

Published Every Thursday by The Herald Publishing Company.

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Entered at the postoffice at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails, as second-class matter.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance.

Democratic National Ticket



FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA

STATE TICKET

Governor... A. C. Shallenberger Lieutenant-Governor... E. O. Garrett Secretary of State... John Mattes, Jr. Auditor... Edwin H. Luikart Treasurer... Clarence Mackey Superintendent of Public Instruction... N. C. Abbott Attorney-General... H. B. Fleharty Commissioner Public Lands and Building... W. B. Eastham Railway Commissioner... Wm. H. Cowgill

Congressman Sixth District... W. H. Westover

State Senator, Fourteenth District... George M. Adams

Representative, 53d District... Fred W. Johansen

COUNTY TICKET

For County Attorney, Eugene Burton For Commissioner, Second Dist., J. P. Jensen

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For County Commissioner, Second District.

I desire to announce to the people of Box Butte county that I am the regular nominee of the second district for commissioner on the Democratic-Independent ticket and will appreciate sincerely any support the voters see fit to give me at the polls. J. P. JENSEN.

For County Attorney.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of county attorney of Box Butte county, Nebraska, on the democratic-independent ticket, and I solicit the support of the voters of Box Butte county. EUGENE BURTON.

Sidney Tapp, candidate for president on the liberal party ticket, which declares for women suffrage, was only notified of his nomination last Tuesday. Sidney and the women had better get a move on themselves or they'll get left. Sidney better be tapping his barrel right quick if he expects to win in the race.

What has become of "Old Figgers" Grosvenor? He hasn't made a prediction this year. But C. V. Mitchell, of Zanesville, O., who claims to be a political prognosticator with a record for hitting it off right comes forward with this prediction:

"Taft will probably carry Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Delaware. Hisgen will get Massachusetts. Bryan will carry all the rest."

It might be well to paste that up.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, republican nominee for vice-president, is a very versatile gentleman. In addition to drawing \$7,500 a year as a congressman, he also draws \$1,200 a year from the state of New York as attorney for the Utica Hospital for the Insane, and has been drawing it for eleven years. This is a direct violation of the law against holding two positions in the public at the same time. He is also president of a bank, a canning company and the Utica ice trust.

And, by the way, have you noted how strangely silent the republican organs are about "straw votes"? The "straw votes" show up very badly for Taft and Sherman. Perhaps that is the reason for republican silence.

Guarantee of bank funds sounds good and it will cause thousands of voters to cast their ballots for W. J. Bryan, who is in favor of such a national law.

From the Center of Things

(Special Lincoln Correspondence.)

Lincoln, Nebr., October 21—Thursday night of last week Mr. Bryan wound up at Nebraska City—"in the shadow of the starch trust"—the most enthusiastic round of receptions ever tendered to him in his home state. Starting from Omaha on Tuesday morning, he addressed an average of 35,000 people a day for three days, winding up at Nebraska City with a speech that was remarkable for its incisiveness and argument.

Eight years ago, while a democratic attorney general was trying to enforce the Nebraska anti-trust laws and thus keep Nebraska City's starch factory from falling into the hands of the starch trust, Mr. Bryan was threatened with bodily violence if he attacked the trust while in Nebraska City. He did attack it, and warned the people of Nebraska City that they had no assurance of their starch factory's continuance if it fell into the hands of the trust. They laughed at him, and when Nebraska went republican they wrote him mocking letters asking, "Isn't the shadow of the starch factory extending over the whole state?"

Thursday night Mr. Bryan, standing within a few blocks of the dismantled buildings—now in the hands of the wrecking crews—asked his political opponents how far the shadow of the starch factory extended these days. He handed the chairman of his meeting a five dollar bill to be given to the republican committee if the republicans would carry in this year's parades the banners they carried eight years ago.

The republicans of Nebraska City are not asking "what Bryan prophecies have been fulfilled?" They know of at least one. They see the answer in the huge piles of brick and stone that once formed the buildings of their starch works. And 500 people who once earned fair wages in the starch works now have little else to do than ponder over this expensive object lesson in "trust busting" under a Republican administration.

W. A. Woodward, one of the leading business men of Lincoln, a life-long republican and a member of the city council elected on the republican ticket, has publicly announced that he will vote for Bryan and do all that he can to bring about the election of his distinguished fellow citizen.

Normal precinct, the home of Mr. Bryan is usually reliably republican. Six years ago the republican state and congressional committees spent over \$300 in Normal precinct in order to secure the "satisfaction" of carrying Bryan's home precinct against him. Normal has less than 200 votes. Now a move is on foot, engineered by Normal republicans, to give Mr. Bryan the unanimous vote of the precinct. All but a dozen or fifteen republicans have agreed to help, and pressure is being brought to bear to induce the obdurate ones to get in line. The "pressure" consists wholly of appeals to neighborhood pride.

A few days ago Mr. Bryan received an unique and valuable present from a Lincoln admirer. It is a center table that was made by Erastine King, a union printer of Lincoln. It is a sample of "parquetry work," and is made up of upwards of 5,000 different bits of wood, hundreds of them being of almost microscopic size. Mr. King started the work twelve years ago, and has put in his odd moments on it. It follows a "16 to 1" design, and it shows artistic as well as mechanical talent in a high degree. "When Bryan is inaugurated," said Mr. King, "my happiness will be complete if that little table stands by his side and bears the pitcher of ice water."

There was a pathetic incident at Tecumseh last week, when Mr. Bryan visited that town. Mr. Ross, an aged citizen, lay upon his death bed. For days his one wish had been that he might live until Mr. Bryan came to Tecumseh that he might once more grasp the hand of his hero. Mr. Ross, 80 years old, has been one of Mr. Bryan's staunchest supporters ever since 1890, when Mr. Bryan entered political life and was elected to congress. The democratic leader cut his Tecumseh visit short that he might hasten to the bedside of his old friend. The old man lay upon his bed near the door, surrounded by relatives and friends, waiting for his hero to come. Mr. Bryan entered the room and without a word hastened to Mr. Ross's bedside. The dying man could scarce raise his hand, but a smile flickered over his wan face as Mr. Bryan took the wasted hand in his own strong palm. With a few words of cheer that visibly brightened the dying man, Mr. Bryan left the house, his eyes glistening with tears. The people who witnessed the incident will never forget it.

Last week Mr. Bryan was called upon to mourn the death of one of his staunchest friends and supporters, Judge Jefferson H. Broady of Lincoln. When Judge Broady died, one of the staunchest and ablest democrats in the west, a distinguished jurist and an exemplary citizen, passed to his final reward. He was a pioneer in Nebraska and had a distinguished record as a judge and as a lawyer. He was one of the democrats who rallied around Bryan in 1894 and wanted the control of the democratic party in Nebraska from the hands of those who strove to make it a business asset. He never failed to respond to the call of duty, and

WHY?

Why Were These Popular Reforms Which the People So Earnestly Demanded and Wanted Continued Turned Down at Chicago?

WHY was Sheldon, a director and controller in twenty-two trusts and combinations—a Stand Patter—selected to collect campaign money?

WHY was DuPont, head of the powder trust, which trust is now being prosecuted by the federal government, placed at the head of the republican executive committee, to send out speakers?

WHY is Cromwell, Standard Oil's attorney and legal advisor, placed at the head of the executive committee to elect Taft, and gives \$50,000 to the campaign fund?

WHY do these same people refuse to publish the trusts' donations to the campaign fund before election and persist in running the ship with all lights out?

WHY is the national republican party and Taft opposed to the guarantee of all bank deposits, so the people's money will be safe and stop forever a trust manipulated panic for benefit of Wall Street and the system?

WHY is Taft and the trusts afraid to let the people elect their own senators by direct vote. Why was this popular measure voted down?

WHY is Taft and the republican party opposed to a physical valuation of the railroads, which is the only basis by which the commercial commission can arrive at just freight rates?

WHY is the trust controlled republican party opposed to the rich man paying an income and inheritance tax on swollen fortunes to lighten the burdens of the poor and equalize taxation?

WHY does the republican party want to place double duty on the things the American farmer has to buy, and leave him at the mercy and competition of the markets of the world on the things he has to sell? Why does this party want the steel trust to put one dollar in its own coffers for every dollar they pay in wages to the workingman?

WHY is the national congressional committee working overtime with expense reports unnecessary to re-install Cannon as czar of the house when he refuses to permit any Roosevelt ideas to get past the committees which he names?

These are the questions that the American voter is asking today, and they cannot be answered by ridicule, hot air, or soft-sounding eulogistic platitude. The truth is the people are not ruling this year through the republican party. The trusts are doing that for them.

If you demand that this government be run for the benefit of all the people, instead of a favored few, you should vote for that great champion of the common people, William J. Bryan.

He has spent years in advocating, and his party is pledged to the enactment of these laws for the benefit of all the people. Bryan's election will restore confidence, put the hoarded money back in the banks, prevent manipulated panics, start the wheels of commerce going again, and put to work the millions of unemployed.

If you voted for Roosevelt and want to continue his policies that were turned down at Chicago the only way you can do it is to vote for Wm. J. Bryan, for the republican party in this campaign is opposed to them.

he was a power in democratic councils. In the legal and political history of Nebraska the name of Judge Jefferson H. Broady is writ large and in enduring letters.

Senator Beveridge came to Lincoln last week and spoke at the auditorium. He asked Mr. Bryan a few questions—Mr. Bryan being about 500 miles away. When the senator mentioned the name of Bryan the audience cheered much louder than it did at any of the speaker's arguments. Senator Beveridge took the interruptions good naturedly, but he was seemingly convinced that he was in a Bryan crowd. In his effort to rally the labor vote to Taft, Senator Beveridge said: "All the rights that labor has, or will have, we have given and will give." The assertion was greeted with laughter and jeers from the workingmen present.

"About this time of the year look out for a change in the weather." This is the way the old almanac makers used to predict things. So, also, "about this time of the campaign look out for roorbacks from the g.o.p." The wily managers of that foxy old machine are cooking up some broadsides to fire during the closing hours of the campaign, experience proves that no account will be taken by the g.o.p. managers to ascertain the truth or falsity of their roorback charges. The writer predicts that the chief broadside to be fired by the g.o.p. managers will be a lot of misstatements, false charges and silly lies about Mr. Bryan in connection with the Bennett estate. Also, they will again attempt to appeal to the old soldiers with that alleged pension speech. The alleged speech was really an editorial in the Omaha World-Herald, and appeared therein three years before Mr. Bryan became connected with that paper, and while he was still in congress. The pamphlet sent out by the republican managers asserts that it was a speech made by Mr. Bryan on a

certain date in congress. Unfortunately for their contentions the date happens to be during a congressional recess.

A few weeks ago this department made reference to a visit paid to Mr. Bryan by P. S. Morrison of Big Horn, Wyo., who is a democrat who voted for Andrew Jackson. Now comes word of a man who makes Mr. Morrison look like a lad in knickerbockers. He is Abner Duntun of Hope, Maine, who expects to vote for Bryan next month, and who voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828 and Andrew Jackson in 1832. Mr. Duntun lives on the farm where he was born, and has never lived anywhere else. Yet he has lived in two states, three counties, a plantation and a town. This is explained in this way: Maine used to be a part of Massachusetts and under the plantation system. The present county of Knox, in which Hope is situated, was formerly a part of Waldo county, and before that a part of Lincoln county. The town of Hope is located upon a part of the original Duntun farm. Mr. Duntun is 101 years old, and every now and then seeks diversion by making a pair of shoes. He followed the shoemaker's trade for upwards of seventy years.

Can that democratic record be beaten by any man in this country?

Governor Hughes is attacking the trust plank of the democratic platform by ridiculing the 50 per cent clause. He says the idea of limitation is puerile and ridiculous. Yet Governor Hughes advocates identically the same plan in regard to insurance companies. He asserts that it is foolish to attempt a limitation upon the output of a corporation, but insists on limiting the business of a life insurance company to \$150,000,000 a year on the plea that is enough for one company to handle.

FINE BRYAN OUTLOOK

His Election Forecasted by Shrewd Observers.

STEEL TRUST HELPING TAFT.

Carnegie Contribution to Republican Campaign Fund Inspired by Hope of Future Favors—Hearst Charge Against Democratic Candidate Rebutted by Public Records.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT. The national campaign is drawing to a close. Only a few days remain during which the discussion of the merits of the two candidates can be presented to the people. Of course I am a partisan, and I believe that Mr. Bryan is the man who should be applauded and approved by the voters of the country. Furthermore, I believe that he will be elected.

To begin with, four of the best investigators and the most nonpartisan ones with the Democratic national committee and with the newspapers of the United States have studied the labor situation of the country today. They did it independently of each other. There was no conference, no preconcerted action. And yet all four came within a very few figures of estimating the labor vote in exactly the same way. John E. Lathrop, the Washington correspondent of several papers on the Pacific coast, put it at 70 per cent for Bryan. Colonel O. O. Stealey of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal made it 75 per cent for Bryan. A. A. Allen, the manager of the labor bureau of the Democratic national committee, put it at 70 per cent for Bryan. Ernest Walker of the Boston Herald estimated it at about 65 per cent. It is apparent, therefore, that, whether partisan or nonpartisan, the observers of politics figure the labor vote for Bryan at from 65 to 75 per cent. If this estimate is correct Mr. Bryan will be elected easily.

In past years Mr. Bryan has had the labor crowds and the shouting, but he has not had the vote. It seems to be curious that labor people have always been willing to turn out with enthusiasm to his meetings, but did not turn out enthusiastically to his support on election day. This year there have been no great meetings. So far as I know, there have been no torchlight processions, bands or red fire. Perhaps the change from the wild enthusiasm of 1896 to the more cautious methods of 1908 may mean success.

The Trusts in the Campaign. It was with interest that people observed that Andrew Carnegie of the steel trust had contributed \$20,000 to the Republican campaign fund. The story was not altogether official, because the Republican national committee, unlike the Democratic national committee, did not promise to make public the contributions to its fund prior to election. I don't know whether the statement was accurate or not. Yet nobody can doubt that it had a certain amount of plausibility.

Mr. Carnegie has never failed to be a generous contributor to Republican campaign funds. He is in fact, if not in name, the head of the steel trust, and the steel trust does more business with the United States government than any other manufacturing organization in the country. It builds our battleships and sheathes them with armor plate. It furnishes the structural steel for the great federal buildings that we are now erecting in Washington and in other cities of the Union. Next to the banking interest it probably is closer to the national government than any other corporation or interest in the country. And it is a curious fact that while other trusts have been attacked by the Roosevelt administration, while Standard Oil has been denounced, while the tobacco trust has suffered, the steel trust has never received a word of criticism from the Theodore Roosevelt administration. It alone has gone free. And so when we hear of a \$20,000 contribution from Carnegie to the Republican campaign fund, reported not in a Democratic newspaper, but in a Republican paper, we wonder about it. And when we read further that the steel trust has contributed out of its own coffers \$900,000 to be used in the last weeks of the campaign by the Republican national committee we quit wondering.

We recognize the fact that the United States government is the greatest asset that this enormous trust possesses. We remember that the capitalization of this trust runs far up in the millions of dollars and that its chief customer is the navy department, and we see very clearly that the expenditure of a million dollars to keep that customer in line amounts to this trust no more than the investment of a few hundred dollars in advertising would count to an ordinary business institution on State street in Chicago or on Broadway in New York. That is why the steel trust is willing to contribute lavishly to the Taft campaign fund. If it can own the administration in future as it has owned it in the past it will get back multiplied by many factors the \$900,000 which it is alleged to have contributed this year.

Mr. Bryan and Labor. The Hearst papers with characteristic malignancy have been printing an affidavit of a man unknown to fame, and who today may not exist, to the effect that Mr. Bryan at one time described a delegation of workmen who came to see him on a matter in-

volving the tariff as "public beggars." The time was at the moment of the discussion of the Wilson tariff bill, a bill which was intended to reduce the price of everything that the average workmen had to buy, whether it was the clothes he wore on his back or the lumber he might need for the construction of his cottage. Mr. Hearst has always been exceedingly skillful in getting affidavits. Sometimes it has been very difficult to discover the men who made the affidavits. Most of them by a curious coincidence seemed to have died before the affidavits were made public. But in this particular instance it does not seem worth while to question the affidavit, but rather to put forth what Mr. Bryan said on the floor of the house of representatives on this subject. What he said there is a matter of public record and appears in the Congressional Record. I quote part of it:

"Mr. Chairman, the laboring men of this country, the producers of our nation's wealth, do not ask for benevolence. They have been paraded before you as people who live by the consent of somebody else; they have been set before you as a class demanding constant help and assistance. I protest against this slander upon the brawn and muscle, upon the brain and sinew, of this country; I PROTEST AGAINST THEIR BEING PLACED BEFORE THE COUNTRY IN THE ATTITUDE OF BEGGARS. The laboring men do not plead for mercy; they do not ask for pity; they do not beg for charity. They simply demand justice; that is all. They ask for the right to labor where they will and to enjoy the fruits of their own toil. With their skill and intelligence and surrounded by the bounties and natural resources of a country but partially developed, they do not doubt that they can hold their own. Let them rise and stand upon their feet; leave them free to achieve their own greatness, and to retain a fair share of the wealth which they create; give them equality before the law, and they will ask for nothing more."

This seems a very complete answer to the charge which is made day after day in the Hearst newspapers to the effect that Mr. Bryan charged workmen with being "public beggars." Really it did not seem necessary that any answer should be made to so foolish a charge.

The State of New York. What about New York? We have an absolutely united party there. We have no issues which divide the leaders. We have a candidate for governor, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who is known throughout the state as a great vote getter and who is as loyal to the national ticket as any man by any possibility could be. We have a chairman of the Democratic national committee taken from New York who has been devoting much of his attention to that state. It would appear that all signs point to the success of the ticket in New York state, and if it shall be successful there it will be successful throughout the nation.

Such wretched fiascos as the forgery of the Cleveland letter have hurt the Republican party there more than anywhere else in the country. And, by the way, how slow the Republican press and the Republican politicians are in acknowledging that that letter was a forgery! When it was put out every Republican newspaper in the United States printed it in detail. The Republican national committee has to my certain knowledge issued 500,000 copies of this forged document and has not recalled any of them. It is very well for the paper which first put it forth to give the New York district attorney the evidence to prove the forgery three weeks before the election. No doubt Mr. Jerome will get very busy after election is over, but in the meantime it is proper and fair to say that the letter was never written by Grover Cleveland, and while we cannot charge that its publication by Republican newspapers was done knowingly we can assert that they might at least give space to a proper denunciation of its falsity.

The Candidates Together. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft met in Chicago at a thoroughly nonpartisan dinner and spoke to an audience that was limited only by the size of the hall. The occasion was the annual banquet of the Chicago Association of Commerce. The subject of the two speeches was nonpolitical and chiefly bearing upon a policy which Mr. Roosevelt himself has been most earnest in pressing—namely, the conserving of our natural resources. Nobody who knows either Taft or Bryan would question for a moment the thorough good fellowship which both showed as they sat within a few feet of each other at the speakers' table. Nobody who knows the two men will question for a moment the fact that when it came to speaking Mr. Bryan roused his auditors to cheers and enthusiasm, while Mr. Taft left his hearers without any great excitement on their part. However, the meeting was a great one. The arguments of both men, while one was merely cold and argumentative and the other one oratorical, carried weight. It was not a political gathering, and Mr. Bryan applauded the efforts of the president in behalf of deep waterways and of the conservation of our natural resources quite as heartily as did Mr. Taft, the president's heir apparent. When the Roosevelt administration passes into history its greatest claim to honor and to the gratitude of the American people will come from this effort on the part of Theodore Roosevelt to save the natural resources of the country from extinction. But there is just one question that is worth asking. He is trying to save the forests, the waterways, the water power, of the land, but for whom is he trying to save them? The people or the few? Chicago.