KNOW WHAT IS RIGHT AND VOTE RIGHT

plement to IOWA STATE BYSTANDER, Des Moines, Iowa. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

-GOVERNOR LARRABEE SAYS ALL IOWA SHOULD VOTE FOR GOV. CUMMINS

ECLARE GOVERNOR HAS DISAPPOINTED AND OFFENDED THE RAILROADS AND THAT IS WHY THEY FIGHT HIM.

asons Why Corporations Seek to Defeat Him Asserted to be Reasons Why Voters Should Support Him—Able Address by the Governor.

an address in the town of Fayette Monday, Oct. 15, 1906, ex-Gov. William rrabee said:

is always a pleasure for me to meet n Iowa people for the purpose of conting with them concerning matters of mon interest to us all, and especially I pleased to accept the invitation of republican state central committee to with you on this occasion. I have sevobjects in view in accepting the intion. One is to acknowledge my intedness to the people of the state for t favors, another the hope that my four years of experience may enable to aid the people, avoiding some of the mistakes that have been made in the t, and also my desire to have Iowa de an ideal state so that you and r children and your grandchildren mine can have the best place in the ld to live in the future.

y way of preface I wish to have it roughly understood by those who did the honor to invite me to address you evening and by you have honored with your presence, that in what I ll say to you I represent no one but self. I am a charter member of the ublican party and have been loyal to spirit and principles from its organion as I have understood them. I have er seen, however, a political platform t I could fully indorse in all respects, hout at least some mental reservas.

ith experience and the acquirement of re knowledge upon a subject, my opinns sometimes change, and I frequentfind myself disagreeing with some ublicans upon various questions.

am in favor of banishing the saloon m the state, as in my opinion it is greatest enemy of our civilization. se the saloons and we shall have but le use for jails, penitentiaries and r houses. Were half the money that state now expends for the care of briates, properly expended in removthe cause of [illegible] bably save 100 where we now cure one.

am in favor of the election of the ited States senators by the people; of nicipal ownership of public utilities; a progressive income tax; of protecn to labor organizations as well as se of capital; of a maximum rate of nts per mile for passenger fares, and requiring our board of railroad comsioners to make joint rates for transtation of freight by the railroads, and

HON. J. P. CONNER,
For congress, Tenth district.

o that telegraph and express comies be placed under control of this rd, and that a maximum rate be fixed 25 cents for a telegram, of not to exd ten words, between telegraph stans in the state. Am in favor of revis the tariff so that it will not afford lter to rusts or monopolies, and in or of free coal and lumber. Am in fa of postal telegraph and of parcel t. Am in favor of the annexation of ba at the proper time, and of granting dependence to the Philippines, also, at proper time. Am in favor of conferg upon women the privilege of voting. am opposed to ship subsidies, to givencouragement to corporations to sell ds in foreign markets at lower prices n in home markets. Am opposed to ntributions to political parties by corrations. Am opposed to government nership of railroads, and to railroad nership of the government. Am oped to "tariff for revenue only."

o, you see, that while I am a repupan, that I am more of an Iowan and erican than a partisan.

The Voter's Responsibility.

Under our system of government our ple have the power in their hands to ure largely such a government as they ire. They can determine what policies ll be adopted, what laws shall be acted, and what persons shall be emyed to carry out their views. The atness of the responsibility resting n the American voter impresses me re and more deeply each year. No reful and impartial reader of history of country can fail to observe the inate relations that exist, and the les that is so clearly and so forcefully ght, that the happiness and prosperity our people depend largely upon the dom of the policies adopted by the vernment, and the integrity with which ls administered. Our people are rerded bountifully if they act wisely in management of our government and y surely have to suffer the penalty h unerring certainty if they act unely. We cannot have this fact too roughly impressed upon our minds low let me ask you, will you be good. d to yourself, good to your family, d to the people of Iowa, or will you ter away the responsibilities imposed n you as a voter, or in other words, l you act wisely or will you act foolly.

eople naturally divide themselves into political parties. Those who by their ures are inclined to learn from the perience of the past and profit thereby, labor for improved conditions in the ure, belong to one party, and may well called progressionists. Others who more inclined to be satisfied with sting conditions, or are disposed to back to the ways of the supposed den age of the past, belong to the er. They call themselves conservas. Every step forward along the hway of human progress has been de against the protest and opposition this class. People are sometimes more servative than at other times. Emersays that people are most conservawhen they are least vigorous, or n they are most luxurious, when they sick or aged. An extreme progressist is called a radical, and an extreme servative is called a reactionist. Go re you will, you find these two parwhether among civilized or uncivilpeople.

Eulogizes Republican Party.

he different political parties are now senting the merits of their claims to great jury of voters of this state, endeavoring to show why it should entrusted with control of the governt in the future. It stands us in hand e that a wise verdict is rendered. The ublican party has been distinguished its first organization as a progresparty. It was conceived under the most generous, unselfish and patriotic impulses that ever moved the human heart to action. It was born at that period when the slave oligarchy of the south dominated our national government. It was baptized in blood in its early infancy on the prairies of Kansas. It was vested with the responsibility of administering our national government in its youth, and was forced to buckle on its military armor before it was fully installed into office. It was compelled to wage a long and mighty war to maintain the existence of this nation. It inaugurated and carried through all of the great war measures, military, financial, legislative, judicial and constitutional, to a successful termination. Every republican can look back upon the achievements of the party with pride. It has always had a soul and a conscience, and has always been imbued with the progressive spirit, the spirit of the declaration of Independence, of "John Brown's Soul is Marching On," of "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," of "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right," and it is these attributes which have endeared it to the people of the nation, and enabled it to achieve such a great work for them and for mankind.

Must Meet New Issues.

But while that which has been accomplished by the party in the past, may commend it to the confidence of the people, no party is entitled to the control of our government simply on account of what it has done in the past. It must meet all new questions that may arise, and it must present a better programme for the future than any other party, and it must show its ability and determination to honestly carry it out. A party cannot maintain the confidence of the people unless it serves their best interests. If it falls under the control of those who have class interests to serve, it does not deserve and will not long retain the respect and support of good and intelligent people. It is the duty of every person to endeavor to prevent unscrupulous men from getting control and using his party for improper purposes. When a party has not sufficient stamina to divest itself from control of designing and dishonest men, it will and should lose the support of those who desire only the public welfare.

The history of parties of this country in the past shows this conclusively. The old federal party after having rendered great service to the country, fell under control of improper influences and died from loss of confidence of the people. The old whig party was for many years a most respectable party, but it courted the support of the slave power and died a natural death.

The old Jeffersonian party, early known as the republican party and later as the democratic party, rendered during the early years of its existence great service to the country, until it fell under the domination of the slave oligarchy, when it lost its power and maintained only a weak and lingering existence for several years during and after the civil war. Since that time it has gained somewhat in the confidence of the people. It is no longer a free trade party as it was, when it was entirely dominated by the cotton planters of the south. The platform just adopted by the democratic party of Iowa, it must be admitted, is an improvement over any platform ever before adopted by it. It is more progressive than usual, and contains many good recommendations concerning state affairs, but its one great chief recommendation, "a tariff for revenue only," if carried into effect, would surely bring overwhelming disaster to our people in all the various walks of life. The adoption of this policy by our nation would bring stagnation and paralysis to all industrial interests, and especially would the farmers and the wage earners suffer from it.

History Justifies Protection.

This experiment has been tried over and over again in this country. The protective policy has always brought prosperity to the people and whenever it has been departed from disaster has always followed, and so it will be in the future. To know this no spirit of prophecy is required, but only knowledge of the financial history of the country.

The fathers understood this thoroughly and were in favor of the protective policy, from the first organization of congress under the federal constitution. The second bill passed by the first congress and signed by Washington July 4, 1789, was for protection of American industries. The country at once enjoyed prosperity. All of the presidents until Jackson's second term favored this policy.

In 1812 duties were increased and notwithstanding an expensive war was carried on, prosperity continued. A reduction of duties in 1816 induced large importations of foreign goods and universal distress was the result.

An act of 1824 increasing duties brought immediate relief to all classes.

The act of 1833, or the nullification tariff, providing for an ultimate reduction of duties to a uniform level of 20 per cent, caused the great financial crisis, culminating in 1837, a sad period of gloom and disaster for the whole country, which beggared description.

In 1842 an increase of tariff duties raised the country from depression and disaster, to confidence and prosperity.

In 1846 the Walker tariff again reduced duties, and it is to this low tariff that the friends of a tariff for revenues only, and free traders always refer, to show that the country was prosperous for about ten years, in spite of this wrong policy, but the prosperity was caused by a combination of circumstances not likely to happen again. Large expenditures were made at home to carry on the Mexican war.

Crops failed in Europe, a terrible famine in Ireland, the revolution of 1848 in various European countries. Gold discovered in California and large productions from her mines. War between England and France and Russia. The democratic party making a wrong diagnosis of the case, supposing it was the low rate of duties that caused the prosperity, instead of the combination of causes above named, in 1857 reduced the duties still lower. What followed? President Buchanan answered in his annual message in December, 1857: "In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want." The stagnation of business and paralysis of trade and enterprise continued for the next four years with severe and widespread distress. I remember it well. I was operating a merchant mill at that time. I kept a record of my wheat purchases for twenty-two years. The average price for 1855 was 66.5 cents per bushel, the lowest average for the whole period; in 1866 $1.36; in 1877, 1.21.8; highest price paid during the twenty-two years, $2.70, in 1867; lowest price during the period 35 cents, in 1858. Even at the low price paid for wheat in 1858 I lost money on it.

Stagnation is too feeble a term to express the business situation at that time. Bankruptcy ruled throughout the country. Imports exceeded the exports. Money went out of the country to pay the balance of trade against us. The war came on. The United States treasury was empty and the government was compelled to borrow money at extravagant rates of interest, notwithstanding our gold mines had yielded over $500,000,000 during the preceding ten years. In 1861 the increased duties under the Morrill tariff brought prosperity to all industrial interests during and after the war. The contraction of the currency produced a slight depression between 1873 and 1879, when specie payment was resumed. The country continued to enjoy remarkable prosperity, and it was accelerated by the enactment of the McKinley law in 1890. This was reversed by the Wilson law in 1894. It is unnecessary for me to describe the distressed condition of the country at that time, as many of you well remember it, and how quickly conditions changed for the better whe nthe Dingley law took effect in 1897. It was a sudden transmission from darkness and despair to sunshine and prosperity. Such results have followed legislation in the past and we can safely expect such in the future. Iowa voters should have sufficient intelligence to profit by this long line of experiments. Experience teaches a dear school, and Iowa people should not belong to that class that will learn in no other.

Under the policy of protection the commerce of the country has grown to bewildering proportions. Our exports were last year over $1,740,000,000 and so far exceeded the amount of imports as to leave a balance of trade in our favor of over $515,000,000.

This protective policy so wisely inaugurated by the fathers of the republic, and so sagaciously developed under the McKinley and Dingley laws, has brought a measure of prosperity to the people of the United States at the present time as has never before been enjoyed by the people of any other nation, and it has made our country so illustrious in the eyes of the world that more than 1,000,000 foreigners are annually landing on our shores in order to share in the results of our wise and beneficent government.

While we would adhere firmly to the policy of protection, we realize that tariff laws must be constantly revised in order to meet the changing conditions. This should be done by friends of the policy. It would be as reasonable for the farmer to explode dynamite under his barn to rid it of rats as it would for us to overthrow the policy of protection in order to correct wrong schedules. On the other hand, it would be as reasonable to refuse to quarantine against smallpox or yellow fever because it would hurt business, as to refuse to revise a wrong schedule in tariff laws.

The Paramount Issue.

But as important as this tariff question is, there is another question that stands vastly more in need of our attention at the present time, and that is, shall the people or the corporations control our government? The United States collected for the year ending June 30, 1906, revenues from all sources, $697,101,269. Of this sum $261,798,856 was collected from customs duties. During the same year the railroads collected from the people $2,073,177,325, or just about eight times as much as was collected by the United States government under the tariff laws. The total net revenues of the railroads was $804,229,563 for the year, or $107,128,294 more than the total revenues of the national government. While the mileage of the railroads had increased since 1888 only 39 per cent, their gross earnings increased over 115 per cent, and their net earnings over 128 per cent. These statistics show that the taxes collected by our general government are small as compared with the taxes collected by the railroad companies. The interstate commerce law was enacted in 1887. Its purpose was to correct abuses and place restrictions upon rates of the railroads. The reasonable and conscientious railroad managers welcomed this law and gave it their support and for

(Continued on second page.)

HON. B. F. CARROLL,
For auditor of state.

HON. W. W. MORROW,
For treasurer of state.

What Porter Complained Of

Here are some of the items of state expense which are denounced by Porter as extravagance of republican administrations of Iowa:

Capitol completion and repairs after fire	$450,671.00
Rebuilding school for the deaf	220,716.00
Rebuilding and improvements at Glenwood	139,866.00
New buildings at Cherokee hospital	650,495.00
Improvements at other state hospitals	423,586.00
Improvements at state colleges	670,278.00
Hospital at soldiers' home	120,000.00
Monuments to Iowa soldiers	132,495.46
State historical building and library	172,900.00
New buildings at state fair	84,000.00
Louisiana Purchase exposition	127,704.41

Regular annual allowance for expenses and support of the three colleges now and ten years ago:

	Then.	Now.	Increase.
Normal school	$27,051.35	$130,773.21	$103,711.86
Agricultural college	6,028.32	178,698.83	172,670.51
State university	61,757.47	218,331.00	156,573.53

IOWA SOLDIERS WELL TREATED

There never was a time in the history of Iowa when so many veterans of the civil war were in official positions.

Governor Cummins signed the soldier preference law; but before that law went into effect there were more old soldiers in state positions than for many years.

Here is a list of the veterans of the civil war in official positions in and about the state house in the several offices now and five years ago. The increase has been from 22 to 38:

Five Years Ago.

Union soldiers employed in the different departments in the state house in 1901. Total 22:

James H. Wilson, secretary of state's office.
V. A. Jones, treasurer's office.
S. V. West, attorney general's office.
J. W. Gooder, superintendent of public instruction office.
James F. Burgess, railroad commissioners' office.
G. D. Pickett, clerk supreme court office.
J. H. Shaffer, executive council office.
M. H. Byers, adjutant general's office.
Thomas L. Stevens, adjutant general's office.
J. B. Cooper, pharmacy commission office.
J. D. McGarraugh, custodian's office.
Thomas Graham, custodian's office.
James M. Newcomb, custodian's office.
George W. Beall, custodian's office.
John Burns, custodian's office.
A. S. Johnson, custodian's office.
Julia Dean (soldier's widow), custodian's office.
J. S. Wilkinson, custodian's office.
Elijah Manbeck, custodian's office.
W. W. Wills, custodian's office.
S. H. Stacy, custodian's office.
B. P. Kirk, supreme court bailiff.

The Present Roll Call.

Union soldiers employed in the departments in the state house in 1906. Total 38:

A. S. Carper, governor's office.
James H. Wilson, secretary of state's office.
J. W. Johnson, auditor of state's office.
V. A. Jones, treasurer of state's office.
J. W. Gooder, superintendent of public instruction office.
J. R. Shannon, railroad commissioners' office.
H. L. Bousquet, clerk supreme court's office.
G. D. Pickett, clerk supreme court's office.
B. P. Kirk, supreme court bailiff.
John R. Shaffer, executive council.
S. H. Stacy, historical department.
L. M. Randles, historical department.
J. B. Copper, historical department.
W. H. Thrift, adjutant general's office.
Thomas L. Stevens, adjutant general's office.
J. A. Olmsted, adjutant general's office.
Samuel V. West, adjutant general office.
E. M. Fuller, department of adgriculture.
A. Brigham, pharmacy commission.
Frank Bradley, labor commissioner's office.
T. E. McCurdy, custodian's office.
Joseph Deemer, custodian's office.
Thomas Graham, custodian's office.
J. M. Newcomb, custodian's office.
John Burns, custodian's office.
A. S. Johnson, custodian's office.
M. P. Wickersham, custodian's office.
J. W. West, custodian's office.
L. Moore, custodian's office.
John Walker, custodian's office.
O. K. Olson, custodian's office.
John P. Stevenson, custodian's office.
John Lewis, custodian's office.
Ellen Billings (soldiers' widow), custodian's office.
J. M. Russell, custodian's office.
R. C. Hubbard, custodian's office.
J. B. Shackelford, custodian's office.
W. W. Wills, state library.

An Effective Speech.

Ottumwa Courier: Governor Cummins' speech in Ottumwa cannot fail to have a good influence on the campaign in the Sixth district and in Wapello county. The Courier has published a very complete and comprehensive report of this address in its daily and tri-weekly editions and we hope the speech will be carefully read by every republican voter. It is full of good republican doctrine and of sound sense so far as harmonizing differences among republicans themselves is concerned.

IOWA CONGRATULATED.

Vice President Fairbanks: "The state of Iowa is to be congratulated for many things which distinguish her as a progressive commonwealth. She is especially entitled to congratulation for her high minded citizenship and for the number and worth of her statesmen. Her distinguished governor, Albert B. Cummins, is a clean, high minded, patriotic American, who believes that a public office is a public trust which should be administered with fidelity."

INDORSE RIGHT POLICIES.

Secretary James Wilson: "The people have been asking for fair play for years with regard to restrain of trade by corporations. President Roosevelt and the present congress have acted with vigor along these lines. The right or the wrong of the new departure goes to the people to be passed upon at the next election. If Iowa, occupying the prominent position she does among the republican states, mangles the state ticket or the congressional ticket in November, the past work will be seriously discounted and future efforts paralyzed."

IOWA BACKED UP THE PRESIDENT IN RATE REGULATION PROGRAM

BUT SOME IOWA POLITICIANS JOINED IN THE EFFORT TO DEFEAT AND DISCREDIT THE PRESIDENT.

Reasons Why There Is a Democratic Alliance Today With the Corporations to Effect Defeat of the Republican Candidates—History Recalled.

The people of Iowa, the farmers and merchants and shippers, heartily approve of the new legislation which empowers the interstate commerce commission to regulate railroad rates.

The movement grew out of the actual needs of the people. For years the interstate commerce law convention had been proclaiming on every possible occasion the weakness of the law under which the commission might determine all matters and enforce nothing—could point out the remedy for evils, but could not apply the remedy. One of the chief factors in bringing to a head the prevailing sentiment in favor of reform of the interstate commerce law was the Interstate Commerce Law convention. At a notable convention held in St. Louis two years ago the sentiment for reform was crystallized into a formal demand on congress for affirmative action. Ex-Gov. Larrabee's address before the convention was circulated in all the state and did much to shape sentiment.

Early Advocate of Reform.

Previous to this, however, Gov. Cummins had been doing much work to further this reform and in a great speech before the Upper Mississippi River Improvement association at Dubuque he had declared that "what we need now more than any other one thing is some tribunal of the general government having authority throughout the length and breadth of the land which shall be invested with the power to supervise and revise and recreate the rates established by the railways for interstate commerce." Gov. Cummins spoke before the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association and before other bodies of shippers and business men earnestly advocating the giving of power to the Interstate Commerce commission, or similar body, of the power to regulate rates; and what he did had a great deal to do with the making of popular sentiment in Iowa to back up all who might be engaged in this laudable work.

Saw the President.

Such was the high standing of the governor of Iowa that he was selected as one of a committee to go to Washington just before the opening of congress in 1904 to speak for the Interstate Commerce Law convention and for the shippers and farmers of the country, and to do that which seemed to be necessary to get this matter before congress. This committee called upon President Roosevelt and found that his attention had already been called to the subject and that he had prepared a tentative statement for his message then nearly completed. On behalf of the Interstate Commerce Law convention Governor Cummins suggested some additions to the statement to make it stronger and especially to make it plain that what was wanted was a law that would enable the Interstate Commerce commission to decide what is a reasonable rate and to put such a rate into force and effect without waiting for the courts to consider it. President Roosevelt did make additions to his message and make it more nearly meet the wishes of those interested in the Interstate Commerce Law convention. That message, which went to congress in December, 1904, was the basis of the entire railroad rate program of the administration, which resulted in the passage of the present law.

It is to the credit of Iowa men, Iowa Republicans, that they stood back of the president in his demand for effective rate regulation and that they recognized the strong sentiment in Iowa and the west in favor of real reform.

Fought By the Railroads.

No more bitter fight was ever put up against any legislation than was put up by the railroads against the president's rate regulation programme. In the senate the bill was sent to a hostile committee which spent a large part of last year securing material with which to defeat the bill. Such was the strong fight against the bill that the railroads, under the direction of Samuel Spencer of the Southern railway, organized an information or literary bureau with headquarters in Chicago, for the purpose of offsetting the popular demand for some action. It was this bureau which, according to Senator Dolliver, spent $2,000,000 in one year fighting the president. This bureau established a branch in Des Moines from which place editorials and arguments inimical to the president and his programme were sent out to Iowa newspapers and these articles were published widely and paid for by the railroad bureau.

To Back Up the President.

Such was the fierceness of the fight that the American shippers became alarmed last year for fear the entire programme of effective rate regulation would be defeated, and another meeting of the interstate commerce law convention was called to meet in Chicago in October last for the purpose of backing up the president and his friends. This convention was called by the men who represented the large shippers of the west, especially the live stock interests, and it had for its purpose a further expression of sentiment in regard to railroad rate regulation and such action as would do most to counter act the work being done by the railroad bureau to discredit President Roosevelt.

To Defeat the President.

In order that the influence of the interstate commerce law convention might be nullified, so far as possible, the railroad bureau with headquarters in Chicago and branches in Des Moines and elsewhere, organized what is popularly known as a "rump convention," which was featured by them under the name of the "Federal regulation association." This was called to meet in Chicago. In fact it was planned to pack the interstate commerce law convention with men who were under obligations to the railroads or whose influence would be with the railroads, and to get the interstate commerce law convention to condemn the work being done by President Roosevelt. When the men sent to Chicago for this purpose were refused admission to the regular convention they went to another hall and organized the "Federal Rate Regulation association."

The interstate commerce law convention took action which greatly strengthened the hands of President Roosevelt and the men in charge of the rate regulation bills and demonstrated that the great mass of the shippers and farmers of the country are favorable to the reform.

The Free Pass Contingent.

The "rump convention," masquerading under the name of the "Federal Rate Regulation association," condemned the whole programme. It was a matter of common knowledge that the men who attended this convention were taken to Chicago on free passes, that in some cases, at least their hotel bills and other expenses were paid by the railroads, and that the leaders in the convention represented merely the railroads and those who were wholly in the service of the railroads.

One of the men who helped to organize the "rump convention" was E. H. Hunter of Iowa, who had given direction to the Iowa branch of the railroad bureau the previous year. What he did then and what he is doing now was for the railroads and for them alone.

While Governor Cummins was doing everything in his power to help the interstate commerce law convention and to back up President Roosevelt in his rate regulation programme, there went from Iowa to the "rump convention," which had for its chief object the discrediting of the rate programme, a number of persons who had other views.

Democratic Leaders Were There.

One of these was Charles W. Miller of Waverly, who now, as democratic state chairman is entrusted with the direction and management of the campaign to defeat the re-election of Governor Cummins. Mr. Miller was a delegate to the rump convention of the railroads. In the printed report of the proceedings of that convention his name is given on page 139. On the previous page appears the name of W. W. Marsh of Waterloo as a delegate. Mr. Marsh has been picked by the democratic state committee to represent Iowa democracy on the national committee and his selection will be made at an early date. Chairman Miller has stated in a letter that Mr. Marsh is one of his chief advisers in the campaign. Both were in Chicago with Ed Hunter and the railroad politicians attempting to break up the convention

HON. J. F. LACEY,
For congress, Sixth district.

which backed Roosevelt and taking part in the rump convention.

Condemned the President.

The convention to which Miller and Marsh were delegates adopted a resolution to the effect that:

"We are unalterably opposed to conferring upon the interstate commerce commission, or any other appointive agency, the power to prescribe rates for transportation."

The Corporation Alliance.

The campaign being conducted under the auspices of Miller, Marsh and their associates is for the purpose of defeating Governor Cummins, who did much to create sentiment in Iowa favorable to rate regulation, to defeat Senator Dolliver, who was a powerful factor in the passage of the bill, and to cause the state of Iowa to render a political verdict at the polls such as will discourage all true friends of proper reform in rate regulation. The committee at the head of which is Mr. Miller, delegate to the railroad rump convention, is making use of all possible material intended to bring into discredit and to defeat the men of Iowa who backed up President Roosevelt.

At the same time the political committee which was organized under the direction of the great railroad rate bureau is still doing business in Iowa, and is engaged today in the distribution of literature which was printed prior to the recent republican state convention, which was paid for by railroad money and which is now being distributed in the state of Iowa under the auspices of the same corporation agents and hirelings.

Corporation Retention.

This so-called democratic committee is circulating a booklet, under the guise of being a campaign handbook, which was prepared largely by the employes of the railroad political bureau for the purpose of creating prejudice against republican administration in Iowa. Some of these same employes of the railroad political bureau are at work under direction of the democratic committee. Candidate Porter is accompanied on his speaking tour of the state by an employe of this same railroad political committee, and the newspapers of the state willing to lend their influence to the overthrow of republicanism in Iowa, receive regularly, with charges all prepaid, the most extravagant dispatches relating to the meetings of Candidate Porter.

In short, there is today the closest alliance between the democratic committee and the committee organized by the corporation lobbyists. The men who are backing the Porter candidacy did their part last year toward effecting defeat of the Roosevelt programme for rate regulation; this year the corporations interested in the defeat of rate regulation are returning the compliment by helping the Porter candidacy.

Elkins in the Game.

When the campaign opened for renomination of Governor Cummins last winter the railroads induced one of their trusted lieutenants at Washington, the West Virginia senator, to undertake the task of discrediting Governor Cummins at home. Elkins wrote a letter which was intended to influence the Iowa situation. Gov-

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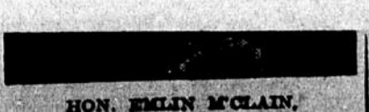
Cooking to order in home style
Good rooms furnished.

large proportion of the population are determined to nullify the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the



HON. EMLIN McCLAIN,

Second avenue.

"The Negro