

# ALLIANCE HERALD

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WOODROW WILSON.

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THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

- National  
President—**WOODROW WILSON**  
Vice President—**THOS. R. MARSHALL**
- State  
Governor—**JOHN MOREHEAD**  
Lieutenant Governor—**HERMAN DIERS**  
Secretary of State—**A. T. GATEWOOD**  
Auditor of Public Accounts—**HENRY C. RICHMOND**  
State Treasurer—**GEO. E. HALL**  
Supt. Public Instruction—**R. V. CLARK**  
Attorney General—**A. M. MORRISSEY**  
Com. Pub. Lands and Bldgs.—**WM. B. BASTHAM**  
Railway Commissioner—**CLARENCE E. HARMON**  
U. S. Senator—**A. C. SHALLENBERGER**
- Congressional  
Congressman, Sixth District—**W. J. TAYLOR**
- Legislative  
State Senator—**BEN. BREWSTER**  
State Representative—**H. F. WASMUND, SR.**  
County  
County Attorney—**EUGENE BURTON**

An exchange admits frankly that it does not print all the news, and adds: "If we did we would be with the angels in less than fifteen minutes after the paper was published. To please the people we must print all the nice things we know and leave the rest to the gossipier. No, we don't print all the news, and if we did, wouldn't it be spiced reading, but it would be for one week only, the next issue would contain our obituary and there would be a strange face in heaven, and all the lawyers and divorce courts would have a rushing business for a few days."

There is a great demand for men in this part of the west now. An amusing incident occurred yesterday in this connection. A gentleman re-

# Will The REAL FREEMEN Uphold Wilson's Hands?

Woodrow Wilson has refused emphatically to accept contributions to his Campaign Fund from the Interests, from corrupting influences, from any questionable sources. He has given us, the Democratic National Committee, to understand that he will go into the White House with clean hands or not at all.

## Who Is Getting The Money of The Trusts?

So sure has been Wilson's stand, so well known his incorruptible purpose, that no private interests have dared to approach either our candidate or his committee. We have not been offered a penny by the trusts, and we certainly have not solicited a penny from them. The money of the Interests is being spent against Wilson. No matter for whom—we need not discuss that here—it is now common gossip that the money power of the nation is being used in an attempt to defeat Woodrow Wilson.

## What Is a "People's Campaign?"

We are addressing ourselves to the real freemen of America, the upright, Progressive Voters of the country who are doing the work of the nation and not the work of trusts and bosses. We realize that the salvation of every righteous cause rests with you. Often this cry of a People's Party or a People's President is raised by the very forces we seek to defeat and whom we must and will defeat. But look to our standard and our standard bearer and decide yourself as to which is the People's Campaign and must, therefore, be fought with the People's money.

## Woodrow Wilson Has Clean Hands

Woodrow Wilson is the cleanest man in national politics. He came of illustrious forefathers, who laid by blood and heredity the foundation of a future President through generation after generation of upright record. If Wilson is to be elected it must be by clean money and there is only one source of such money—from the voters of the country who realize the importance of having a government uninfluenced by the almighty dollar. Wilson's hands are clean. Will you uphold them?

## How Much Money Will You Give? How Much Can You Raise?

There are big campaign expenses to be met if we are to win on Election Day in November. We must tell the voters of the country about Wilson, what he is, what he has done. We must show them his record. We must show them his platform. We must point out to them the features of his platform which mean so much to this nation. This great work will cost a lot of money. We must meet the usual heavy toll necessary to present a platform and a candidate to a hundred million. Your dollar, your \$5, your \$10, your \$20 is needed. And don't mistake—we want the man who can only afford the one dollar. We need him. We need the woman who can

only give one dollar. We believe in this kind of loyalty—it's the kind that wins.

Let every one contribute to the Woodrow Wilson Campaign by the first mail. Let's have as big a fund as the corporations can supply the other parties. For the people are mightier even in money than the Combinations—when they get together.

## A Call To Those Who Will Club Contributions

No live progressive voter can do more for Wilson's cause than to head a list with his own contribution and then to have his fellow-workers and friends swell the total with their names and money. If you work in an office or factory, mill, warehouse, on a railroad, ranch or farm, start the ball rolling. Line up the Wilson men. Sign up as many contributions as you can. And mail to us.

## How To Contribute To The Wilson Campaign Fund

Sign the Coupon in this corner and fill in the amount you give. Then attach your money to this Coupon and mail today to the address given on the Coupon.

Issue all checks, money orders and address all contributions to C. R. Crane, Vice Chairman Finance Committee, Democratic National Committee, 900 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Then write a letter to this paper giving your name as a contributor and stating your reasons why you believe Woodrow Wilson should be elected President of the United States. In this way you will be listed as a Wilson contributor. A Souvenir Receipt, handsomely lithographed, well worth framing, will be sent to you. Your letter will help the fight by encouraging your friends.

## Woodrow Wilson Campaign Fund LOYALTY COUPON

To C. R. CRANE, Vice Chairman Finance Committee, The Democratic National Committee, 900 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

As a believer in the progressive ideals of government represented in the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States, and to the end that he may take the office free-handed, untrammelled, and obligated to none but the people of the country, I wish to contribute through you the sum of \$..... toward the expenses of Gov. Wilson's campaign.

Name.....  
Address.....  
R. F. D..... State.....

Endorsed by

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.



—From New York World

When the illustrious Grant asked a third term the people of New England thundered their "No." Is this the reason Roosevelt calls New Englanders "ignorant, prejudiced and craven" in his recent speech?

## THE SILO AS A FORAGE BANK

There is produced every year in this country sufficient forage to feed liberally all the live stock of the land, and leave a good balance besides. The shortage of supplies each year is due to the spoiling and wasting of forage already grown, and the means of preserving this forage will solve the stock problem of the country. The principal waste is now going on with the corn plant. It is most noticeable in the corn belt states, where perhaps 80 per cent of the stalk and leaves of this most valuable forage is wasted annually. As economic stock production is determined by the proper use of forage, the silo furnishes a means whereby all farm forage can be preserved and placed in the best possible condition for feeding.

What has become of one T. Roosevelt and his full mousters?

## A Word to the Borrower

If you are a borrower of this paper, don't you think it is an injustice to the man who is looking for it at this very moment. Make it a regular visitor to your home. The subscription price is an investment that will repay you well.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

## THIRD TERMER'S JOKE ON LABOR

Brandeis Shows Right to Organize Is Not Recognized.

## THE PLATFORM IS SILENT

Noted Lawyer Exposes the Filmmess of Promises Made to Workingmen by Perkins and His Candidate, Who Stands for Private Monopoly.

"The new party pledges itself to social and industrial justice and specifically to 'work unceasingly for effective legislation looking to the prevention of occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment and other injurious effects incident to modern industry.' \* \* \* but nowhere in that long and comprehensive platform \* \* \* can there be found one word approving the fundamental right of labor to organize or even recognizing this right without which all other grants and concessions for improvement of the condition of the workingmen are futile. The platform promises social and industrial justice, but does not promise industrial democracy. The justice which it offers is that which the benevolent and wise corporation is prone to administer through its welfare department. There is no promise of that justice which free American workingmen are striving to secure for themselves through organization. Indeed, the industrial policy advocated by the new party would result in the denial of labor's right to organize.

"The new party stands for the perpetuation and extension of private monopoly from which the few have ever profited at the expense of the many and for the dethronement of which the people have, in the past, fought so many valiant battles. That cursed product of despotism, the new party, proposes to domesticate in our republic, proclaiming, 'We do not fear commercial power.' Certainly organized labor has had experience with the great trusts which should teach all men that commercial power may be so great that it is the part of wisdom to fear it."

The above declaration was made by Louis D. Brandeis before the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Massachusetts state branch, at Fitchburg, Sept. 18.

## Of Supreme Importance.

He urges a careful study of the new party platform, particularly its effect upon labor, noting not only WHAT IT CONTAINS, but WHAT IT OMITTS, adding, "When you make that examination you will find that there is a significant omission and that this skillfully devised platform TAKES FROM LABOR MORE THAN IT GIVES."

## Labor Record of Trusts.

Mr. Brandeis then lays bare the labor record of the trusts, declaring that "great trusts—the steel trust, the sugar trust, the beef trust, the tobacco trust, the smelter trust and a whole troop of lesser trusts—have made the extermination of organized labor from their factories the very foundation stone of their labor policy. The ability to defeat labor's right to combine seems to have been regarded by the trust magnates as a proper test of the efficiency of their capitalistic combination."

Mr. Brandeis shows that in 1899, during the Colorado smelters' strike, the American Smelting and Refining company closed its mills where the strikers had been employed and transferred the work to other mills, thus breaking the strike. The United States Steel corporation had similar success in 1901 with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Had the association been dealing with competing employers the result would have been different. The United States Steel trust was prompt in introducing this plan. June 17, 1901, six weeks after it began its operations, its executive committee passed this vote, which was offered by Charles Steele, a partner of George W. Perkins in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies to take firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of union in mills where they do not now exist."

## Union Men Not Wanted.

The result was that the bulk of American union laboring men in the iron and steel industry were made to understand that they were not wanted at the works of the United States Steel corporation. Places once filled by American laborers loyal to their union were given to others, and, as the Stanley committee found, "Hordes of laborers from southern Europe poured into the United States." \* \* \* Hence about 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers in the iron and steel business are foreigners of these classes, the profits going to the steel corporation. Mr. Brandeis declared that "the immediate and continuing result of the steel trust's triumph over organized labor has been an extensive system of espionage and repression."

There has been no disturbance of business interests during this presidential campaign. Why? Confidence in the integrity of the Democratic nominees and right purposes of the party.

## REPUBLICANS' EXTRAVAGANCE

Government Cost More Than Doubled Under Roosevelt.

## DEMOCRATS' GREAT RECORD

Startling Figures Which Show That the Cost of Our National Existence and the High Cost of Living Must Be Reduced.

Under a proper downward revision of the Republican tariff schedules the people of the United States would save \$2,000,000,000 each year, or over \$100 per family on manufactured goods alone.

President Taft's vetoes of the wool tariff bill and the steel tariff measure passed by a Democratic house COST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ABOUT \$650,000,000 PER ANNUM.

The cost of conducting the federal government MORE THAN DOUBLED between the close of President Cleveland's second administration (Democratic) and the beginning of President Roosevelt's second administration (Republican).

As the DIRECT RESULT OF HIGH REPUBLICAN TARIFF SCHEDULES the people of the United States pay a tax FROM NINE TO SEVENTY-EIGHT PER CENT on food and ordinary household articles used in the home by every family, rich and poor.

The total cost of running the federal government in 1860 was \$55,000,000.

The amount appropriated at a single session of the Sixty-first congress for the fiscal year 1911—\$1,027,133,446.44—was more than double the amount—\$54,496,055.13—appropriated for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 at both sessions of the Fifty-fourth congress, the last congress of the second Cleveland administration.

Only eight years elapsed between the close of the second administration of President Cleveland and the beginning of the second administration of President Roosevelt and yet the amount appropriated during the four years of the latter—\$3,842,203,577.15—was more than double that appropriated in the four years Mr. Cleveland was at the helm—viz, \$1,871,59,857.47.

For 1910, the last fiscal year provided for in congress under President Roosevelt, the highwater mark in appropriations—\$1,044,401,857.12—was reached.

President Taft's estimate to the last session of congress for government support for the fiscal year was \$1,040,648,026.55.

In other words, governmental expenses for the FOUR YEARS of President Cleveland's administration (Democratic) were only \$830,861,551.92 more than President Taft's (Republican) estimate of the amount necessary to cover the expenses of ONE YEAR of President Taft's administration.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of New York, a Democrat and chairman of the committee on appropriations, in addressing the house Aug. 26, 1912, on the subject of appropriations said, "Thoughtful men have watched with alarm the rapid increase in the cost of government in the United States." He further said that two causes seem responsible for many present evils:

"One, the UNFAIR AND UNJUST SYSTEM OF TAXATION by which an undue share of income by those whose circumstances in life are not considered more than reasonably comfortable is taken through our customs laws for the support of our government; the other, the difficulty or inability to readjust our system of taxation and to remove many taxes from the necessities of life, so long as the GOVERNMENT IS EXTRAVAGANTLY CONDUCTED, or the instrumentalities provided for the conduct of the public service are either inefficient or are not utilized so as to render the most effective and comprehensive results."

Mr. Fitzgerald then called attention to the fact that the Democratic party pledged itself if entrusted with power to do two things—REDUCE TARIFF DUTIES AND RETRENCH PUBLIC EXPENDITURES by eliminating waste in administration and the abolition of useless, inexcusable offices.

The Republicans talk about tariff revision, and yet when a Democratic house in fulfilling Democratic promises to the people reduced the tariff, a Republican president vetoed the measure. "By their works shall ye know them."

Democrats in every state of the Union should organize and prepare for polling a record breaking vote Nov. 5. Be it remembered that no matter how certain victory seems, overconfidence is always dangerous.

Is there any reason why the Democratic party should go out of existence simply because Mr. Roosevelt has taken up the Progressive measures adopted by the Democrats eighteen years ago?—W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Roosevelt stood as a guarantor for Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan says, "Now, when Roosevelt has failed so utterly in his judgement of men, I ask can he pass correct judgment on himself?"