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HERBERT G. MYERS, Editor and Publisher
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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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For Vice President—
JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York.
For Governor,
GEORGE LAWSON SHELDON
For Lieutenant Governor,
M. R. HOPEWELL
For Secretary of State,
GEORGE C. JUNKIN
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
SILAS A. BARTON
For State Treasurer,
LAWSON G. BRIAN
For Supt. Public Instruction,
E. C. BISHOP
For Attorney General,
WILLIAM F. THOMPSON
For Com. Public Lands and Bldgs.,
EDWARD B. COWLES
For Railroad Commissioner,
J. A. WILLIAMS
For Congressman, 6th dist.,
M. P. KINKAID
For State Senator, 15th Dist.,
G. H. KINSKY
For Representatives, 56th Dist
Vote for two
J. A. AMSBERRY
A. L. MATHEWS
For County Attorney,
N. T. GADD
For County Supervisors,
W. D. GARDNER, Dist. No. 1
E. CUSHMAN, Dist No. 3.
J. B. GILMORE, Dist No. 5.
F. N. MOSSMAN, Dist No. 7.

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A Texas citizen claims to have been the original Bryan man. He is mistaken. The original Bryan man lives at Fairview, Neb., has served a couple of terms in Congress and is now making his third futile effort to be elected President of the United States.

That work "overtime," for which organized labor demands extra pay, is far preferable in Republican times to the half time, half pay, or no time and no pay results of the Democratic blight of paralysis to American industries.

Mr. Taft is in favor of postal savings banks. Mr. Bryan is in favor of postal savings banks after his bank guaranty fallacy shall have been exploded. Voters who prefer a doer to a dodger will vote for Mr. Taft.

The New York World tells Mr. Bryan that he cannot fight Mr. Roosevelt with confetti. The World has never convinced itself that its "Map of Bryanism" will need to be changed by the November results.

The Democratic plan to purloin the Populist vote of Nebraska and certain other Western States will not result happily. The populist crop is hardly large enough for seed purposes this year.

The music of the telegraph instrument on election night is democracy's annual elegy of grief.

Bryan must either defend Bryan or take to the woods and stay there.

The labor vote strikes against being carried in the Gompers vest pocket.

A gift for appointing the wrong man would not be a desirable quality in a President.

It is possible that Bryan finds all his troubles less than the discussion of the guarantee of bank deposits.

Oklahoma is Bryan's box of Pandora. It gave to him both guaranteed bank deposits and the unguaranteed Haskell.

Taft's deeds against Bryan's word That contrast, invited by Mr. Roosevelt, cannot fail to make votes for Taft.

The enfranchised colored citizen will not vote against the party that gave him the ballot, and for the party that has robbed him of it in the South.

"If there is anyone who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."—W. J. Bryan.

So far from being on the defensive the Republican party has not only challenged, but welcomed inquiry, and it is not too much to say that thousands of Democrats have been led by the facts as presented to take a stand for the continuation of Republican policies under a Republican administration.

Nothing has been prosecuted by Mr. Taft so industriously and extensively as education in the Philippines. Now there are nearly 500,000 pupils enrolled and the school system of the Islands is admirable, save that the financial disabilities of the government prevent money being appropriated to the amounts required to meet the demand for education among the awakened people. English is spoken everywhere.

The Republican party and the party's candidates met the tomtoms with the artillery of facts, and Bryan is now on the defensive, if not on the run. He has discovered that the average American voter is not to be fooled into mistaking for a substantial meal a Barmecide banquet of wind, and that while audiences may sometimes show good humor by giving a candidate an uproarious reception, they are apt to do some thinking before they vote. Bryan has found that out before.

Mr. Taft is so human in all that he does that it would be inconceivable had he not had a human side as a judge, not only upon the Superior Court bench of Ohio, but later on the federal circuit bench where he sat and made legal history for eight years. He tempered inflexibility in the administration of the laws with a humaneness, a courtesy and kindness of bearing, a consideration for the feelings and rights of attorneys and litigants that raised him to supreme heights in their esteem.

For the rest of the campaign Bryan will be on the defensive. That means that he will have to do some explaining, not only about his party's record, but about the record he has made for himself. And why should he not? Mr. Taft does not ask that anything in his career be forgotten, or apologized for, or omitted from consideration by the votes to whom he appeals. There is no reason in justice, logic or fair play, therefore, for drawing a domino over the real Bryan and allowing him to masquerade as an innocent just brought into the limelight.

The German is, as a rule, a good business man. He believes in the gold standard—which Bryan does not; he believes in protection for American industry—which Bryan does not; he believes in expending the money of the government for the benefit of all the people, in the rural free delivery, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation and utilization of our forests, the improvement of agricultural and other great public services which Bryan, according to the political platform to which he has subscribed, regards as "unnecessary and wasteful."

The assertion has frequently been made that prestige and influence in the National House of Representatives depend largely upon length of service. Some figures showing the length of service of the chairman of the twenty most important committees in that body indicate the situation. After each committee is given the state from which the chairman comes and his length of service in the House:

Table with columns: Service, State, and Length. Includes Agriculture (Kansas, 8), Appropriations (Minnesota, 16), Banking & Currency (New Jersey, 14), Dist. of Columbia (Michigan, 12), Foreign Affairs (Iowa, 16), Immigration (New Jersey, 14), Indian Affairs (New York, 20), Insular Affairs (Wisconsin, 16), Interest & Fin. Com. (Iowa, 22), Invalid Pensions (New Hamp., 14), Judiciary (Wisconsin, 14), Merch. Mar. & Fish (Massachusetts, 12), Military Affairs (Iowa, 18), Naval Affairs (Illinois, 14), Postoffices & Frds (Indiana, 14), Pub. Bldgs. & Gr'nds. (Missouri, 16), Public Lands (Wyoming, 12), Rivers & Harbors (Ohio, 16), Rules (Illinois, 34), Ways & Means (New York, 24)

Thus the average length of service of the chairman of the leading committees is 16.3 years. Only two of these chairmen come from west of the Missouri River. So long as the western states replace their Representatives with other men every few years, just so long will the big places in Congress go to men from eastern and central states where the rule is to keep a man in Washington while he gives good service.—Nebraska State Journal.

A democratic paper, speaking of Candidate Bryan's recent campaign tour of Iowa, tells of it under a big headline which reads: "Bryan pleased with the outlook in Iowa." He no doubt was pleased with the "outlook" as everybody else is also pleased. His "outlook" was from a car window and from it he saw the prosperous farms of Iowa, where lands have trebled in value since he began running for president; he saw the farmers' fat steers that are bringing \$6.50 to \$7.25 as against \$3.60 to \$4.00 in the last democratic years; he saw hogs at \$6.75 against \$2.50 market price when he was shouting for free silver; he saw corn at 70 cents as against 10 cents under democratic administration; he saw wheat at 95 cents as against 35 to 40 cents under his brand of free trade. Why shouldn't he be pleased with the "outlook?" So is the farmer pleased with the outlook for continued farm prosperity because the farmer intends to insure it and keep it by supporting the republican party whose policies provided good markets for the farmers' produce.

In the event of his election to the Presidency Mr. Bryan probably would have to appoint four justices of the United States Supreme Court and of a much larger number of judges for the lower branches of the Federal Judiciary. To entrust him with a power of such grave import in its possible consequences is a proposal from which thoughtful citizens will shrink in alarm. It would place him in a position of vast influence over our highest legal tribunals a political agitator of immature judgement and untried doctrines who has done more to impair popular confidence in the American Judiciary than any other man of our times.

No voter can truthfully say that the Republican candidate for president is trying to deceive him. Judge Taft expresses his views frankly and freely as to the future and steadfastly refuses to apologize for the views he has expressed or the action he has taken in the past. The best evidence of what he will do is the record of what he has done.

What the people need is a law which will lessen the speculation by bankers and make them more careful in loaning their depositors money. This can only be done by increasing the liability of the banker himself and cannot be done by compelling one banker to guarantee the loans of another.

It is rumored that the bank recently closed in Oklahoma was a solvent institution closed for the purpose of making campaign buncombe for the Democrats.

Those rolling cars are eloquent of labor employed and capital at work.

Nebraska's Roosevelt.

An eminent Nebraskan recently paid a tribute to Governor Sheldon and republican administration of state affairs which is worthy of a careful reading by every citizen of the state. He said:

"But what Roosevelt has been in national affairs Governor Sheldon has been in Nebraska affairs, and while Teddy down at Washington was pounding away against the ramparts of vice and corruption and dishonesty and predatory wealth in a national way, our own splendid governor was out here in Nebraska, leading the best legislature the state ever had in its triumphant achievements of progress and reform. And while Congress was passing laws pertaining to interstate commerce, the Nebraska legislature under Sheldon's leadership, was enacting all those wholesome laws pertaining to Nebraska affairs. The anti pass law, the two-cent fare law, the Sibley express rate bill, the Aldrich commodity rate bill, the pure food law, the fellow servant law, and that Magna Charta of the people, the 'direct primary law,' are products of his administration and the results of his leadership. No party in any state has ever had such a magnificent record to point to, and no set of men ever had so much to their glory as has Governor Sheldon and that republican legislature of two years ago. Sheldon was the inspiration of the hour—his was the guiding hand. Like the great general that he was with his party platform as his chart of action calmly, patiently and unrelentingly he directed the battle until every fortress of opposition had been redeemed. Upon that record alone the party is entitled to be endorsed, and Governor Sheldon is entitled to be re-elected."

Twelve years ago the prediction was made by Democratic statesman that the Fourth of July would be put out of business as a result of Republican policies. On the contrary, the anniversary still survives and is annually celebrated with increased ardor, not only in the land of its birth, but in foreign lands as well.

The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard.—W. J. Bryan in 1896.

The wage earners of the country are not alarmed about the guarantee of their deposits. What they desire is the guarantee of earning those deposits and Republican policy toward American industries affords the guarantee.

Greater security to the depositors is a good thing but one banker should not be compelled to guarantee the deposits of another.

Secretary Taft is a member of the Steam Shovelers' Union. He is showing the West an illustration of high pressure campaigning.

It has always taken a thorough course of Republican treatment to remedy the effects of a single dose of Democratic cure-all.

Official figures show that more than 50,000 idle freight cars were put up for work in the closing fortnight of September.

To restrict production, as the Democracy proposes, would be to hamper industry and penalize invention.

Organized labor is awake to the fact that Republican victory means uncut pay-rolls on full time.

After this campaign is over, Bryan may discover that there is an art of well timed reticence.

What labor wants is not legal hairsplitting but the opportunity to earn itself respecting wages.

It is fair to remember that the batteries of the White House are fired for the welfare of the country.

The following is what the Democratic party has done for the laboring men:

COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

PRESIDENT INVESTIGATING AGRICULTURAL LIFE.

ISOLATION ITS WORST FEATURE

The Farmers are Taking an Active Interest in The Work and are Suggesting Means of Improving Their Conditions.

President Roosevelt's mail is stacked high these days with letters concerning the Commission on Country Life, which he recently created, and the number of communications on the subject is growing greater daily. A rather strange feature of this correspondence, considering the far-reaching significance of the Commission, is that so far it has contained no word of adverse comment from any quarter. The suggestions are all constructive and many of them will prove of great help to the Commission when it formulates its plans of campaign.

Many of the letters to the President are from men whose names are known everywhere, but the bulk of them are from the men who are most vitally interested—the farmers themselves. The general tenor of the farmers' letters shows that not only are they deeply concerned in the work of the Commission, but that they have clear-headed ideas of the President's purpose in starting the inquiry and of what the outcome may be. The writers get down to the business and set forth their ideas with a hard headed logic and clearness of statement that makes it seem a little doubtful if the belief of some persons that rural schools ought to be improved is well-founded. The farmers themselves, however, agree that the educational facilities in the county districts ought to be made over so as to fit country conditions and needs more closely. A number of writers urge the need of introducing some sort of elementary agriculture into the schools. Not all are of this opinion, however. Some maintain that there is a danger of trying to make agricultural instruction too academic.

The one point in which all the farmers without exception agree with the President is that the greatest trouble with agricultural life is its isolation. The remedy for this that is most frequently proposed is better roads. Another solution that is advocated by a large proportion of the writers is that a means be sought to prevent the holding of large farms by persons or corporations who do not work them themselves. The argument is advanced that such action would attract settlers to the country and that wide spaces between farms would be broken up, and that further if the big tracts which are now worked by absentee owners or held for speculation were split up among independent owners, there would be greater opportunity for small farmers to come in and gain profitable livelihoods.

A number of the President's correspondents urge a revival in some sort of the old lyceum which provided a social center for rural committees. Several writers tell of excellent results which have been obtained in their own neighborhoods by literary societies, not so much in their educational capacity as in providing a community bond.

Many suggestions are made concerning the postoffice service. All these letters are being filed and the gist of their contents will be brought before the Commission for its consideration.

Now is the time to fix your fences. We have Hedge, Red Cedar and two by four Oak Posts and all kinds of building material.