

Volunteer Column.

Such topics and editorial matters as will be furnished from the headquarters of the Bryan Volunteers of Nebraska. The Volunteers are in the field to make a clean and honest fight for Mr. Bryan and the principles which he so ably represents. We cherish the fond hope that the coming contest will develop into a campaign of education in the truest and noblest sense of that term. Vituperation and abuse will find no place in this column. It is our intention to temper the argument that it will appeal to the earnest, thoughtful and inquiring mind, with the view to have the reader investigate the various claims of the respective presidential candidates, and then support that candidate who commends himself most to the honest judgment and conscience of the voter. We invite correspondence with the readers of this paper. Be free to write us at any time, giving such suggestions, criticisms or advice as may occur to you.

Please address all communications to the undersigned.

C. M. GREUTHER, Secretary.
Box 68, Columbus, Nebraska.

Do You Favor These Measures?

GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS.

There are few men in this state who do not believe that a law providing for the guarantee of bank deposits would be a good thing. Some will remember the old "wild-cat" bank note, with nothing but the bank behind it. Under that system a man could never go to bed at night with the assurance that the money in his pocket would be good in the morning. He could never safely receive such notes in payment without first making inquiry as to the solvency of the bank of issue. But national banks now issue notes that are good from one end of the country to the other, whatever the financial rating of the banks, for the simple reason that their payment is guaranteed by the national government. If the gov. would just go one step further and guarantee the payment of bank deposits, there would never be such a thing as a run on a bank. With such a law on the books, money would not be withdrawn from circulation at the very time it is most needed, as is the case under the present system.

The democratic platform specifically pledges the party to enact "legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it."

The republican platform is absolutely silent on that proposition.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF RAILROADS.

There is no more urgent problem before the people today than that of securing just and reasonable railroad rates. That such rates may be regulated by law is no longer an open question. But common honesty, to say nothing of the law itself, requires that they be reasonable. But how are we to determine whether they are reasonable? Common sense at once suggests that the first step would be to find out the value of the railroad and its property. With that knowledge at hand it would

not be difficult to determine what would be a fair return on the amount of that valuation, after deducting all legitimate operating expenses. If five per cent would be a reasonable return on the investment, as shown by the actual value of the road, then the rates should be fixed to allow that return. If justice demands a greater return, then the rates should be fixed accordingly.

The democratic platform recommends "the valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost of production and all elements of value that will render the valuation fair and just." Senator La Follette, one of the best informed men on the transportation question in the country, favors such valuation. His idea was incorporated into a plank and submitted to the republican convention at Chicago.

It was defeated by a vote of 917 to 63.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATE SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE

Can any one give a good reason why the people should not vote directly for their United States senators? Is it not a fact that there is a growing distrust of the senate? Is not that largely due to the fact the members of that body, not being directly responsible to the people, have often disregarded their wishes? Is it not a fact that their independence of the people has often led them to become the tools and agents of trusts and corporations instead of serving the people? The democratic party believes they should be elected directly by the people, and has so declared in its platform.

A similar plank was proposed at the republican convention, but was defeated by a vote of 866 to 114.

INCOME TAX.

Have you ever heard any valid objection to the income tax? Is there any more just system of taxation than that which collects a portion of the public revenues from the princely income of the rich? The democratic platform urges the submission of a constitutional amendment authorizing the levy and collection of such tax. Mr. Bryan has advocated it for years.

The republican platform is silent on the question.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Trusts and corporations are not charitable institutions. When they pay out money, it is in the expectation that they will receive something in return. No investment has yielded them better returns in the past than their contributions to the campaign fund of those favorable to them. Such contributions

have enabled them to secure favorable legislation, to prevent the enactment of measures demanded by the people and to continue open and flagrant violation of the law. Corporations who exist only by virtue of the law and who are under the supervision of officers chosen by the people, should not be permitted to direct and control the choice of such officers. The democratic platform pledges the party to the enactment of a law prohibiting corporations from making contributions to a campaign fund, and for the publicity of contributions from other sources. Such a law would go a long way in the direction of honest elections and filling our public offices with men not loaded down with obligations to corporations.

A plank providing for the publicity of campaign contributions was voted down in the republican convention at Chicago by a vote of 880 to 94.

That of itself is a shameless bid for contributions from corporations and if those institutions respond and by their contributions assist in the campaign for the republican ticket, they will do so in the expectation of some return in the way of legislation or immunity.

It is worthy of note that the Ohio vote in the republican convention, the vote of Mr. Taft's own state, was cast solidly against every one of the foregoing propositions, except on the election of senators by the people when two voted for that proposition. That would indicate very clearly his position on those questions, even were he not bound by the platform. Every one of those measures is meritorious, and commends itself to the judgment of the intelligent voter.

Every one of those measures is meritorious, and commends itself to the judgment of the intelligent voter. Every one of them has received the sanction of the democratic convention, every one has been spurned by the republican convention. It is now up to the voters to accept or reject them.

HOOSIERS know how to make life worth living. When Fairbanks came home from the convention 4 years ago as nominee for vice president, he found all the people of Indianapolis waiting to welcome him. The real surprise though came when it was time for the speech of welcome. He saw John W. Kern, the democrat war horse of the state arise. Kern said, "My friend Fairbanks I was selected to tell you how glad us HOOSIERS are that you and this state were given the honor that has been bestowed on you, our city and state." Mr. Fairbanks could not keep the tears back. When he replied, he said there were no words in the language to express his feelings except the hope that he might stand in Kern's place in four years and welcome him home as nominee for vice president. And now Mr. Fairbanks has made good. He did it with a heart full of HOOSIER good will. Why not do things that way? Republicans and democrats are brothers when there is sickness or death in any family. We are brothers when we go to weddings, picnics and when we pull for the good of the town or township. What is a party to you these days? We are getting closer together every year. We mean it Sir, when we say we can vote for Bryan this year and can vote for Roosevelt in 1912 and both votes will mean the same thing. Some little side trips Bryan would take that Roosevelt would not and some Roosevelt takes Bryan would not, but both are going the same general direction. The people are seeing this and that is why the democrats voted in congress as Roosevelt directed. That is why republicans in Lincoln forgot party to honor Bryan and by so doing honor themselves.—York Teller.

Parties are hereby notified not to camp on or graze their stock on section 14 and E4 of sec. 15, tp. 33, r. 28. ELWOOD D. HETH.

The Mystery of Hearst.

This is the first convention since 1896, at which Hearst and his political power have received practically no attention whatsoever. Of course, men are asking here and there what Hearst is going to do. But it is a mere matter of gossip. The usual answer to the question is that nobody cares a continental what he is going to do. The feeling among the politicians gathered at Denver is that the erratic course of Hearst has utterly destroyed his political influence in the nation. This is a Democratic convention, and those here gathered are not inclined to look with favor upon a man who, having received a democratic nomination for governor of New York continued his political activities the next year by fusing with the republican party, dominated by Odell and E.H. Harriman. There is a story that he has wearied of paying all the expenses of his personally conducted party and that his trip abroad was taken for the purpose of enabling him to gently, after the Hearst manner, evade the responsibilities which he has incurred. Charlie Walsh, who used to be secretary of the democratic national committee and who now, to the regret of his friends, is a mere salaried henchman of Hearst, stated the other day that the convention called for July 27 would be indefinitely postponed. Hearst's private secretary told Hearst's political reporter at Denver to deny this and say that the convention would elect and put a ticket in the field. But it would seem, in view of the dissension among Hearst's own people, that the description of the Hearst movement by the correspondent of a New York newspaper was fairly descriptive. He said that Hearst was "on again, off again, gone again Finnegan" of Democratic politics. And, indeed, that is the position which Hearst occupies today before this convention. Nobody knows where he is, and few care. The general feeling is that his influence, even if because of personal pique it shall be directed against Bryan, will be trivial.

For nearly three weeks after the Republican national convention adjourned the Republican organization had no head. No chairman had been appointed, nor any secretary. No headquarters had been chosen, no executive committee had been appointed. What is the meaning of this? Does it indicate that the republican party is so torn by dissension that it could not even provide for a proper organization to conduct the campaign upon which it is about to enter? Does it mean that there was nobody in the old Republican organization that Secretary Taft was willing to trust? Of course we well know that it doesn't mean lack of money, for in the republican treasury there is now nearly \$200,000 left over from last campaign. All that it can imply is Republican dissension, racked with personal jealousies. The Democratic party will go in as a united force, marching shoulder to shoulder, with no thought except to charge upon the common enemy and to sweep the foe into political oblivion.—American Press.

The United States land office at Valentine announces the passage and approval by the President on May 29, of an act introduced by Judge Kinkaid which amends the Kinkaid act so that improvements placed upon an original entry after a Kinkaid additional entry has been taken, will be accepted when proof is made as if placed upon the additional entry. This will be a great relief to many homesteaders to whom it would have been a hardship to have been forced to place improvements upon the additional land, at some distance from the house and other improvements upon the original entry. Judge Kinkaid still has pending an amendment to reduce the value of the improvements required, but he advises homesteaders not to rely upon the future passage of such an amendment, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, as the eastern members of Congress view with suspicion any attempt to lessen the requirements of the homestead laws at this time.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

How the Republican Party Stands on Important Issues When Compelled to Show Its Hand.

Direct Election of Senators defeated by a vote of 866 to 114.

Campaign Fund Publicity defeated by a vote of 880 to 94.

Actual Valuation of Railroads (squeezing out the water) defeated by a vote of 917 to 63.

The entire La Follette reform platform defeated by a vote of 950 to 28.

Injunction plank a complete straddle—standing for the present statute and the same wording.

Tariff plank a complete evasion—declaring merely for "tariff revision"—schedules may be raised without violating platform pledge.

Absolutely no declaration on inheritance and income tax.

Opposed to enlarging and strengthening the powers of the interstate commerce commission.

Opposed to curbing the conspiracy of predatory wealth to control the government.

On all of the above propositions Taft's Ohio delegation voted solidly in the negative.—O'Neill Independent.

Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska believe United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska believe the government should guarantee all bank deposits. Nine out of ten republicans in Nebraska agree with President Roosevelt that all contributions of money for campaign purposes should be made public, so that the people may know from whence the campaign money comes. And yet the great financial interests were able to defeat the will of the common republicans who asked the national convention to speak in favor of these reforms. And for this reason about nine out of ten Nebraska republicans are ashamed of their own national platform, and wholly indifferent as to the fate of a presidential candidate who stands upon such a cowardly platform.

Does it seem possible that the prohibition party could say all it wanted to to the American people in 351 words?—Hot Springs Times-Herald.

For Sale—50 head of mixed cattle. Inquire of or write L. W. Parker, Burge, Nebr.

Contest Notice.

U. S. Land Office, Valentine, Nebraska, July 21, 1908.
A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by August Brolet, contestant against homestead entry No. 16018 made October 2, 1907, for S1/2 Sec. 23, S1/2 Sec. 24, N1/2 Sec. 25 and N1/2 Sec. 26, Town 28, Range 29, by William R. Tate, contestee, in which it is alleged that said William R. Tate has wholly abandoned said land and changed his residence therefrom for more than six months last past, that the land is not settled upon nor cultivated in good faith and entryman has not established residence thereon, and he has failed to cure his laches to this date.
And said alleged absence was not due to his employment in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, sailor or marine during the war with Spain or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged.
Said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on August 29, 1908 before the register and receiver at the United States Land Office in Valentine, Nebr.
The said contestant having in a proper affidavit filed July 22, 1908 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.
28 4 E. E. OLSON, Receiver.

KOHL & TERRILL, Brownlee, Neb.
Cattle branded as in cut on left side.
Some branded KTY on left hip.
Range on North Loup river, two miles west of Brownlee.

Pat Peiper, Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded as in cut on left side and hip, and on left shoulder of horses. Also on left side and hip.
F on left side.
Some cattle branded husked peg (either side up) on left side or hip. F on left jaw and left shoulder of horses. W on left hip of horses. N on left jaw of horses.

JOHN KILL'S PLENTY, St. Francis Mission, Rosebud, S. D.
Cattle branded as in cut; horses same on left side. Range between Spring Creek and Little White river.

Roan Brothers, Woodlake, Neb.
Range on Long Lak and Crooked Lake.

Metzger Bros., Rolfe, Nebr.
Cattle branded anywhere on left side.
Earmark, square crop right ear.
Horses have same brand on left thigh.
Range on Gordon and Snake Creeks.
A Reward of \$250 will be paid to any person for information leading to the arrest and final conviction of any person or persons stealing cattle with above brand.

Jos. Bristol, Valentine, Nebr.
Range on Niobrara river four miles east of Ft. Niobrara.
Horses and cattle branded RB connected on left hip or side as shown in cut.

J. A. YARYAN, Pullman, Nebr.
Cattle branded JY on right side.
Horses branded JY on right shoulder.
Reasonable reward for any information leading to the recovery of cattle strayed from my range.

D. M. SEARS, Kennedy, Nebr.
Cattle branded as on cut, left side.
Some on left hip.
Horses same on left shoulder.
Range—Square Lake.

Sawyer Bros., Oasls, Nebr.
G. K. Sawyer has charge of these cattle. Horses D S on left shoulder. Some on left side. Horses same left thigh. Range on Snake river.

Nebraska Land and Feeding Co., Bartlett Richards Pres. Will G. Comstock, V. P. Chas. C. Jamison Secy. Treas.
Cattle branded on any part of animal also the following brands:
Range between Gordon on the F.E. & M. V. R. R. and some branded M. B. R. in No. R. R. and Bartlett Richards.

P. H. Young, Simeon, Nebr.
Cattle branded as cut on left side.
Some on left side.
V-A on left jaw of horses.
Range on Gordon Creek north of Simeon.

Albert Whipple & Sons, Rosebud, S. D.
Cattle branded SOS on left side.
OSO on right side.
Some cattle also have a 4 on neck.
Some with A on left shoulder and some branded with two bars across hind quarters. Some Texas cattle branded as in cut on left side and some on left side.
Horses branded SOS on left hip. Some cattle branded AW bar connected on both sides and left hip of horses.

N. S. Rowley, Kennedy, Nebraska.
Same as cut on left side and hip, and on left shoulder of horses. Also on left side and hip.
F on left side.
Some cattle branded husked peg (either side up) on left side or hip. F on left jaw and left shoulder of horses. W on left hip of horses. N on left jaw of horses.

C. P. Jordan, Rosebud, S. D.
Horses and cattle same as cut; also CJ BE JJ on right hip.
Range on Oak and Butte creeks.
A liberal reward for information leading to detection of rustlers of stock bearing any of these brands.

R M Faddis & Co., Postoffice address—Valentine or Kennedy.
Some branded on left thigh.
Horses branded on left shoulder or thigh.
Some branded on left shoulder or thigh.
Some branded on right thigh or shoulder.

Hamm's Beer
not only tastes good and looks good, but is good.
"Leads Them All"
Hamm's Beer
Call For It
THEO. HAMM BREWING CO.
ST. PAUL