

### GUARANTEED CROPS AND GUARANTEED DEPOSITS

Republican leaders are very ready to "guarantee" to the farmer high prices for his products in the event of republican victory. But inasmuch as the republican party does not control the sunshine and the rain, and has not the influence—after elections—sufficient to persuade the trusts that fix the price of what the producer receives and what the consumer pays to be merciful this guarantee is not worth the breath with which it is given.

Why are the republican leaders not willing to give to the farmer, and other bank depositors, that guarantee which it is within the power of men to give—the guarantee of bank deposits?

What shall it profit the farmer, or other producer, if he receive high prices for his products and then finds it necessary to sit up all night in the protection of his savings hidden under the carpet or to walk the streets by day in the vain effort to devise means whereby he can recover his money from a collapsed banking institution.

\*\*\*

Mr. Bryan appears to believe confidently that he will be elected this year. There is no doubt that the republican congress has done a great deal to strengthen him in that conviction.—Kansas City Star (Rep.)

\*\*\*

### A SECOND EDITION OF THE TEXT BOOK

The following is a Chicago dispatch: "The democratic text book, which Mr. Bryan declared to be the best campaign document of the kind ever issued, is making a record for popularity. Ten thousand copies were delivered at headquarters in this city less than a week ago. This supply was quickly exhausted and the publishers now have an order for an additional 30,000 copies. Every mail brings piles of letters requesting copies of the text book. Many applicants enclose checks for sums larger than the price of the book, which is 25 cents. For instance, a Nebraska man sent a check for \$10 for two copies. He had already purchased one copy and liked it so well that he decided to get additional copies to place in the hands of republican friends whom he expects will vote for Bryan and Kern."

\*\*\*

The Buffalo News recently displayed a banner showing pictures of Messrs. Taft and Sherman. Under the pictures was the inscription, "Republican Prosperity." This moved the Buffalo Progress to say: "Since the banner was hoisted some thousands of unemployed citizens of Buffalo have read the inscription—and wondered what the joke was."

\*\*\*

### A REPUBLICAN ANSWER TO MR. SHERMAN

In a speech delivered at Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 16, Congressman James S. Sherman, the republican nominee for vice president, said that if Mr. Bryan's party was better than he then he pitied Mr. Bryan and that if the party was not better than Mr. Bryan no one could honestly support it. Then Mr. Sherman asked:

"What act of the republican party has brought harm, has brought distress or disaster to our people? Our party has been commissioned by the people, almost without interruption, for half a century, to administer the affairs of government. Is there in that record of faithful discharge of duty aught to excite fear, to arouse apprehension? In brief, what is that record of accomplishments under our party's leadership?"

Let the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, a paper that is supporting Taft and Sherman, answer Mr. Sherman's question.

In its issue of Thursday, June 25, after the Taft and Sherman ticket had been placed in the field, the Springfield Republican printed an editorial from which the following is taken:

"To suppose that Mr. Sherman's nomination will make the empire state or the east generally the safer for the republican ticket is a curious idea. The Illinois delegation was swung to the New Yorker by Speaker Cannon, one of whose lieutenants in congress Mr. Sherman has been for a number of years and whose presidential candidacy Mr. Sherman had favored so long as New York state had remained uncommitted to another. It (Mr. Sherman's nomination) is politically damned by Mr. Sherman's

record as a solicitor of campaign funds. As chairman of the republican campaign committee in 1906, Mr. Sherman was a collector of money for use in the fall elections. To illustrate the extent of his activities in that position, it is sufficient to quote from the correspondence made public by President Roosevelt, a year ago last April, in answer to the celebrated letter Mr. Harriman had written to Sidney Webster. In the letter of October 6, 1906, which the president wrote to Mr. Sherman, occurs this passage:

"\* \* \* As I am entirely willing that you should show this letter to E. H. Harriman, I shall begin by repeating what you told me he said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign."

"If Mr. Sherman ever did anything in public life to attract national attention, prior to his nomination to the vice presidency, it was his appeal to Harriman for campaign funds in 1906, as revealed by the president's letter. Harriman at that time had not become so notorious and so obnoxious to the American people as he became somewhat later, yet his business character and political standing were as well understood in the autumn of 1906 by republicans like Mr. Sherman as they are today. Taken in connection with the campaign fund publicity issue, the Sherman nomination seems to be as audacious—we will not say insolent—a performance as the republican party in these later years of its history has been guilty of. The party was primarily responsible for the failure of congress at the last session to enact a publicity law; the party convention this week has defeated a publicity plank by 880 to 94; and its record now culminates in the nomination for the vice presidency of a man who less than two years ago went, hat in hand, to Harriman's office begging for that sinister creature's money to help elect republican congressmen!"

\*\*\*

If anybody tells you that there will be a panic if the democrats win, you tell them that there is only one class of people who would be in a panic—that there will be a panic among those who have their hands in other people's pockets, and the panic will continue until they take their hands out.—From one of Mr. Bryan's Ohio speeches.

\*\*\*

### THE BIG GAIN IN MAINE

Referring to the Maine election a Portland dispatch carried by the Associated Press said:

"The feature of the election was the increase in the democratic vote throughout the state. Every one of the four congressional districts showed gains, the increase over 1904 being 15,000 votes, and 4,000 over 1906."

In the state of Arkansas the democratic state ticket was elected by a majority which the Associated Press says "may exceed that received by Governor John S. Little two years ago, more than 65,000."

Certainly the friends of Mr. Taft must whistle vigorously if they are to keep up their courage in the light of returns from Maine and Arkansas.

\*\*\*

Governor Cummins of Iowa, inaugural address 1902: "I regard the consequences of a monopoly or substantial monopoly in any important product as infinitely more disastrous than the consequences of foreign importations."

\*\*\*

### MR. TAFT APPROVED IT ALL

Wade H. Ellis, Ohio's attorney general and spokesman for Mr. Taft, in defense of the republican platform, gave to the Associated Press, under date of Columbus, Ohio, June 23, this statement:

"The anti-injunction plank, as finally adopted, was written by the friends of Secretary Taft on the sub-committee on resolutions and was approved by the secretary and the president before it was proposed as a substitute for the original plank on this subject. In fact, every plank and practically every sentence in the republican platform, as finally adopted, was approved by the secretary, although those portions referring particularly to the work of the administration were not submitted to the president. Even the unimportant verbal changes between the draft as published before the convention and as finally adopted by the convention were made with the secretary's knowledge before the tentative draft was submitted to the committee. This statement is made in order to make clear the fact

that the republican platform contains no suggestions of a retreat from the Roosevelt policies, stands squarely by the progressive principles of the party and was adopted because it had the emphatic approval of the party's candidate."

\*\*\*

The formation of trusts along the lines which have been adopted is a menace to republican institutions and is leading to a complete change of our government. Such an unjust distribution of wealth, obtained by such methods, creates discontent, destroying energy among the people, and places a dangerous power in the hands of a few.—Aaron Jones, Worthy Master, National Grange.

\*\*\*

### NEBRASKA DEMOCRATIC TICKET

The democratic ticket in Nebraska is made up of men who are in every way worthy of the confidence and support of Nebraskans who are deeply interested in all that goes to make for better state government. From top to bottom the ticket is strong in every department, and it is admittedly one of the best ever offered to the voters of the state. Every candidate is unusually well qualified to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires. The ticket is as follows:

For governor, A. C. Shallenbarger.  
For lieutenant governor, E. O. Garrett.  
For secretary of state, A. T. Gatewood.  
For auditor, W. B. Price.  
For treasurer, Clarence Mackey.  
For superintendent, N. C. Abbott.  
For attorney general, H. B. Fleharty.  
For commissioner public lands and buildings, W. B. Eastham.

For railway commissioner, W. H. Cowgill.  
The congressional ticket as a whole is a strong one, and the candidates are standing squarely upon the platform adopted at Denver. In the Second district Gilbert M. Hitchcock is a candidate for re-election, and his record in congress is such that there should be no question about his being again commissioned to represent the district. He has been active in his support of the public interests and untiring in his efforts to secure beneficial legislation. The candidates in the other five districts are all good men and faithful democrats. They are as follows:

First district, John A. Maguire.  
Third district, J. P. Latta.  
Fourth district, C. F. Gilbert.  
Fifth district, Fred W. Ashton.  
Sixth district, W. H. Westover.

\*\*\*

Can it be that the Dingley law is not infallible, and that the republican party's boast of being in alliance with the Almighty is unfounded in fact?

\*\*\*

### A BUSY WEEK

The past week has been an exciting one in political circles. Following Mr. Hearst's charges that Governor Haskell was once identified with the Standard Oil trust came the governor's challenge to Mr. Hearst to submit the evidence to a committee of newspaper editors. This challenge will be found on page 7. Replying, Mr. Hearst refused to accept Governor Haskell's challenge on the ground that Governor Haskell was "beneath" him. Governor Haskell announces that he will force the issue with Mr. Hearst, insisting that, so far as he is concerned, Mr. Hearst has been guilty of a false accusation.

Following the Hearst charges against Senator Foraker, Mr. Foraker issued a statement admitting that he had one time acted as legal advisor for the Standard Oil company and received pay therefor, but claiming that he was no longer employed in that capacity. Then Senator Foraker withdrew as the presiding officer for the Taft meeting at Cincinnati. It was reported that Senator Crane of Massachusetts would supersede Mr. Hitchcock as chairman of the republican national committee. Mr. Taft found it necessary to make a public statement to the effect that Mr. Hitchcock's work was satisfactory to him and that Senator Crane was merely to help Hitchcock in the management of the campaign.

During the week Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to issue three statements in behalf of Mr. Taft. His first letter was written to a western man, the second to Congressman McKinley and the third was an authorized statement given to the Associated Press. In the latter statement Mr. Roosevelt took occasion to severely criticize Mr. Foraker and relegate him to the down and out class.