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HERBERT G. MYERS, Editor and Publisher
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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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For Lieutenant Governor—M. E. HOPWELL
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For Congressman, 5th Dist.—M. P. KINKAID
For State Senator, 15th Dist.—G. H. KINSEY
For Representatives, 6th Dist. Vote for two—J. A. AMESBERRY
A. L. MATHEWS
For County Attorney—N. T. GADD
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Candidate Bryan isn't saying a word this year about the Wilson-Gorman bill which he helped to enact and which President Cleveland denounced as "a creature of perfidy and dishonor." Can it be that Mr. Bryan is ashamed of the only important measure he ever helped to place on the statute book?

There is much speculation as to the sort of platform the perpetual candidate will adopt in 1912. But whatever it may be the paramount issue will inevitably be W. J. Bryan.

The Democratic Campaign Text Book can hardly be reckoned among the "season's best sellers," but its originality as a work of fiction cannot be denied.

Mr. Bryan's running mate, Mr. Kern, predicts a Democratic victory in Ohio. Somebody has been painting little rainbows on Mr. Kern's eyeglasses.

Mr. Kern has lost his railroad pass. Happening at this time of the year, when the walking is bound to get worse and worse, this is indeed a misfortune.

Mr. Taft calls Mr. Bryan's speech-making "an oratory of fancy." Only a few years ago Colonel Watterson called it an oratory of infancy.

The West reports bumper crops of all kinds, including Taft votes.

ARGUMENTS BY YATES

The guarantee of deposits law will increase the number of banks, and the increase in the number of banks will increase banking competition.

Excessive competition tends toward unsafe and unsound business methods.

The Oklahoma law went into effect last February, since which time seventy-five bank charters have been issued. Of these, sixteen were reorganizations of state banks, twelve of national banks into state banks and forty-seven new banks.

The bank commissioner became alarmed at the increase in banks and refused a charter for a fourth bank in a town of 1,000.

The courts have decided that he cannot refuse a charter when the law provisions are complied with in the application.

The Oklahoma banks are permitted by their law to pay but 3 per cent on deposits, yet the son of Governor Haskell, running a new bank in a town that has four new banks, advertises in the papers that he will pay 4 per cent.

Political friendships apparently permit of the violation of this law, although in a similar instance the president of the bank admitted that he paid the extra 1 per cent out of his own pocket.

Oklahoma bankers advertise on their checks that the state guarantees their deposits, yet the state has so little confidence in the banks and its own law that it requires security on state deposits.

The banker is the borrower and the depositor the lender. The lender scrutinizes the borrower closely and the banker who gets the loan or deposit must be honest. But honesty is not enough. The banker must have business ability.

So great has been the integrity and business ability of the bankers that in the past forty-five years the loss to depositors from failures has not been but one-twenty-sixth of 1 per cent, or less than 4 per cent on the \$100 deposited.

If a fake guarantee fund is permitted to take the place of capital and character in business, no estimate of losses can be made.

The Republican party, through its representatives in the last session of the legislature and by the approval of Governor Sheldon, gave to the people of the state the "terminal tax" law for the more equitable assessment of railroad property in the cities and villages of the state. It was claimed that these corporations were not paying their just share of the burdens of town government under the former system and this measure was passed as a proper remedy. That the results are all that was claimed was shown by the completion of the assessment rolls of the terminal tax for the entire state. The increase of railway valuations for municipal taxation in the cities and villages of Nebraska amounts to the sum of \$18,927,525 for the year 1908. This amount is increase alone over last year's valuation. To reduce this to actual tax payments we find that taking for instance, forty miles as an average tax-levy in city or village, the railways will pay into the treasuries of Nebraska towns this year a sum aggregating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the taxes paid for the same purposes last year.

Before September 1st Mayor Dahlman of Omaha characterized A. C. Shallenberger, Democratic candidate for Governor, as a man who had in previous campaigns tried to sell out W. S. Bryan in an attempt to elect himself. He also characterized him as a tool of the railroads. Now if Mr. Shallenberger was a tool of the railroads before September 1st, is he not the same kind of a man today? Mayor Dahlman is one of the leading Democrats of the state and a close personal and political friend of Bryan. He is in a position to know what Shallenberger is and to know what he has been doing, and his statement based upon a knowledge of the conditions should be reliable. And if Mr. Shallenberger is a tool of the railroads, he must be the man who is getting the railroad support in this campaign. Moreover, if Mr. Shallenberger has in past campaigns sold out Bryan for his own personal gain, will he not, if elected governor, sell out the people in order to promote his own interest? A man who will be a traitor to his idol and to his party can hardly be trusted to be true to the people.

The Republican party has reduced the state debt of more than two millions created by Democratic extravagance and mismanagement to less than half a million and will wipe it all out within the year if continued in power. Will not that record gain the vote of the tax-payer for the Republican party? It certainly ought to.

It was most tactless of Mr. Parker to refer to "Democracy's past mistakes" and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan almost in the same breath.

The farmer who farmed from '93 to '96 will never forget the prices he received for farm products in those disastrous Democratic years. He can also think of the prices his products bring in these prosperous Republican years. The difference is that one party closed up his markets, the other opened them, has kept them open and expanded them. Will the farmer believe that this was all luck and chance and take another chance on disaster by again voting the Democratic ticket for Democratic prices?

N. T. Gadd will make an ideal county attorney. He believes in the enforcement of the laws at all times, and the enforcement of all the laws. The laws are all right, all they need is a strict enforcement of them. Mr. Gadd is the one candidate that will enforce these laws, and he is the man for you to vote for for county attorney regardless of party.—Anselmo Enterprise.

Our citizens have thorough confidence in Mr. Kinsey, they have known him for twenty years to be a man of honesty and ability and many have learned to rely on his cool judgement in business affairs. His friends and neighbors will not desert him on the third day of November.—Arcadia Champion.

Mr. Olney insists that the Republicans have been in power too long. So they have—too long to suit the Democrats, but not too long to suit the workmen who remember vividly the empty dinner pails of the last Democratic administration and the era of prosperity and high wages that has endured through three Republican administrations.

The Republican party, Mr. Bryan says, is in full retreat. Perhaps it could make better speed if the road wasn't so cluttered up with deserting Democrats.

Bryan is not talking about the Tariff. His vote in Congress for the Wilson-Gorman bill brought its own sad eloquence of subsequent disaster.

Reports from the front, state that Candidate Bryan looks somewhat worn. His political policies present a somewhat similar experience.

Mr. Bryan challenges Mr. Taft to take the people into his confidence. It isn't necessary. The people long ago took Mr. Taft into theirs.

Events have nullified every prophecy ever made by Bryan. Such a prophet merits no trust for the future.

Mr. Bryan and His Issues.

Mr. Bryan has said that a man worthy to lead a great cause should be willing to die for it. In 1900 Mr. Bryan said that if anyone said he had changed his mind about free silver he was a falsifier. Yet Mr. Bryan made the platform of this year, and that platform has omitted mention of free silver; and Mr. Bryan says that a candidate is bound by what it contains. Therefore, Mr. Bryan has either discarded free silver as a belief or he has omitted in this year as a matter of political expediency, still believing in the doctrine. If he still believes in free silver it is obvious that he no longer thinks it necessary to die for it. If he does not believe in it, then he has been convinced that he made stupendous mistakes in 1896 and 1900 when he forced the issue on his party.—Kansas City Times.

Bryan's Sincerity.

In the presence of an enormous audience, composed unmistakably of his devoted friends and admirers—people who believe in his intelligence, his knowledge and his sincerity—Mr. Bryan was willing to deceive by inference and to mislead by imputation and satire. One of his qualities which has been most discussed is his sincerity. Upon this there has been sharp controversy. His opponents have usually denied it, while his friends have hotly maintained it. Truth requires it to be said that Mr. Bryan's speech of Saturday night can only encourage his opponents in denying his sincerity. He skimmed lightly from issue to issue, and in several instances, notably in the matter of jury trial in contempt cases, he distinctly misled his audience.

All the state institutions are being conducted economically under the Republican administration and at the same time are proceeding without any impairment of efficiency. Every institution has kept within the bounds of the legislative appropriation provided for its maintenance and there will be no "deficiencies" for the people to provide for at the next session of the legislature. This means doing business in a business way and the tax-payers of the state whose money is used to support the state institutions ought to be highly pleased with such a showing. A vote for the Democratic state ticket means a change in the splendid record made by the Republican party in managing these institutions, and no one but a very thoughtless citizen or a tax-payer who "don't care what it costs" will cast his vote for a return of the days when a hungry horde of Democratic politicians lived off the state and created a debt of more than two millions of dollars through mismanagement and extravagance.

It is pertinent to ask Mr. Bryan what he would do if a general revolt against American authority should occur in the Philippines. The malcontents in the archipelago are already contending that they will have their independence at once, in case of Bryan's election. They are justified in feeling that way, in view of Mr. Bryan's platform declaration and his speeches. Should he fail to make good his promise, they might take to the bushes and undo all that the republican party has accomplished in years of effort toward educating them for self-government. Of course, under such circumstances, President Bryan would be compelled to call upon the hated army and navy to bring the little brown brother to a sense of his position again. Such an action would be embarrassing to Mr. Bryan and his anti-imperialist friends up Boston way, but the healthy prospect of such a condition only illustrates the difference between democratic loose talking and republican sane action, and the difference is equally as marked on practically every issue between the republican and democratic platforms.—Omaha Bee

Mr. Bryan declares that he stands by his record. He should stand close or it will fall over and smash him.

"Shall the People Rule?" shrieked the parrot, and the eagle screamed "You bet" or words to that effect.

A democratic guarantee for the return of borrowed umbrellas would touch the hearts of millions.

Mr. Bryan is a ready letter-writer. Yet even he will admit that there are others.

Mr. Bryan has suffered two defeats at the hands of an Ohio man.

"The so-called colonial policy of the United States has added to our trade already something over \$100,000,000 a year."—Taft at Cleveland, Ohio.

It must be embarrassing to other Democratic spellbinders to have to hear from Bryan before knowing what the paramount issue for the day is going to be.

The Democrats of Custer county are working like beavers this year. In fact they are working harder than ever before, and it behooves every Republican to get busy with like energy from now until the polls close.

"The course of administration has only been directed against such organized capital as was violating the statutes of the United States—and no other. The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound."—Taft at Boston, Mass.

"The administration of exact justice by courts without fear or favor, unmoved by the influence of the wealthy or the threats of the demagogue, is the highest ideal that a government of the people can strive for, and any means by which a suitor, however unpopular or poor, is deprived of enjoying this, is to be condemned."—Taft at Columbus, Ohio.

"If we assume control over a people for the benefit of that people (as in the Philippines), and with the purpose of developing them into a self-governing capacity, and with the intention of giving them the right to become independent when they shall show themselves fit, the charge that we are imperialists is utterly without foundation."—Taft at Cleveland Ohio.

"Mr. Bryan asks me what I would do with the trusts. I answer that I would restrain all unlawful trusts with all the efficiency of injunctive process and would punish with all the severity of criminal prosecution every attempt on the part of aggregated capital to suppress competition."—Taft at Columbus, Ohio.

Friendships, no matter how close and intimate, ceased to be when Taft was called upon to adjudicate cases in which friends and social companions might be arrayed upon one side or the other. Mr. Heron was angry, for, conscientious lawyer that he was, he maintained that he was, at least, as near right as the other fellow, and intimated pretty plainly that he thought the fact of being related to Judge Taft by marriage had cost him the decision.

Congressman Eugene Walter Leake, one of the Democratic Congressmen from New Jersey, has volunteered to take the stump in behalf of Judge Taft. Though he has been a staunch Democrat all his life, he is bitterly opposed to the election of William Jennings Bryan, and believing that the election of Bryan to the Presidency would mean the greatest calamity to the country since the civil war, he is ready to exert himself to the utmost to aid the election of Judge Taft.

"The course of the Republican party since its organization in 1856 and its real assumption of control in 1861, down to the present day, is remarkable for the foresight and ability of its leaders, for the discipline and solidarity of its members, for its efficiency and deep sense of responsibility for the preservation and successful maintenance of the government, and for the greatest resourcefulness in meeting the various trying difficult issues which a history of now a full half century have presented for solution."—Taft at Kansas City, Mo.