building that would cost from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Is it any wonder that the Chadron newspaper is urging every voter in that locality, regardless of political affiliations, to vote for Kinkaid? No reasonable person will deny that Alliance was the logical place for holding federal court in western Nebraska. More than twice the size of any other city, the best from a geographical standpoint and railroad facilities, in fact every argument was in favor of Alliance but one and that was that influential republican friends of Alliance had rooms to rent the government for postoffice and land office purposes and after having the matter under advisement the Honorable Moses decided the case in accordance with his well known policy.

The little town of Chadron secured a delicious plum and we are not surprised to see the Journal urge all the people of that community to help pull Moses out of the bullrushes. Federal court means much for the town. Federal officials were there from Omaha last month and held a term of court. Several Alliance citizens were summoned there as jurors. Bills have been introduced for federal buildings there and at North Platte. Kinkaid never did anything for Alliance and never will. On the other hand Judge Westover has always shown his friendship for Alliance and if he is elected we want to go on record as saying that the rights of Alliance will receive recognition. Kinkaid is not entitled to and should not receive over six votes in Alliance. Westover will receive solid support in the Platte valley, and with the strong support he is receiving all over the west part of the district, he should be elected by a handsome majority. Every resident of Alliance, who takes pride in our city, should vote for Judge Westover, a man of ability and a man who is not afraid to tell what he stands for.

Would Fool the People.

The republican committee is sending out circular letters to republican and democratic voters alike stating that "the election of Taft and Sherman is essential to the welfare of this country and to elect them the republican committee must be liberally supplied with funds; that congress recently enacted a statute making it unlawful to solicit money for political purposes from corporations," etc., the letter closing with an appeal to "contribute as generously as you feel able."

This letter is sent out to fool the common people; to have them believe that the committee is really short of funds and is not in league with the corporations this year. But the people won't be fooled. They know too well that they have been contributing about forty per cent of their income to the republican campaign fund for years by paying tribute to Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie and a few others who have furnished the republican campaign fund in previous campaigns and will do so this year.

This is the year of opportunity for the common people to break the shackles with which they are bound and unless they assert their rights this year as free born American citizens it will

be a long time—perhaps never—that they will be afforded the opportunity. The election of Taft would mean that a proved enemy of labor would be placed in the highest office within the gift of the American people; that all labor organizations might as well quit business and that to continue the reforms brought about by the great Commoner, W. J. Bryan, would be impossible. In brief it would be a government of the trusts, by the trusts and for the trusts and the common people be damned.

For County Attorney

On next Tuesday the voters of Box Butte county will decide who they wish to attend to the legal affairs of the county for the next two years. It behooves the tax payers to select a man for this position who is honest, conscientious and has ability. Eugene Burton, the present incumbent, has proven himself to possess these qualifications. Besides this, he is a most deserving young man, of good habits, is not now and never has been attorney for corporations, and devotes his time and attention to the affairs of the office. These are the reasons why he will receive the support of the tax payers, regardless of their party affiliations.

"The Alliance Herald prints the names of several republicans who, it declares, intend to vote for Bryan. If this be true, we are sorry for these misguided men, for after the 3d of next month they will be the loneliest persons in Nebraska. The democratic party will be as dead as a sucker cast upon the banks of the Platte by a spring flood, and they will be expelled from the republican party as traitors. The only political home they can find will be with Debs or Hearst."—Times.

The Times will have a big job on its hands if it expels all the republicans in the county who vote for Bryan. Four years ago three-fifths of the democrats in this county voted for Roosevelt and about that per cent of republicans will support Bryan. The republicans can't stomach Injunction Bill any better than the democrats could go Parker and no one knows this fact better than the Times.

Silent as Clams

THE HERALD has anxiously waited to see what comment the Alliance Times and our Marsland correspondent would make on Captain Akers' open letter to Moses Policy Kinkaid which is published in THE HERALD, but "nary a word" do they say. We can't understand. Both are strong republicans, and judging from their kindly notices in the past, are great admirers of that grand old veteran, Captain Akers, who recently delivered an address in behalf of the republican party in this city. Query: Which have they forsook, Moses or Captain Akers?

For Representative

Fred W. Johansen, of Hay Springs, will represent the people of this district in the next legislature with ability and fairness to all. Mr. Johansen is a graduate of Chadron academy and spent several years teaching school in Sheridan county. He is now editor and publisher of the Hay Springs Enterprise. If elected, Mr. Johansen pledges himself to aid in securing a permanent state normal school at Alliance. Vote for him.

Republican Logic.

The Chadron Journal urges the people of that community, regardless of their party affiliations to support Congressman Kinkaid for re-election for his good work in having Chadron designated as the place for holding federal court in western Nebraska, which insures a government building costing from \$100,000.00 to \$150,000.00 for that town. That's good argument, to be sure. But in the next paragraph the Journal requests the voters of Dawes county to support a republican candidate for county office because he is married and has two children. If that is good logic why does the Journal not state that Judge Westover has raised a family of ten children while Moses Policy Kinkaid is a rich, grouchy old bachelor, who has never done a thing for his country, but accumulate an excessive bank account from the federal pay roll.

Living expenses have increased 48 per cent in the last ten years. Has your income increased accordingly?

JUST DOUBLED

DOUBLED, WHAT?

The cost of running the state of Nebraska.

Under the democratic state government in 1900 the state taxes charged to all the counties were \$1,208,984.94. Under the administration of Governor Sheldon in 1908 the state taxes charged against all of the counties have risen to the enormous total of \$2,448,346.65, which makes the record read as follows:

Year 1908, State taxes charged to all the counties	\$2,448,346.65
Year 1900, State taxes charged to all the counties	\$1,208,984.94
Increase in eight years	\$1,239,361.71

AND FOR WHAT?

BOX BUTTE COUNTY

is sure paying her proportion of this enormous increase in state taxes. Look at the figures.

Year 1908, State taxes charged to Box Butte county	\$10,316.70
Year 1900, State taxes charged to Box Butte county	\$ 5,682.15
Increase in eight years	\$ 4,634.55

WHAT'S THAT?

You don't believe it!

Ask your county treasurer to let you see the records of payments made to the state treasurer on account of state taxes charged against our county for the various years since 1900.

Governor Sheldon favors the system of state government, which has led to the wild and extravagant expenditure of the people's money in this state.

Mr. Shallenberger will try, if he shall be elected, to secure laws to give the election of precinct assessors back to the people. He also favors a law to forbid the state assessment board to increase the total assessments returned by any county. He believes the business of the state equalization board is to equalize assessments, and never to take away from the counties the right to make their own assessments.

Adams Pledges His Support

For Permanent Normal School at Alliance.

Crawford, Nebr., Oct. 27, 1908.
To the Citizens of Alliance and Surrounding Community:

Having been asked several times by some of your people my opinion as to the location of a normal school for the western part of Nebraska, I feel that I am at liberty to say, that if I should be elected to the Nebraska state senate from this district, I will do all in my power to make the now temporary school a permanent one and endeavor to get an appropriation from the state of Nebraska for the same.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE M. ADAMS.

A Jolly Entertainment

Franklin Pierce Jolly, Celebrated Lecturer, Addresses Large Audience.

That the student mind is fully cognizant of the immensity of the stupendous questions that environ us at the present time was well demonstrated in the lecture given by Jolly at the opera house last Thursday night, when for a brief few moments he lay aside the lightness of his subject and spoke upon the dangers of our future as a nation and the causes that are bringing them about, and while he was magnificently splendid in his role as an entertainer, he certainly soared far into the realms of seriousness and of thought, when he vehemently denounced in no uncertain tones the avarice of our day that would permit the destiny of this glorious nation to rest on the wishes and desires of a mere handful of the possessors of its wealth, while the balance of its people would stand in fear and trembling lest they would not do their bidding.

His diversion for the moment was the sacredness of the ballot box and the mighty influences that are today tending to its destruction, chief among which is that of a power that would palaver us with a decrease or increase of wages upon the election of any one man. Better, he says, a thousand times that the penitentiary be the confines of those who would disregard the most sacred feature of our constitutional government, the ballot, than that we would lavish in the kind of success that would result at such an utter disregard of the eternal principles of truth and justice that lie as the basic foundation of our government. He further stated that the decay of the governments of antiquity

and of the recent past, as measured in the life of governments, began when the wealth of those same nations centered in the hands of a few. This is undeniable history, and for fear we are not, too, aware of its nearness to ourselves as a nation, he quotes that the old republican leader, Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, who declared before the United States senate that the wealth, and necessarily the destiny of our country, lies in the hands of eight men. Just think, this grand old country of ours, the like of which has never been seen in all this world, and which originated through the infliction of the divine right of the king's (wealth) upon a people whose very nature forbade them bearing, because they believed and so stated in their declaration of independence that all must have equal rights, and now in the 132 year of our independence the interests of eight men prevail to such an extent that the balance of the 80,000,000 of our people stand in awe and wonderment lest they should not do their bidding. Have we not about reached the fulfillment of MacCauley's prophecy, when glorying in the idealistic condition of independent government of the people, as was contemplated and begun by our forefathers, said it could only be an experiment for the ultimate end would be monarchy, for it was never known that a people's government could maintain such a broad ideal without terminating in a one man (knight) power. Will we disprove history or acknowledge to an anxious world, who have looked upon us as MacCauley did, as an experiment, that the heroic efforts and fearful loss of the noble lives that made possible the revolutionary war, were efforts spent and lives lost in vain? Or will we, true to the ideals that gave us sustenance and reared us in the halo of the glorious achievements of their illustrious lives, say to an expectant but doubtful world that they were flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, and the very essence of what they fought for and accomplished, a government by, for and of the people as privileged through the sacredness of the ballot box will not only be maintained but perpetuated and thereby display to the world at large that this very essential principle is not only eternal, but will prevail.

Ladies, of course you are interested in the campaign. Come out to the lecture course entertainment election evening, where returns from all over the country will be received and announced. Find out before retiring whether or not you will get that gown that was promised you conditionally, if Taft or Bryan was elected. Only one admission for the whole evening's entertainment.

Postmaster James Watson of Marple was in the city Saturday. Mr. Watson is a life-long republican but this year is one of the most ardent Bryan men in the country.

EASILY UNDERSTOOD

Mr. Bryan Shows Why the Individual Favors Protection of Bank Deposits.

A MATTER OF INTELLIGENCE

Banks Should Attend to the Banking Business and Not the Government.

No issue in this campaign appeals more strongly to the individual than the protection of bank deposits. Thousands and thousands of republicans will vote for Mr. Bryan on account of this one issue, which he has presented so clearly to the people of the nation.

In a recent speech Mr. Bryan presented this issue in a simple and most convincing way. He said:

"Of the many policies proposed in our platform, the protection of bank deposits is the simplest and most easily understood. Why, my friends, this question is so easily understood that I suppose there is not a person in this audience who is not able to understand it. I do not mean that every one, everywhere, can understand it. I draw the line here: When every person reaches the period of intellectual development, where he is able to see that when a man puts his money in the bank he ought to be able to get it again, he ought to have intelligence enough to understand this subject; but until he gets to this point I do not know how to reach him. I take it for granted, however, that you are all sufficiently advanced to be able to understand that when you put your money in a bank you ought to be able to get it out again. Now, my friends, there are just two questions to be considered in this matter. One of these I have given you. The other question is, who must make it secure? Our position is that as the banks make their profits out of the people's money, the bankers ought to give the insurance the people require. Now, I had supposed that that was a self evident truth and that it would not be denied.

"I have made no speech without discussing the guaranty of bank deposits in all parts of the country. After I had made my speech in Baltimore, explaining our system and presenting our arguments in support of it, my attention was called to an advertisement in one of the papers. In my speech I had said that you could insure your house, you could insure your life, you could insure your buggy or your barn, but that you could not insure your money. And in this advertisement my language was quoted and the advertisement went on to say that I was mistaken, for a certain fidelity company was prepared to insure deposits. And then I found out how they do it down there. You put your money in a bank, and then go and get somebody to insure it so that you can get it out of the bank again. I believe the time has come to compel all the banks to stand back of the banks and make good the presumption upon which you deposit your money in the bank.

"Now, my friends, you may ask if the banks are not now sufficiently secured. That is what the bankers say. They will even tell you that only occasionally a bank fails, but the trouble is that we cannot tell in advance which bank is going to fail. Look at the notice they hang up. Does it say, 'this bank will fail'? No, the notice says 'this bank is closed,' and if bankers follow out this plan I will agree not to urge this insuring of deposits. Let the bank give notice three months in advance of a failure so the people can get their money out before the failure.

"Do you think the banks are sufficiently secure now? The postmaster general says, in his report in favor of the postal savings bank, that we are sending millions of dollars to Europe to be deposited in government savings banks there, and the people who send their money there would rather send it across an ocean three thousand miles wide than to risk the banks of this country. I say to you that we ought to make our banks here so secure that money will not be driven out of the United States to find a safe place of deposit. That money which is driven to Europe ought to be kept here and used in the business of this country. Not only does money go to Europe, but money goes into hiding, and this is about the time of year when we discover some of it. You will see in the paper every once in a while that Mrs. So and So for the first time this fall made a fire and was mortified to find that her husband, without her knowledge, had been using it as a bank. A man in New York said last fall, when the panic was on, that a billion dollars was in hiding under carpets. I do not know whether that estimate is too high or too low, but I know this, that if I were a banker I would be ashamed to have an old rag carpet running rivalry with me as a safety deposit vault, in time of danger.

"If any man says that the banks are sufficiently secure I will remind him that there is not a national bank in the United States that can get a dollar of Uncle Sam's money without putting up security. The state demands security; the county demands security; the city demands security; and each village demands security; and the fraternal orders are now demanding security, and I believe the time has come when the farmer, the merchant and the laboring man should have security when they put their money in a bank.

"In Oklahoma they have had this plan in operation for now some six months. I learned of one failure there and in forty-two minutes after the bank suspended, the man in charge had an order from the government to pay every depositor in full, and the business went on without interruption. And when he telephoned out to the farmers and said to them, 'The bank has suspended, come in and get your money,' they answered, 'We are busy with the crops now, we will be in a few days.' Is it the way you do here in your state when a bank gets shaky?

is it the way you do when a bank suspends? No! the very rumor that a bank is a little uncertain makes a rush of depositors, and they make it insolvent whether it was insolvent or not.

"This plan protects the depositors; it protects the community, and it is good for the bank as well.

"I would rather see the banks attend to the banking business than to have it transferred to the government, and because I prefer to have the banking business done by the banks rather than by the government, I urge the guaranty of deposits as the easiest solution of our difficulties."

MACK SEES VICTORY

(Continued from first page)

The letter is of interest by reason of the character of the men whose names appear on the letterhead, and who make this appeal. Here are the men who sign the letter informing the people of the country that Bryan's election will be dangerous:

Charles F. Brooker, head of the brass trust and vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, against which a government suit is now pending in the Federal courts.

Charles Nagel, of Missouri, one of the general attorneys of the Standard Oil company. This Standard Oil representative is in charge of Republican national campaign headquarters in Chicago.

Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, and now head of the great Pullman Palace Car trust, to which the traveling public pays tribute.

T. Coleman Du Pont, the head of the powder trust, which is fighting a suit against dissolution.

Boise Penrose, the political "boss" of the corrupt political machine in Pennsylvania.

George R. Sheldon, the personal representative of J. Pierpont Morgan, in the capacity of director in all his trust companies, and who collected trust money for the election of Governor Hughes of New York.

William Nelson Cromwell, the legal representative of Edward H. Harriman and probably the greatest trust lawyer in the United States.

Fred W. Upham, the "fat fryer" for the Republican party in the west, and the man who wrote letters to corporations whose property he assessed by virtue of his position as a member of the board of review in Chicago.

Farmers and Business Men Know. This is a fine outfit to advise the farmers and business men in the west how to vote. Two of the signers are heads of corporations which are fighting for their existence in the courts. Of course these men think Bryan's election dangerous; that is natural when one becomes acquainted with their connections. But there is not a legitimate business man in the nation, small or large, who has any reason to fear a Democratic victory.

SPECIAL INTERESTS VERSUS EQUAL RIGHTS.

In every utterance and every statement made so far Mr. Taft has shown great concern for the welfare of the TRUSTS and SPECIAL INTERESTS.

He is afraid that the guaranty of bank deposits will be a burden on a few big bankers. That thousands of small depositors may lose everything does not worry him.

He is afraid that a reduction of the tariff may hurt protected industries. He does not worry for the consumer, who bears the burden of the heavy tax.

He is afraid to oppose the TRUSTS, for he considers them a benefit. He does not mind the extortion they practice upon the public.

He is opposed to a jury trial in contempt and injunction cases because the SPECIAL INTERESTS want the unfair injunction process continued. The "Father of the Injunction" does not worry because the laborer may not get a square deal.

The Republican candidate believes in an income tax only when the present oppressive means of taxation fail to furnish enough revenue. In other words, he believes that the wealthy should not be taxed until the resources of the masses are exhausted. Not a word from Mr. Taft because the masses bear an unjust share of the burden of taxation.

Mr. Taft stands for the favored FEW and SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Bryan stands for the PEOPLE as opposed to the INTERESTS.

Mr. Taft stands for PLUTOCRACY as opposed to DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Bryan stands for EQUAL RIGHTS as opposed to SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

WITH WHICH DO YOU STAND?

BIG CROWDS APPLAUD BRYAN.

Nebraskan's References to Bank Guaranty Brings Shouts of Approval.

Winding up his remarkable campaign in Greater New York William J. Bryan was whirled 115 miles by automobile in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Mr. Bryan made eighteen speeches during the day and everywhere he went he was greeted by some of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of his country-wide tour. In all of his speeches Mr. Bryan warned the workmen against traitors among them. He asserted that every laboring man who voted the Republican ticket would vote to repudiate the things that labor demanded in the Denver platform. He held up Mr. Taft as the enemy of labor and assailed him and President Roosevelt at every opportunity. Mr. Bryan's reference to the guaranty of bank deposits brought shouts of approval at all of his meetings.