

become an unselfish sentiment, and not a sordid and calculating desire for pecuniary profit.

Governor Wilson has shown himself to be worthy to lead the great fight for lower taxes. In his discussions of the subject he has taken the side of the people as against those who have been preying upon them, and he has given conclusive proof of his earnestness in his opposition to the nomination of ex-Senator Smith who, when in the senate two decades ago, was instrumental in preventing the reduction of the tariff which the people then demanded.

The people need as president a man with intelligence enough to understand public questions—and Governor Wilson possesses that intelligence. The people need more than intelligence in the White House; they need a man whose sympathies are with the whole people, rather than with a few of the people—and Governor Wilson has shown that his sympathies are on the side of the people. But what the people need most in the White House is a man who has the courage to take the people's side in spite of the tremendous pressure that the special interests can bring to bear upon a president—special interests which have coerced both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt into submission to their will. Governor Wilson has proven the possession of the moral courage necessary in a president.

MR. BRYAN'S MOVEMENTS

Mr. Bryan returned to Lincoln October 2, and then started on another trip, speaking at Beatrice and Fairbury, Neb., and then at several places in Kansas, returning to Lincoln Saturday.

Additional campaign dates for Mr. Bryan were announced by Charles W. Bryan for the national committee.

Following Governor Wilson's visit at Fairview with Mr. Bryan Saturday night, October 5, and part of Sunday, the sixth, Mr. Bryan will leave Lincoln at 4:30 Sunday afternoon for South Dakota.

Wakonda will be the first speech that Mr. Bryan will make in South Dakota, about 9 o'clock Monday morning, October 7. He will speak at Yankton about 10 o'clock and will be taken by special train from Yankton north and west through South Dakota, completing his day's tour of South Dakota at Pierre. On October 8 he will go east from Pierre, speaking at the towns enroute to Aberdeen, where he will close his South Dakota campaign with a night meeting on the eighth. October 9 and 10 will be devoted to North Dakota, where he will campaign on a special train provided by the state committee and will close his North Dakota speaking dates with a night meeting at Fargo the night of the tenth. He will leave Fargo, N. D., on a special train early on the morning of October 11 for Minneapolis and St. Paul, speaking at the intermediate points and closing his Minnesota tour with evening meetings at Minneapolis and St. Paul the same day. October 12 and 14 will be spent in Iowa, a special train having been arranged by the Iowa state committee, which will enable Mr. Bryan to cover a large section of Iowa on the two dates named. October 16, 17 and 18 will be devoted to Indiana, October 19, 21 and 22 will be spent in Ohio. The state committees of Indiana and Ohio are arranging Mr. Bryan's itinerary for their respective states.

WILLIAM SULZER

In the nomination of William Sulzer to be governor, the democrats of New York have done well. Mr. Sulzer has made a good record as a member of congress. He may well be called "a man of the people." He has served public interests faithfully in the house of representatives. He will be an honest, earnest and efficient governor. Congratulations to Mr. Sulzer—and to his good wife who has been such an inspiration to him—and congratulations to the people of New York.

ROOSEVELT'S TESTIMONY

Mr. Roosevelt has testified but his evidence does not change the situation. He says that he did not know of the \$100,000 contribution made by Frick, Gould and Archbold, and the \$150,000 contribution made by Morgan. It sounds a little strange, but let it be accepted as true. He says that Mr. Bliss would have "resented" any inquiry from him as to funds. That sounds stronger still, but let it pass. One great fact remains, namely, that these men interested in legislation and in administration PUT UP THE MONEY. They invested in him and most of them found the investment a paying one. Stupidity in an official is as valuable to the preda-

tory interests as rascality if it can be used against the public. The voters can decide for themselves whether Mr. Roosevelt's abject servitude to the steel trust was due to gratitude or to stupidity—he SERVED and that is all that the steel trust desired. He allowed the steel trust to swallow up its largest rival—that brought millions of advantage to the steel trust and millions of harm to the people.

AN INJUSTICE TO ROOSEVELT

One of the popular stories going the rounds of the press represents Mr. Roosevelt in heaven and as engaged in the following conversation with Saint Peter:

R.—Things are quiet here; can't we start something?

St. P.—All right, what would you suggest?

R.—I have been thinking of organizing the biggest choir ever known. Could you get me a million sopranos, a million altos, and a million tenors?

St. P.—Yes, but what about the bass?

R.—Oh, I'll sing bass myself.

Now, the above story may be witty, but it does the ex-president a great injustice. From the manner in which he denies credit to other and earlier reformers and presents himself as the only progressive, it is quite evident that he could form his choir without asking for any sopranos, altos or tenors. He would not only sing all the parts himself, but would dispense with the orchestra.

MEMORIZE IT

The concluding paragraph of Governor Wilson's speech of acceptance ought to be committed to memory by every student of government. Here it is:

"Should I be entrusted with the great office of president, I would seek counsel wherever it could be had upon free terms. I know the temper of the great convention which nominated me; I know the temper of the country that lay back of that convention and spoke through it. I heeded with deep thankfulness the message you bring me from it. I feel that I am surrounded by men whose principles and ambitions are those of true servants of the people. I thank God and will take courage."

IN NORTH CAROLINA

Senator Simmons asks the people of North Carolina for re-election. He ought to be defeated. North Carolina is in reality a progressive state. It is entitled to representation in the United States senate of a man whose heart is known to be in sympathy with the hearts of the people. Mr. Simmons is not such a man. He would do very well as a representative of the stand-pat republican party. He will not do as a representative of the democratic party if that party is to be true to its principles.

IN CALIFORNIA

The democratic state central committee met in San Francisco and by acclamation elected the following officers: Chairman, J. O. Davis, Berkeley; vice chairman, David E. Fulwider, Los Angeles; secretary, J. J. Scott, Sacramento. Harmony prevailed and there was no contest on any question coming before the meeting. Acting under authority of the committee Mr. Davis appointed Senator A. Caminetti, chairman of the executive committee and democrats will make an aggressive and winning fight in California.

A WORD AS TO BETTING

If any democrat feels disposed to bet on the election, let him make a careful estimate of his surplus cash and decide how much he could afford to lose. Then let him put the amount into the campaign fund. This has several advantages over betting. First, it makes victory more certain; second, it increases the pleasure one gets out of victory, and, third, in case of defeat, no republican gets the money.

If big business had been wise it would have permitted a democratic victory in 1908. Reforms would have come and the strain would have been relieved. The deliberate deception practiced then is responsible for present political conditions. A victory this year for either Taft or Roosevelt will only postpone the relief. Reforms will come—the sooner the better. Elect Wilson and Marshall and give them a democratic congress.

PATRIOT NO. 2

Mr. Bryan, in one of his Kansas speeches, said that he had been tempted to put Flinn in second place and leave Morgan for third. "Perkins is patriot No. 1," he said. "Perkins is now neglecting his business to elect a president who will look after the trust magnate's children. Flinn sold Matt Quay a gold brick in the interest of pure politics and as a pledge that he was worthy to become the bosom friend—assuming that he carries his pocketbook close to his breast—of the president. But after weighing the evidence carefully, I feel compelled to assign second place to Morgan, the distinguished financier who will therefore enter the cell of the public memory as Patriot No. 2. He declares that he gives to campaign committees purely out of regard for the public welfare. He does not give to democratic campaign funds simply because he regards democratic success as a menace to the country, but he opens his pocketbook when the republican committee comes around and gives with no more thought of return than a party to a law suit would have if he bribed a judge. It is interesting to know the estimate that he places on the public needs. He felt \$100,000 worth of disinterested interest in electing Roosevelt vice president in 1900, but his patriotic zeal went up to the \$150,000 mark when Roosevelt was running for president in 1904. His enthusiasm fell off four-fifths between 1904 and 1908 and he gave only one-fifth as much to elect Taft as he did to elect Roosevelt. Taft did not look like "thirty cents" to Morgan, but like 20 per cent. It must mortify Taft to learn that his prospective services to the country were estimated so much lower than Mr. Roosevelt's—but then it must be remembered that the swallowing up of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company had been accomplished before the 1908 campaign and there is not so much money in gratitude as in anticipation. It will shame the selfish and the sordid to look upon this self-carved statue, standing out against the sky—Morgan, the unselfish, the disinterested, the patriotic citizen who devotes all of his spare time—which is not much—to purchasing the election of proper presidential candidates! How could Perkins have had the heart to dissolve partnership with him? Has he really done so?"—Kansas City Post.

SACRIFICES TO CURIOSITY

It can not be truthfully asserted that the appalling list of deaths due to aviation has been wholly in the interests of science. Men who have fallen to their death while experimenting in the field of aviation are entitled to all the credit due to men who risk life in the interests of scientific research. But a majority of the victims have met death while exhibiting themselves to the public, not as scientists but as showmen. In response to a morbid demand of the public for new thrills they have taken long chances for a price, not for the joy of discovery. Their deaths are due to the same cause that impels death-defying feats under canvas. The general public wants to be thrilled. Americans deprecate the bull fight, and have put the prize fight under the ban. But, after all, isn't it just as bad to demand that men shall risk death in order to supply the thrill, as it is to demand the blood of bulls or to delight in seeing two human animals, trained to the limits of physical perfection, pummel each other to a pulp under the glare of electric lights in a roped-in arena?

THE HARRIMAN LETTERS

The Harriman letters introduced at the examination show what Mr. Harriman understood Mr. Roosevelt to mean when the latter invited him to the White House for consultation—any sane man would have understood the letter as Mr. Harriman did. The correspondence also shows how the corporations interest themselves in federal appointments.

BUYING ELECTIONS

Mr. Bliss, a son of former Republican Treasurer Bliss, says that the republican campaign fund amounted to three and a half millions in 1896 and three millions in 1900. Now, when the public finds out where the money came from and why it was given it will be easier to understand why the predatory interests had free rein during those days.

The democrats and republicans held conventions, the third-termers listened to a monologue and the monologue continues during the campaign.