

# CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

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NO. 12

"There is Beauty and Style"



In our glasses that gives the wearer quite a distinguished appearance. We give advice and examine your eyes free of cost, but if you have reason to fear a disordered vision or are troubled much with headaches, it is a sign that you need glasses. We are experts in fitting these, knowing exactly the proper lenses to adjust so as to restore, artificially, the lost vision.



The Democrats prate loudly about campaign publicity. Republican Nebraska has a publicity law which the Republican State Committee observes to the letter, while the Bryan democracy, through "Brother-in-Law Tom" and "Cowboy Jim," ignores the law. Treasurer Sheldon of the Republican National Committee declares that he will publish all campaign contributions received by him; thus complying with the New York law. With the Republicans, campaign publicity is now a fact; with the Democrats, it is a promise supported by a failure to perform.

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President."—(President Roosevelt on learning of Secretary Taft's nomination.)

On March 14, 1907, the state debt in round numbers was \$1,483,959. July 1st, 1908, it had been reduced to \$542,100, or a net reduction, under the present state administration, of \$942,000. By the first of July, 1909, the state will be out of debt, provided the present Republican gait is maintained.

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BROKEN BOW, NEBR.

## TAFT IS CHOICE OF WESTERN FARMERS

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS THE ONLY GUARANTEE OF FARMERS' PROSPERITY.

NEBRASKA WILL BE FOR JUDGE TAFT

The Western Farmer is, in The Best Sense, a Business Man. He Will Look After His Own Interests Again This Fall.

Three times within twelve years have the farmers of the west by their support of republican candidates and republican national policies saved to themselves and to the country at large that abounding prosperity which has placed the United States in the forefront of the nations of the world in wealth, power and material progress. While other sections of our common country contributed to the result and lined up to be counted as supporters of the policies advocated by the republican party, the overwhelming support given those policies by the farmers of the central west was in truth the pivotal incident of the last three presidential campaigns, rendering to the republican candidates and policies a sweeping victory and insuring to the country that era of prosperity which has been enjoyed in fair proportion by every branch of labor and industry and in which the farmer has had no small and inconsiderable share.

There was a time in the halcyon days of democratic administration, in the days of democratic rainbow promises, when the term "farmer" was synonymous with mortgage, hardship and ceaseless work, but happily those days have passed away under republican rule and for the change the western farmer is himself to be largely credited for his sturdy support of the sound principles of republican policy which, while preserving to him the home market of the United States, has opened to the products of the American farm the markets of the world. Three times within the last twelve years; in 1896, in 1900 and again in 1904; has the farmer been approached with the wily, deceitful and specious arguments and promises of the democratic politicians hoping to entrap him to his own undoing in exchange for the painted bauble of democratic success and to the credit of the intelligence and sound business sense of the farmer each of these efforts signally failed of success and the agricultural interests of the west provided overwhelming majorities for sound money, sound government and

the well-founded business policies of the republican party.

Again in the passage of time the country approaches the date when it becomes necessary for the people to choose and define the national policies which they desire their representatives in public office to follow



BANNER erected by Republicans on O Street, in Lincoln, which was pronounced "offensive" by the Bryanites and cut down and partially burned at midnight of July 8 by Bryan sympathizers, causing \$4,000 fire loss to the Stebbins Clothing Co., whose building supported one end of the banner.

and to execute and to select from opposing ideas and theories of government the administration under which, for the next four years, they will live and pursue their usual avocations.

The western farmer is, in the best sense, a business man, and in his best judgment as to the effect on his interests and pursuits, with proper reference to the well-being of all other lines of honest industry, will he decide the important question of his support of policies and parties. He must weigh the evidence of past experience with the promises of the parties and the probability of their performance and judge with whom he will cast his lot and with what party he will record his vote. That his decision, intelligently formed and based on sound reason and established results, will be for Taft and the policies of the republican party, goes almost without saying and is a renewed tribute to the foresight and sound judgment of the western farmer. The real question before the farmer as before all the people is: Will he exchange what he has, what he knows he has because he is in actual possession of it—for democratic promises? Will he exchange the garnered fruits of the Roosevelt policies and the Roosevelt accomplishments as represented in his chosen and worthy successor Taft, for the jack-o'-lantern, will-o'-the-wisp theories of a Bryan whose avowed beliefs have brought business stagnation, distress, idleness and low prices on every occasion when they have threatened the country? In short, will he trade Taft and a known future of assured prosperity for Bryan and a reasonable prospect of business stagnation—and possible business disaster? No ordinary course of reasoning indicates that he will.

In the year 1896 the farmers of Nebraska were blessed with a bountiful crop of corn. On every hillside and in every valley the golden ears ripened in the autumn sun, promising the farmer an unusual reward for his toil. The harvest was garnered and what the result? For four years our national affairs had been administered by the democratic party. A democratic surgery accomplished on our protective tariff had removed the

principle of protection to American industries and our mills and factories were to a great degree closed and tenantless, thousands of consumers of farm products thrown into idleness and forced into the lists of unemployed. The home market of the farmer was to this degree destroyed and as a direct result the bounteous crop of Nebraska corn was marketed at an average price around ten-cents per bushel—a price below the cost of production—while live stock and other products of the farm found an equally low market. Distress was apparent and real—Nebraska farmers were suffering from the application of democratic theories and practice applied to the business affairs of the country. But light came through the clouds and a promise of better things lay in store. With the inauguration of McKinley in March, 1897, the business of the country showed immediate evidences of revival and hope and confidence returned to the farmer, the workingman, merchant and manufacturer. A republican congress quickly restored the principle of protection to American industry to our tariff schedules, the act received instant approval of a republican chief executive and the march of prosperity and

"The vote of the great farming states of the west elected McKinley and all the world knows that prosperity for the farmer followed."

No American farmer, unpleasant as the recollection is, should ever forget those days and the hardships they entailed, nor should he forget that relief came, not as a lucky chance or happy accident, but from the deliberate adoption by the American people of the principles and policies of the republican party and the election of republican candidates to inaugurate those policies and give to them vital force and effect. Good crops sent by a bountiful Providence, marketed at good prices by virtue of republican policies, has solved all the bitter and grinding problems of "hard times" and all but the lesson taught by that disastrous democratic experience may well be forgotten. The lesson should remain a permanent and valuable memory to the western farmer and when tempted through "state pride" or specious reasoning to desert the ark of his safety for the unseaworthy and waterlogged craft named "Democracy" he may recall the good and sufficient reasons for refusing the siren call and in 1908, as in the three preceding assaults on his home, his income and his general prosperity, stand pat for Taft and Sherman and the republican policies which have made him independent of the loan agent, paid his debts, increased the value of his lands, made him a creditor instead of a debtor to his fellow men, and so far as human agency can control, issues him a gold coin bond of guarantee for continued and increased prosperity for the four years to come.

### KERN TALKS "CONFIDENCE"

Bryan's Running Mate Provides Unconsciously Comic Interview.

An interview given out by John W. Kern, democratic candidate for vice president, to the Associated Press representatives at Chicago is almost pathetic in its element of unconscious comedy. Mr. Kern speaks seriously to the reporter as to the "restoration of confidence, the opening of closed mills and factories to unemployed labor," etc., in the event of the election of the democratic ticket; apparently blissfully unconscious of the historical fact that for a generation, past and most particularly since the advent of William J. Bryan as the national leader of Democracy, the remote probability of the election of the democratic candidates on the national ticket has in each and every case destroyed public confidence, caused business stagnation and retrenchment and greatly lowered the price of all farm products until the threat of democratic success was definitely past and which, following the enactment of the un-American and iniquitous Wilson democratic tariff bill, actually closed the doors of thousands upon thousands of mills and factories throughout the land and turned a once prosperous army of workingmen out on the streets to swell the ranks of the unemployed and made the "free soup house" a necessary charity in every center of population and former industry in the land.

Not until the election of McKinley was an assured and accomplished fact, accompanied as it was by the certainty of the early enactment of

a republican protective tariff law, did the clouds of democratic darkness begin to part and the promise of McKinley to "open the mills and factories to the employment of labor rather than the mints to the coinage of debased currency" induce an immediate restoration of confidence and again inspire hope, courage and ambition in the heart of every American citizen—a hope and courage which in ten short years, aided and encouraged by the wise legislation and the wise administration of the republican party, has carried the United States to the forefront of the nations of the world in wealth, power and prosperity, a trinity of blessings shared in reasonable equality between capital and labor, between the farmer, the workingman, the merchant and the manufacturer, spreading in ample wave over every section of our country, to our remotest borders and to every class and condition of our people. In the face of these historical facts, so recent in our history as to be familiar to young men not yet of voting age, the democratic vice-presidential candidate approaches the people in a newspaper interview with a promise of "restoring public confidence, opening factories to the unemployed," etc.

This is either unconscious comedy or hypocritical assurance on the part of Candidate Kern and the assumption that the people have already forgotten the history and experience of the last ten years, and the bitter lesson of the four years preceding that period, is to imagine the American voter, be he farmer, workman, merchant or manufacturer, to be incapable of intelligently conducting his own affairs.

In the interview referred to Candidate Kern said in part to the reporter:

"In an interview the vice-presidential nominee declared that 'confi-

(Continued on page 12.)

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