

Democratic National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA

The Standard Oil octopus is still alive and Teddy Roosevelt's big stick has proven of no avail.

Candidate Taft's speech of acceptance, which was expounded at brother Charlie's residence last Tuesday, contained 16,000 words and yet it failed to explain where the republican party was at on many important questions.

A delegate named Shepard from Kansas to the independence convention came near getting his everlasting for mentioning Bryan's name as a candidate for president.

The first contribution to the democratic national fund was made yesterday by Mr. Bryan, who sent the treasurer, Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, \$1,504.95, which was the net result of 100 contributions.

Some miscreant, it is said in today's dispatches, attempted to pepper Judge Taft with shot while on a trip on the Ohio river. Luckily, the republican candidate was not hit.

Judge Taft has been made an honorary member of the steam shovelers' union. Most appropriate, indeed. The steam shovel used at Chicago last month was well manipulated by the Judge and therefore his reception into that union most appropriate.

Notification Day.

On Wednesday, August 12, Mr. Bryan will be officially notified at Lincoln, Nebraska, of his nomination as the democratic candidate for president.

AN ELECTION PRIMER

Pertinent Points About Our Election Machinery For New Voters and Old

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

When did the Democratic party first appear in national politics?

Under its present name the party first appeared in 1828, when Andrew Jackson was elected president as the party candidate.

Who is regarded as the party's founder?

Thomas Jefferson. When the constitution of the United States was under discussion in convention the opposing theories of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton constituted the principal difference of opinion.

The present Republican party, then, is entirely distinct from the one of Jefferson's time?

Entirely so. It is descended, through the Whig party, from the Hamiltonian or Federalist party, which took the opposite view to that of Jefferson.

What presidents has the Democracy elected?

Thomas Jefferson twice, James Madison twice, James Monroe twice, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson twice, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Grover Cleveland twice.

What is the Democratic party's position as to tariff?

It stands for a low tariff or a tariff for revenue only.

time for the people of Nebraska to witness within their own state this interesting ceremony. Special arrangements are being made by the people of Lincoln to accommodate the enormous crowds which will gather at Lincoln on this day.

It's Up to the Voter.

The republican national convention by an overwhelming majority repudiated the most important measures advocated by President Roosevelt. Should Secretary Taft be elected his election would be regarded as an endorsement of the convention's repudiation of those measures.

Those measures were not mentioned in the republican platform four years ago. That gave a republican congress an excuse for ignoring President Roosevelt's desire to see them enacted into laws.

Well, Willie Hearst held his independence party convention in Chicago last Monday and after nominating a candidate for president and vice president and declaring his platform, like the irrepressible Irishman, ordered the convention to proceed with the nominations.

The personal organ of the Taft family, the Cincinnati Times-Star, acts very much like the boy whistling to keep up his courage while passing by a grave yard when it says: "The sun is shining, the birds are singing, and William Jennings Bryan has again received the democratic nomination for president of the United States."

A Pennsylvania man died the other day from the effects of swallowing a table knife. This should be a warning to the republican managers of Minnesota to watch Jacobson, their candidate for governor, whose greatest claim for election is that "he eats pie with a knife."

The romancing on the political outcome should be confined to the doubtful states.

A POPULAR TRIUMPH

Bryan's Selection a Victory For the People.

LABOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Reasons For the Belief That the Vote of Organized Workingmen Will Go Largely to the Democratic Candidate.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT. The center of Democratic political activity after shifting from Denver to Lincoln has shifted now to Chicago. On the 25th of July Mr. Bryan met here with the subcommittee of the national committee which had been selected to choose a national chairman.

The Democratic party faced a different problem. Nobody gathered up any delegates for Mr. Bryan. No public official enjoying a salary and having at his command the names of all the postoffice employees of the United States was sent out over the entire nation to find men willing and able to carry their primaries, their districts and their states.

But that very triumph, won by volunteer aids, each working in his own section of the country, made it all the more difficult for the Democratic national committee to choose a chairman. There are men of loyalty, ability and absolute devotion within the party who might have been drafted, though few care to undertake such a task.

Chairmanship Timmer. Here are some of the names discussed, and, with a long experience in Democratic politics, I can fairly say that each one is fit for the work:

Hon. D. J. Campau of Detroit.—Mr. Campau was the man who in 1896 made the fight in the state of Michigan which justified the seating of the silver delegation from that state. The vote of the Michigan delegation was essential, not necessarily for the nomination of Bryan, but to the triumph of the radicals in the Chicago convention.

James R. Kerr of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Kerr led the fight against Guffey, the Standard Oil magnate, in the recent convention and won it. He is a man of means and of national experience. He has been in congress and served twice as secretary of the congressional committee, a position which gave him a grasp upon national politics.

J. T. Atwood, National Committeeman from Kansas.—Mr. Atwood has been throughout his political career a loyal and progressive Democrat. He is a lawyer of high standing and necessarily for that reason has engaged somewhat in corporation practice. That this fact should hurt him seems incredible, yet it will undoubtedly be raised to his detriment.

Senator R. F. Pettigrew.—Mr. Pettigrew is one of the keenest politicians in the Bryan movement and one of the most loyal. His name has been most widely suggested for chairman of the national committee, but he himself will not permit it to be presented.

T. K. Ryan of Wisconsin.—Mr. Ryan is a man of untarnished Democratic record, a man possessing the physique necessary for the hard work of the coming campaign and one who since he succeeded E. C. Wall as Democratic national committeeman for Wisconsin has never wavered in the cause. He is a member of the committee appointed to recommend a chairman.

and a man who has long been close to the vice presidential nominee. Then, too, come Norman E. Mack of New York and James Duffman of Nebraska. And, finally, though by no means least in the list, comes Ollie James of Kentucky. No closer friend has Mr. Bryan had in the house of representatives for years past than James. Holding as he does a district in a state which the Republicans profess to consider doubtful, although we do not, bordering upon Illinois and Indiana and not far from Ohio, the three debatable fields of the forthcoming fight, James is geographically well placed. Personally he is a fighter, a man with a keen knowledge of politics, with an unusual acquaintance and of national reputation.

The Hearst Outbreak. Chicago is about to witness what one of Mr. Hearst's editorial writers all of whom have to be politicians on the side, describes as an "epoch making political convention." It is called to launch a new political party. In a cablegram to Mr. Gompers of the American Federation of Labor Mr. Hearst declared himself as being disgusted with both old parties and determined to launch a new one for the regeneration of mankind and for the uplifting of the working people.

That may have been one of the things that disgusted Mr. Hearst with the Democratic party. And so, being disgusted, he turned to the Republican party and compelled his personally owned and conducted political organization to fuse with the Republicans in order that one of his employees might be elected sheriff of New York county and enjoy the enormous fees and patronage attaching to that office.

It seems quite natural that after having tried the part of a free lance, the part of a Democrat, the part of a Republican and having failed in all he should declare himself relentlessly against the organizations which have declared themselves very emphatically against him. What may come out of his new line of politics no one can definitely prophesy.

Labor in the Campaign. Now, mark this. Everything that was asked of the Republican convention by the forces of organized labor was refused. All that was asked at Denver was granted. I would not say this if I believed that the requests of labor were unreasonable in any respect.

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What the labor vote may be no one can tell. It is necessarily a secret vote. We have been accustomed to talk of the vest pocket vote coming from the aristocratic districts in the good old times when a man could put his ballot in his vest pocket and cast it as he chose. But the labor vote is necessarily secret. The man who owes his livelihood to another is not likely to proclaim how he is going to vote if by so doing he may offend the other.



Duties of the President as Seen by a Candidate.

By WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Democratic Nominee For the Presidency.

THE president's power for good or for harm is often overestimated. Our government is A GOVERNMENT OF CHECK AND BALANCES. Power is distributed among different departments, and each official works in co-operation with others. In the making of laws, for instance, the president joins with the senate and the house.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESIDENT OVER LEGISLATION IS, THEREFORE, LIMITED. HE SHARES RESPONSIBILITY WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MOST IMPORTANT REQUISITE IN A PRESIDENT AS IN OTHER OFFICIALS IS THAT HIS SYMPATHY SHALL BE WITH THE WHOLE PEOPLE RATHER THAN WITH ANY FRACTION OF THE POPULATION. HE IS CONSTANTLY CALLED UPON TO ACT IN THE CAPACITY OF A JUDGE, DECIDING BETWEEN THE IMPORTUNITIES OF THOSE WHO SEEK FAVORS AND THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC.

THE president MUST POSSESS THE MORAL COURAGE TO STAND AGAINST THE INFLUENCES THAT ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR IN FAVOR OF SPECIAL INTERESTS. In fact, the quality of moral courage is as essential in a public official as either right sympathies or a trained mind.

A president must have counselors, and, to make wise use of counselors, he must be open to convictions. The president is committed by his platform to certain policies, and the platform is binding. He is also committed to certain principles of government, and these he is in duty bound to apply in all matters that come before him.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OUGHT TO BE MADE A MEMBER OF THE CABINET EX OFFICIO IN ORDER—FIRST, THAT THE PRESIDENT MAY HAVE THE BENEFIT OF HIS WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE OF AFFAIRS, AND, SECOND, THAT THE VICE PRESIDENT MAY BE BETTER PREPARED TO TAKE UP THE WORK OF THE PRESIDENT IN CASE OF A VACANCY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL OFFICE.

But the presidency is the highest position in the world, and its occupant is an important factor in all national matters. If he is a devout believer in our theory of government, recognizes the constitutional distribution of powers, trusts thoroughly in the people and fully sympathizes with them in their aspirations and hopes, he has an opportunity to do a splendid work.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE ARE SO GREAT THAT THE OCCUPANT OUGHT TO BE RELIEVED OF EVERY PERSONAL AMBITION, SAVE THE AMBITION TO PROVE WORTHY OF THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Be Cautious as to Governmental Changes.

By Justice DAVID J. BREWER, of the United States Supreme Court.

I DO not believe our people are prepared to accept any changes in governmental methods unless conditions should absolutely require them.

There is no form of government which offers as many advantages in the way of moral, political and industrial liberty.

TRULY OUR GOVERNMENT IS "OF THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE." IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF MORE THAN A CENTURY. IT HAS DEALT WITH PROBLEMS THAT STRUCK AT THE VERY HEART OF THE NATION. THEREFORE I BELIEVE THAT WHATEVER CHANGES ARE MADE SHOULD BE MADE WITH THE GREATEST DELIBERATION.



War Is the Great Crime of Crimes

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE great strides which have been made since our soldier-statesman, General Grant, passed away by the doctrine of PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT of international disputes by arbitration are FULL OF PROMISE FOR THE EARLY ABOLITION OF WAR.

We may congratulate ourselves that it is UPON OUR OWN CONTINENT peaceful settlement has won its greatest triumphs, but we must never fail in season and out of season to keep before the people the truth that, compared with men killing men, there is no evil, no savagery, to be compared. IT IS THE GREAT CRIME OF CRIMES.