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Department of History

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A LEADER in the Cause of Economy and Reform, the Defender of Truth and Justice, the Foe of Fraud and Corruption

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What a Lincoln County Farmer Thinks.

Democratic literature entitled Free Trade "Bugaboo" is being scattered far and wide in S. D. It is also carried in many of our weeklies as "paid advertising." Some political novice in charge of the Democratic Statistical department, did not realize that reciprocity proves to be a red hot brick instead of a gold one for their free trade cause, and their past record.

In their bold assertions they seized upon one particular day to cite comparison of Winnipeg and Minneapolis wheat prices. They try to prove that the removal of protection on the farmers grain is not going to hurt producers of the Northwest, they present misrepresentation to cover their ground.

From the figures and facts we submit, perusal, the Democrats in S. D. and in every state in the Union should feel ashamed when they ask the support of Farmers in this campaign. Their sincerity would never be questioned nor their action condemned if they had consistently stuck to their colors. They are responsible for the Canadian reciprocity act-free trade half way; they voted to put practically every thing the farmer produces and sells in free competition with foreigners, they vote to leave practically everything the farmer buys, protected for the benefit of Monopolies. When that lop sided bill came up for a vote in the Democratic House of Representatives, one hundred and ninety nine Democrats voted for it assisted by sixty seven Republicans, Seventy-eight Republicans and eleven Democrats voted against it. Had the one hundred and ninety nine done their duty as they promised two years previous that the farmer would get a square deal they now would have the Farmers support. They played "politics" then, but after, Nov. 5th all political grafters will find they played "hell."

Following is an extract from the speech of Hon. George W. Morris of Nebr. made in the House of Representatives, against the reciprocal legislation on Feb. 14 1911 - He said: "Let me say now to my Democratic friends who have always advocated free trade on these articles that there is an opportunity for them to reach their goal. You Democrats pledged to the country in your last national platform that you would put lumber on the free list. Here is an opportunity to make your word good and redeem your pledge. If you will unite with Republicans of like kind and vote against any gag rule that will prevent amendments, I will offer the amendments that I have suggested and we will give to the farmer free lumber free coal, free agricultural implements, and to the consumer in the city free meats.

We will make this bill work both ways, we will give to the American farmer some benefits to compensate him for the loss of the great profits of the American market which this bill proposes to give to the Canadian farmer. These Amendments will in no way interfere with the agreement that you profess so much anxiety to carry out. They will be absolutely in line with what you have often claimed to the American people you were so anxious to bring about."

Mr. Morris implored the Democrats to perform their duty. They did it not. The producers of the north west need men in Congress possessing honesty and courage, like George W. Norris. In further proof of his conviction of duty we offer the conclusion of that speech.

"It may be that it is dangerous to vote against this bill but I would rather take the consequences however disastrous and disagreeable they may be, than to smother my conscience and vote for it. You may hang my political carcass on the fence, but I will have the consolation of at least going to political extermination with a clear conscience and conviction of doing my full duty in demanding a square deal for those whom I represent.

As further evidence we submit the exact figures and facts as they were presented to the President and Democratic House. Under protection during the year 1910 wheat prices ranged from 64 cents to 154 cents higher at Minneapolis than at Winnipeg, Canada, through out the whole year. On Jan. 10, 1911 the stations on border line of Canada quoted prices as follows Emerson 82c; Gretna 81c. Haskell 82c average 81c per bu., on same date prices quoted at American stations along border line, were, Pembina 97c; Nerche 96c; Walthalla 97c average 93c hence the American farmer received 17c per bu more than the Canadian farmer, not considering that Canadians were nearer to Winnipeg market than Americans were to Minneapolis. Does this not illustrate the value of protection to American farmers?

American farmers also received 30c more per bu for their flax than the Canadian did for his in his market. Barley netted the American farmer 24 to 26c more than the Canadian farmer received. We must also con-

sider that the value live stock is an independent and all important factor to reckon with. When the Democrats juggled that tariff it directly involved over a billion dollars worth of property owned by South Dakota farmers. Now think what the total value would be including all the live stock and agricultural States of this great North West.

Democrats claim that, "supply and demand controls and fixes the price that our wheat market is governed by Liverpool" very well, if the tariff, on wheat serves no good purpose why not let it alone? Canada exports wheat; America exports wheat; Liverpool governs export wheat but has nothing to do under our protected tariff in governing the price between Winnipeg and Minneapolis, if it does, why and what causes the premium at Minneapolis over Winnipeg?

At the time the reciprocity bill was being discussed by Congress, when it became evident that it would pass, cash wheat at Winnipeg advanced while cash wheat at Minneapolis declined in price. When authoritative information was given that the Canadian people rejected the treaty cash wheat at Winnipeg declined and cash wheat at Minneapolis advanced. We ask any Democrat in S. D. to explain the cause of the effect the reciprocity treaty had on the wheat markets, at the time of its passage by our American Congress, and after its rejection by the Canadian people.

If we do not wish to jeopardise the interests of our farmers, upon which depend all other business of this state we must reserve the American market for our South Dakota farmers, and let the Canadian farmers seek other markets for his surplus. Every bu of Canadian wheat imported means that one more bushel of American wheat must find its way to a foreign market across the water. If the transportation rate from Winnipeg on wheat costs 9c per bu delivered Minneapolis it will be giving hundreds of Canada's farmers advantage, on transportation rates, over hundreds of South Dakota farmers, because there are many wheat shipping points in this state where the freight rate to Minneapolis amounts to 15c per bu on wheat.

Democrats need not worry over the farmers ignorance, nor fear that "Free Trade Bugaboo" is liable to mislead them. Our farmers are more alive to their interests than they were 20 years ago. They are better informed on Free Trade history than the tricky politicians. Do not forget the farmer is human, nearly all of them have experienced adversity, and tasted poverty in years gone by. They realize their fellow beings who slave and toil in the shops and factories of the big cities are entitled to more of the fruits of their labors. They will gladly part with their tenth to aid those who suffer, but they demand their contribution shall go into the pockets of those who need it, and not into the vaults of the greedy. When the polls open Nov. 5, we farmers will do our duty, we will register our protest against the party, upholding the one hundred and ninety nine, for their treachery, for their attempt to press down upon the brow of farmer that "Crown of Thorns."

A Square Deal Farmer.

A Man.

Theodore Roosevelt is a fairly close presentment of what this nation likes to call a man. Such faults as fault-finders like ourselves have been able to desecrate in him are faults of the highly tempered, hasty, and not always reasonable nation which selected him to govern it. No man probably could have risen so high in American politics and emerged as stalwart from his early struggles. No man could have used his power with a larger moral usefulness to his whole people. And we doubt whether any man in history has undertaken late in life as long an unselfish venture in the field of politics as the Bull Moose. It is fortunate that those who value lightly the important things of life—courage, personal honor, and the well-being of those about them, and who guard their safety, comfort, and their pocketbook—are almost the only Americans cynical enough to disbelieve in the honesty of Theodore Roosevelt's words within five minutes of an attempt upon his life:

"Friends, I want to say this about myself: I have too many important things to think about to pay heed or to feel any concern over my own death. Collier's is not so hypercritical that it cannot recognize a man.—Collier's Weekly.

Ralph Bean had a passenger from the depot to the city last Saturday. It seems the said passenger had flooded his carburetor with joy juice and killed his power of locomotion.

Miss Bertha Dahl entertained the members of the Philathea class last Friday evening. A social evening was spent, after which an elegant luncheon was served, and it being Miss Bertha's birthday the guests left a beautiful silver meat fork and salad spoon as a token of remembrance.

A MESSAGE



Extract from Colonel Roosevelt's Speech delivered immediately after he was shot.

THE CAUSE, NOT THE MAN

What Col. Roosevelt Said to His Milwaukee Audience.

NO CONCERN FOR HIS OWN LIFE

In the Greatest Campaign Speech on Record, With a Bullet in His Body, He Answered Forever the Argument That the Progressive Party is a One-Man Movement.

The speech that Col. Roosevelt delivered at Milwaukee with a bullet in his body was the most dramatic campaign utterance on record.

Just before he rose to speak Henry F. Cochems, head of the Progressive Party's Speakers' bureau and a Milwaukee man, came forward and said:

"In presenting Col. Roosevelt to you, good citizens, good fathers and good citizens, you should know that the Colonel comes to you in the spirit of a good soldier.

"As we were leaving the hotel a few moments ago a dastardly hand raised a revolver and fired a shot at him, and the Colonel speaks as a soldier with a bullet in his breast; where, we don't know."

A shudder ran through the audience, accompanied by cries of "Oh, Oh," from the women present, who made up half of the audience.

Col. Roosevelt stepped forward and was greeted with a cheer that shook the building. He had the old grin on his face, and it was hard for the audience to credit the statement that he stood there like a soldier with the lead of an enemy in his body.

That there was no question of this was shown by a little incident. When the Colonel started to read his notes he took his spectacle case from the vest pocket, and turning to those just about him, exhibited it, indicating where the bullet of the assassin had nicked it. This brought another sympathetic cheer, to which Mr. Roosevelt responded with one of his smiles and began his talk.

"Friends, I shall ask you to be as quiet as possible," he said. "I don't know whether you fully understand that I have just been shot, but it takes more than that to kill a Bull Moose. (Cheers.) But fortunately I had my manuscript, so you see I was going to make a long speech (holds up manuscript with bullet hole) and there is a bullet—there is where the bullet went through and it probably saved me from it going into my heart. The bullet is in me now, so that I cannot make a very long speech, but I will try my best. (Cheers.)"

"And now, friends, I want to take advantage of this incident and say a word of solemn warning as I know how to my fellow countrymen. First of all I want to say this about myself: I have altogether too important things to think of to feel any concern over my own death, and now I must speak to you insincerely within five minutes of being shot.

"I am in this cause with my whole heart and soul; I believe in the Progressive movement for the betterment of mankind, a movement for all our people, a movement to take the burden off the man and especially the woman in this country who is most oppressed."

"I can tell you with absolute truthfulness that I am very much interested in whether I am shot or not. It was just as when I was colonel of my regiment. I always felt that a private was to be excused for feeling at times some pang of anxiety about his personal safety, but I cannot understand a man fit to be a Colonel who can pay any heed to his personal safety when he is occupied, as he ought to be occupied, with the absorbing desire to do his duty. (Applause and cheers.)"

"I am in this cause with my whole heart and soul. I believe that the Progressive movement is for making life a little easier for all our people; a movement to try to take the burden off the men and especially the women and children of this country. I am absorbed in the success of that movement."

"I regard this incident as of infinitesimal importance as compared with the great issues at stake in this campaign, and I ask it not for my sake—not the least in the world, but for the sake of our common country that our opponents make up their mind to speak only the truth, and not to use the kind of slander and mendacity which, if taken seriously, must incite weak and violent natures to crimes of violence."

THE LEADER AND THE CAUSE

Put Into Concrete Form Deep-Rooted Aspirations of Millions of Americans.

A PROOF OF CONSECRATION

Roosevelt Has Made Progressives, but He Did Not Make Progressivism—He Crystallized the Longings of Men but the Party Principles Were Born Long Ago in the Hearts of the Nation.

Roosevelt the ambitious egotist, the would-be Caesar—that monstrous figure of caricature drawn by enmity and malice has been destroyed, never to reappear. But we fancy the other thought—that this is a "one-man movement"—still persists, and it is upon this point that we purpose to speak with somewhat personal emphasis.

With the narrow escape from the tragedy fresh in mind, we say that Colonel Roosevelt was not the creator of the Progressive movement, that he is not the guarantor of its permanency nor his life necessary to its ultimate success.

The Progressive cause and the Progressive party are at this time millions of votes stronger because, responding to the call of duty, he speak-

ed ease and braved misinterpretation to become their leader. The establishment of social and industrial justice in this country is, we believe, nearer by a quarter of a century because of the work unselfishly done by this great man.

But he did not create the cause. He has made Progressives, but he did not make Progressivism. He is, it has been said, the "political parent" of Folk and Hadley and Johnson and Wilson and others who have won prominence in the faith. But he did not implant in the breasts of men the aspirations for freedom and justice which the cause embodies.

The principles which now are set forth for the first time by a great political party as a "contract with the people" have long been the growing beliefs of millions of citizens. Roosevelt during his presidency began to interpret them and to put into concrete form and phrase these aspirations and convictions.

Like all effective leaders of historic movements, he crystallized and gave visible substance to the deep-rooted longings of men. He voiced what millions felt. But the cause was born in the heart of this nation, and there lies its strength. Even though that bullet had not been providentially deflected that marvelous fraction of an inch and he had fallen a martyr, the cause would still have gone on, because it is in harmony with the irresistible forces of human growth and evolution.

Had Grant died in the field, would that have meant the permanent disruption of the Union? His loss would have cost battles, but it could not have prevented the ultimate triumph of his cause. So if the Progressive leader had fallen, there would have been profound sorrow for the passing of a loyal friend and leader, but no feeling of hopelessness.

If this seems a cold and calculating view let us say that we believe it is the view Theodore Roosevelt would have his followers take. We believe that had he lost his life the epitaph he would wish to be written of him would be that he had served well, but that, as he himself said in the face of death, the cause would go on without him.

This was what moved him to that supreme proof of devotion last Monday night. This has been his spirit since the beginning. He showed it when, confronting the formidable nomination of Governor Wilson, he decided to make the fight. He said he felt like a soldier under orders: if he was summoned even to lead a forlorn hope, he must obey.

And this, we believe, is the view of the great body of Progressives. They look upon Roosevelt as an unequalled figure of brave and sagacious leadership; they are profoundly grateful for the strength that he gives to the movement, and they rejoice that he is spared to head the march to victory. But they know the cause would not have died with him, because it is founded on the eternal principles of justice, because the movement is responding to the call of duty, he speak-

Important Appeal to the Boys

October 31st being Halloween Night the city authorities would like to appeal to the boys of our city. BOYS, let us establish a new precedent. Let us demonstrate to the citizens of our community that we can do away with the old heathenish custom of destroying property and molesting peaceful citizens. There is no fun nor manhood in molesting peaceful citizens in the dark hours of the night and destroying their property. I appeal to your sense of honor and justice and would like to bring it right to your door how you would like to have your own property destroyed. Would also like to appeal to the parents of our city to help the city authorities in establishing a new precedent. If, however, this appeal does not accomplish what we expect it will, the violators of law and order will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Very respectfully,
CARL F. TANK, Mayor.

An Open Letter.

Oct. 17th, 1912

Mr. James Coffey, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of South Dakota,

Dear sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 17th inst in which you ask me to write you how I feel. I did not intend to take any public part in this campaign. In reading your letter I was surprised to note that you took the liberty to advise republicans how to vote at the coming presidential election and your assumption in advising the republicans of this state and injecting yourself into our family jar reminds me of the old adage that outsiders should keep well clear of family fights and allow the members of the family to settle their difficulties in their own way and further that you will be fortunate if all republicans don't turn on you and "wallup" you well. But as you have taken special interest to parade our internal troubles and differences presumably for the purpose of getting votes I will ask you a few questions which the republicans in this country and this state are thinking about.

For over fifty years republicans and democrats in this country have stood diametrically opposite to each other and fought out the terrific battle of policies each four years, and every time the republicans won except the Cleveland administrations and it makes republicans shudder when he recalls the condition of the country during that administration.

Every thing that has lifted this country up and developed it to its present magnificent condition was brought about under republican policies. During all these years republicans have fought you democrats not because they did not like you as men but because they had no faith in your policies. Do you offer anything new in this campaign so far as policies are concerned which would warrant republicans in laying down their arms and entering your ranks and intrusting to you the government of this country? Your platform is substantially the same and the dominant element in your party is the same vis a vis a solid South backed by a solid Tamany.

You still offer republicans free trade they never believed in it and do not now believe in it, you point to no plank in the republican platform of this state which is not good republicanism. You do not state that republicans have any faith in your party and republicans have no faith that your party will bring prosperity to this country then what do you offer a republican for his vote; as I see it nothing but vengeance. You say vote with us and we will destroy the progressive party. In destroying that party you also will destroy the republican party. In other words you swallow both and in your inwardly a republican will not have the most pleasant time. You tell republicans that the progressive party stole the electoral ticket in this state. For the purpose of argument granted that to be true does it help republicans to allow you to swallow them?

The delegates to the Huron Convention was elected at the republican primaries and held the convention required to be held by the primary law. No fault has ever been found with any act of that convention. The only thing you point to is that convention nominated men for electors that were not Taft men. At that time that convention was held the convention that nominated Roosevelt had not been held and of course it could not anticipate that Roosevelt would be nominated and the convention nominated good republicans for electors. You accuse the convention of thievery. I should like to ask you what they stole? They certainly did not steal any democrats, then why should democrats complain?

It is true that a motion was made to endorse the Chicago nominees the men whom the republicans of this state elected to attend that convention informed the republican state

convention held at Huron that the National Republican party did not hold a national convention at Chicago. That a faction of the delegates nominated President Taft and by illegal procedure disfranchised delegates who had been legally elected and sent there by their states. That the convention was a fraud on the republican party. Fraud vitiates everything it touches and if that convention was a fraud then it was no convention but merely the convention of a faction and the State convention could not recognize it without itself becoming factional.

Some one had to decide on this most important claim and the Huron convention the only authority that could decide it by a majority of two to one, and now you as a democrat the enemy that republicans have faced for over fifty years ask us to vote for you because some of us did not like the action of that convention. It will not help us any to leave our own bivouac and go over to the enemy. When the next campaign comes round we will be lined up against your party either as republicans or as progressives. For the past eight years there has been warring elements in the republican party in this state. The reactionary R R People and the progressive people. The republicans of this state intrusted their interests with the progressives and because these progressives will not lay down and turn the government of the state over to the same reactionaries that have been fighting the progressives for years you ask them to go over to you and allow you to swallow them. The progressive republicans of this state will never do it and as to the other fellows if they are willing to trust the government of this state and nation to the burbon democrats the quicker they get there the better for their presence in the democratic party will destroy it. No, Mr. Coffey you offer no inducement which will warrant a good republican in lining up with you.

You say Wilson is a good man. Granted, Roosevelt and Taft are good men. But the men behind both Wilson and Taft if either of them is elected will paralyze them from progressing one step in the interest of the mass of the common people of this country. No man is bigger than his party and the dominant element behind both Taft and Wilson are reactionary and this country can expect but little from either. You throw reflections on Roosevelt because you are afraid of him.

That magnificent man is now lying on a bed of pain from a gun shot wound received while fighting the battle of the masses of the people of this country and from this bed of suffering and pain he advised the American people to go on and wrest the government from the grasp of the reactionaries and by the eternal will of God it is Roosevelt survives his last item of strength will be used in placing the people of this country in control and all administrations of its government.

Resp., C. B. Kennedy.

Lunetta Rising was an over Sunday visitor at home.

Several gentlemen prominently identified with the Sioux Valley Power Co. were here the first of the week and expressed their willingness to run the line over from Canton this fall or winter provided Inwood citizens will be willing to pay the steam rate for light that Canton is paying until such time as the water power has been developed and made available. The company expect to put in the water power plant the next summer and the proposed franchise covers water power rates so that unless we get busy at this end it may be some months before we get light here. We believe that if some one would take up the matter that a satisfactory amount of business could be contracted for here under the rates paid at Canton (15 cents per K. W. hour) to insure light here by Christmas.—Inwood Herald.