

Hereafter contributions for democratic campaign fund should be sent to Herman Ridder, Treasurer Democratic National Committee, Auditorium Annex, Chicago

undertake. The platform of the democratic party is clear and specific on this subject as on other subjects while the platform of the republican party is uncertain and evasive.

"The democratic candidate for vice president, Mr. Kern, joined with me in requesting the democratic national committee to fix a maximum of ten thousand dollars for individual contributions and to publish before the election all contributions above one hundred dollars, and the committee acted favorably upon this request. The republican candidate and the republican national committee proposed, not publication before election, but publication after election. I submit that our committee has given the better evidence of its freedom from connection with or obligation to, the predatory interests. Our committee has not knowingly received a dollar from any corporation known as a trust, and it will not receive any money from such. If any money is contributed by such persons without the knowledge of the committee, it will be returned as soon as the fact is discovered.

"The democratic party is making an honest and an honorable fight in defense of the principles and policies enunciated in its platform, and it expects and will demand fair and honorable treatment from those who are in charge of the republican campaign. With great respect, etc., very truly,

"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

The newspapers of Thursday, September 24, printed Mr. Roosevelt's reply. It will be found in full on page 12.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER A FAKE

The republican managers made much of a letter which was said to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland and was printed in the New York Times. In this letter it was made to appear that Mr. Cleveland urged the election of William H. Taft. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has from the first, contended that Mr. Cleveland never wrote the letter. Mr. Watterson has made a campaign of investigation with the result that the executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate has pronounced the letter to be spurious. Mr. F. S. Hastings, who is the executor, wrote to the New York Times this letter:

80 Broadway, Sept. 25, 1906.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Sir: Since our interview of September 22, which was followed on September 23 by the publication in the Times of a statement then made by me relative to the article attributed to the authorship of the late Grover Cleveland which was published in the Times on August 30, I now desire to say that there has since come to my knowledge "evidence" which leaves in my mind no doubt of the fact that the said article was not written nor signed by Grover Cleveland, and therefore is, in my opinion, no longer entitled to credit as his production.

Mrs. Cleveland, in my judgment, was right in regarding it when she positively declared to us since its publication "I do not believe it is genuine." I therefore hasten to inform you of my

REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN ON INCREASED COST OF LIVING
Frank H. Hitchcock, now chairman of the republican national committee, was formerly first assistant postmaster general. In the report of the first assistant postmaster general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, Frank H. Hitchcock recommended that the salaries of the officials and clerks in the postoffices, and salaries of letter carriers be increased. In that report Mr. Hitchcock said: "There has occurred also an increase in the cost of living, rendering more pronounced the present inadequacy of postoffice salaries." Later, before the house committee on postoffices and post roads, Mr. Hitchcock estimated that it would require a five million dollar increase in order to raise these salaries to the living point.

conclusion regarding the article and beg to express the hope and belief that you will promptly give to this communication the same degree of prominence in the Times that was given to the statement made by me in your issue of September 23. Yours respectfully,

F. S. HASTINGS.

BECAUSE HE WAS FOUND OUT

Following is an extract from a Columbus, Ohio, dispatch, printed in the New York Evening Post, a Taft organ:

"Foraker is being roundly rebuked more for his open admission than because his connection with the Standard Oil company was pointed out by Hearst. It is the confession of Foraker confirming the Hearst charges that the 'politicians' are particularly angered about. They insist that he might have averted the storm until after election."

OLD SOLDIERS BRYAN CLUB

The Bryan Veteran club of Lincoln, Neb., met at 919 O street, September 18, and effected organization by the election of John T. Wiseman, president; O. S. Ward, vice president; and

Joseph McGraw, secretary. The following advisory committee was selected: D. W. Camp, F. A. Korsemeyer, George W. Denham, John T. Brooks, Fred Claus, William M. Thomas, John E. Meglenere. The club has a present enrollment of 250.

"GOING, GOING-GONE"

The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch says: "The New York Herald's weekly forecasts are commonly considered the most trustworthy now published in the United States; no doubt they are as accurate as forecasts can be. They show steady gains for Mr. Bryan, the gain last week being notably large. On Sunday, September 13 the Herald gave Mr. Taft 206 electoral votes, Mr. Bryan 161 and 116 doubtful. Yesterday the Herald gave Mr. Taft 165 votes, Mr. Bryan 161 and 157 doubtful. In one week, in short, Mr. Bryan removed forty-one electoral votes from Mr. Taft's possession into the doubtful column. Twenty-three of these votes, incidentally, are attached to Mr. Taft's native state of Ohio. Election day is still six weeks away. The present situation, however, and more significantly, the present trend, is more encouraging to the democratic party than anything offered to it in a decade."

Oklahoma's Great Banking Record---Individual Deposits in Oklahoma Banks Have Increased the Enormous Sum of \$3,644,540.56 Since the Depositors Guaranty Law Has Been in Effect

The following statement explains itself:

Guthrie, Oklahoma, August 27, 1908.

The depositors guaranty law was passed December 17, 1907, and was made operative February 14, 1908.

Bank reports show that the effect of the law began weeks before the law was in actual operation.

There are now 556 banks under the law in this state, including fifty-seven national banks. There are 251 unsecured banks (all national) in the state.

The dates of statement calls were as follows: For national banks, December 3, 1907, February 14, 1908, May 14, 1908 and July 15, 1908. For state banks, December 11, 1907, February 29, 1908, May 14, 1908, and July 15, 1908.

From December 3, 1907, to February 14, 1908, the deposits in the unsecured banks decreased about an even half million. The secured national banks for the same period gained in deposits about \$520,000. State banks (all secured) for the period from December 11, 1907, to February 29, 1908, shows an increase in deposits of \$716,749.47.

For the period ending May 14 the secured national banks show an increase in deposits of \$645,413.61.

State banks (all secured) for period ending May 14 show an increase in deposits of \$2,355,602.14.

For the period ending May 14 the unsecured banks (all national) lost in deposits \$600,807.86.

Deposits of state funds for period ending May 14 show a decrease in both classes of banks as follows: In secured banks, \$21,533.50; in unsecured banks, \$669,919.76.

Four hundred and ninety-nine state banks for the period ending July 15 shows an increase of deposits of \$828,639.91.

Fifty-four secured national banks for period ending July 15 shows a decrease in deposits of \$557,183.48. (This decrease, it is claimed, was caused by the comptroller commanding several national banks to stay out of the guaranty fund, leading to the belief that national banks that were under the law would be forced out, which has since proven true.)

Two hundred and fifty-one unsecured national banks for the period ending July 15 show a decrease in deposits of \$964,680.28.

For this same period deposits of state funds show a decrease in both classes of banks as follows: In secured banks, \$257,824.69; in unsecured banks, \$252,529.10.

Total increase of deposits in all secured banks December to July per reports, \$4,509,221.65.

Total decrease of deposits in all unsecured banks, December to July per reports, \$2,065,438.14.

Total decrease of deposits of state funds in all banks, last period, \$1,200,807.05.

So it is apparent that there is \$3,644,540.56 more individual deposits in banks in Oklahoma than before the depositors guaranty law was passed with all of this increase deposited in banks secured by this law.

On August 14 the depositors guaranty law had been in effect six months without a dollar's loss to the fund.

The above is correct. GEORGE W. BELLAMY, Chairman State Banking Board. ROY C. OAKES, Secretary State Banking Board.

The Two Systems Compared

"BRYANISM" IN OPERATION IN OKLAHOMA

May 21, 1908.

Bank Commissioner to Farmer, over rural telephone—"Mr. _____, this bank is broke, and I would like for you to come in and get your money."

Mr. _____: "Yes, I heard the bank was broke, but I am busy today with my crop. I will be in in a day or two." Coalgate, Oklahoma.

"ALDRICH-TAFTISM" IN OPERATION

June 1, 1908.

"Twelve hundred infuriated Italians stormed the closed doors of the 'busted' banking house of Costan Liopea, on Orange street, today. The police drove the crowd back." Cleveland, Ohio.