RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP AS PRESENTED BY IOWA'S GOVERNOR

ADVANCED GROUND TAKEN BY GOVERNOR CUMMINS IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS ON QUESTIONS WHICH MUST BE MET.

Commercial Combinations and Trusts—Curbing the Power of Monopoly—Corporations in Politics—The Menace of the Railroad Lobbyist.

Gov. Albert B. Cummins, in his inaugural address January 16, 1902:

It is eminently appropriate upon this occasion to review some of the duties of citizenship, to re-examine some of the questions which engage the public mind, and to again resolve to promote with our utmost endeavor the cause of good government. The experience of the world establishes beyond controversy that nothing is more helpful in the solution of the problems of states and nations than constant discussion of the plans suggested for the reform and betterment of the rules of society. It is unfortunately as common as it is unpatriotic, to sneer at the idea of reform and to deride the reformer; but the sneers and derision proceed either from a corrupt heart or an unthinking mind. Reform and betterment in laws are as essential to the advance of the republic as is the growth of its industrial life.

The Doctrine of Reform.

I therefore make no apology for the belief that many of the questions propounded to us by the evolution of the time have not been adequately answered. On the other hand, he who predicates his demand for change upon the hypothesis that what we have is wholly bad and proposes to overthrow rather than a gradual approach toward higher efficiency in government, is a superficial agitator, who deems himself to defeat by ignoring the fundamental law of mankind. The true friend of progress recognizes that what we have is good, but perceives that we may have better. He sees life and energy take on, from time to time, new forms and phases; and he knows that government, to be just and effective, must adapt itself to the changing relations of men and the varying tendencies of the age. He understands that this generation has something more to do than to glorify the past and enjoy the fruits of its victories.

Industrial Combinations.

The rapid accumulation of wealth and its unparalleled concentration were the distinguishing characteristics of the last decade of the nineteenth century. These characteristics have propounded a new inquiry for government investigation. The subject has, by common consent, received a name which, though once appropriate, is now altogether misleading. Commercial combinations and industrial trusts have provoked much thought which, as yet, has produced little result. Originally they were, as the names imply, concerts of independent companies acting through agreements controlling the business of the several constituent parts. In that sense they have substantially disappeared, and there have been substituted for them incorporations that have become the absolute owners of the property and business affected by them. I shall not pause to inquire whether these vast incorporations are wise or unwise. The extinction of the independent trader, merchant and manufactnrer may ultimately impair the standard of manhood so essential to free institutions.

A Deplorable Tendency.

If this shall be its effect, we may deplore the tendency; but if it be wholly overcome, it will not be through the prohibition of government, but by that imperceptible warning which changes the currents of the world and teaches humanity to avoid approaching danger. I do not believe that the government can safely deny the right of association under established forms; nor am I ready to concede that industrial organizations, however large their capital or extended their operation, if competition remains, constitute a menace to the prosperity and welfare of the people. The motive which underlies the so-called trusts and combinations is apparent: It is the ordinary selfish desire to make money, coupled with the belief that it can be more readily, surely and largely made in that manner than by any other. I do not criticise the motive; for it is the mainspring of material progress, and to eliminate it would be to paralyze the arm of industry fatal alike to ambition and improvement.

Destruction of Competition.

The most manifest evil of these tremendous aggregations is their effect upon competition. Competition is the paramount law of industrial life. It may, and very often does, destroy; but in my judgment it must exist in full vigor if we do not desire the government to assume the power of fixing the prices of industrial products. It must be clear that if a single corporation owned and controlled all the transportation facilities of the United States it would be absolutely necessary for the government to prescribe and enforce the rates for transportation service: It is equally clear that if a single corporation controlled the manufacture of the important commodities required by modern life, and the monopoly was likely to be long continued, it would be necessary for the government to fix the price at which such commodities should be sold. It cannot be successfully denied that every consolidation, even though it does not draw in all the products in which it deals, narrows the field of competition. There may be sharp and effective competition with two competitors; it is, however, not so likely with a greater number.

The Direction of Reform.

I have mentioned these things, not to indicate that I think there is a perfect remedy within our reach, for much must be remitted to the natural laws of individual enterprise; but rather to point out the lines along which interference is not only permissible, but demanded. First, the motive to organize such corporations could be, and should be, limited to the natural desire to make profit from the business in which the corporation is to engage. My observation leads me to believe that many of the large industrial combinations would not have been proposed or affected had it not been for the knowledge that the promoters or organizers could make stupendous fortunes in the mere operation of consolidation. It is said, and I believe it to be true, that more than 60 per centum of the stock of every trade combination now in existence is pure fiction, and the opportunity to gamble upon the stock exchange in worthless stocks has been uppermost in the minds of those who have been most active in bringing together these organizations.

Evil of Watered Stock.

Every corporation should be required to have its capital stock paid for at par, in money, before it is authorized to transact business. The genius for deception has too often been accepted as legal tender for stock, and it should be declared the counterfeit it is. The evil of over-capitalization has still another serious phase. It furnishes an illegitimate motive for excessive prices. It is perfectly natural for the members of a corporation so organized to endeavor to pay dividends not only upon the real capital invested in the business, but also upon the baseless stock which represents nothing but the audacity of promoters and the weakness of the law.

Need of Fderal Action.

These suggestions would be idle if there were no practicable remedy for the obvious wrong. There is no hope of attaining uniformity through legislation. The state in which the greater number of these companies is organized secures a revenue from them more than sufficient to defray the expenses of its state government, and seems easily convinced of the justice of its laws. I believe the question is a national one, and that the time has come to nationalize it. I recognize the difficulty of amending the constitution of the United States; but I know that whenever the people are sufficiently in earnest, it can, and will be done. Before corporations which are to do business throughout the country, and in which the people of one state are quite as much interested as the people of another, are permitted to oganize, they should be compelled to show that their capital stock has been paid for in money, and that the real value of the property they acquire is as great as the stock which represents it.

Positive Remedies Needed.

I am unable to agree that we can cure whatever evils may exist in these organizations, by publicity. Their affairs are already sufficiently public so that every intelligent man understands in a general way of what they are composed, what they are doing, and what they are earning. It is well enough to require them to make statements, and submit to examination, but if we are to limit our regulation to mere publicity, the outcome will not justify the attention we are bestowing upon the subject.

I recur to an expression of a moment ago, that competition is the force upon which we must rely to regulate the prices of the products of industry, for I cannot consider with complacency the alternative to which we would be driven if competition were eliminated. I sincerely hope that we will find sufficient protection against the efforts to monopolize or unduly restrict the field of competition, in the natural impulse to enter a profitable business; and if these corporations, however large, can be put and maintained upon a lawful basis, I confidently believe that industrial monopolies cannot endure.

Corporations.

There is another thought which is directed more to the creation of a wholesome sentiment than to the enactment of laws, to which I must draw your attention. He who honestly makes, has the right to safely keep, whether it be one dollar or a million dollars; yet there are certain incidents of wealth, and especially associated wealth, which ought to receive the serious consideration of those who have the welfare of their country at heart. Wealth gives to him who owns or controls it power for great good and for great evil; it gives him power to endow schools, found libraries and relieve want, but it also gives him power to seduce and coerce his fellow men, and this power should be most jealously scrutinized. Wealth, and especially incorporate wealth, has many rights; but it should always be remembered that among them is not the right to vote. Corporations have, and ought to have, many privileges; but among them is not the privilege to sit in political conventions or occupy seats in legislative chambers. Corporations, as such, should be rigorously excluded in every form from participation in political affairs. Here at least the rich and the poor, as individuals, should meet upon a plane of absolute equality. The conscience and intelligence of the natural man must be the sole factors in determining what our laws shall be and who shall execute them.

The Lobbyist an Evil.

At this point I must be permitted to refer specifically to one phase of corporate interference that ought speedily to disappear under the righteous indignation of honest men. The professional lobbyist has, I regret to say, become one of the features of legislative assemblies; he has become a stench in the nostrils of a decent community; and he ought to be driven with the lash of scorn, pursued by the penalties of the law, from the presence of every official and from the precincts of every legislative body in the republic. Do not understand me to suggest that the halls of legislation should be inaccessible to either the individual or the corporation. The right of petition is as sacred as it is venerable; and through it the wants, objections, or complaints of all who are interested in public affairs should be made known with absolute freedom; not only so, but the right to a fair and impartial hearing before appropriate committees should be sedulously preserved. The lobbyist, however, who is for anything or against anything for hire, whose mission it is to promote one measure or defeat another, who haunts the chambers of legislation and taints its atmosphere with his corrupt designs, who sends for members for interviews in the cloak room, who carries a tally sheet and watches the roll call, who shadows the members at their homes and hotels, injecting at all hours and all places his poison into the public service, is a criminal whose approach is an insult, and to whom the doors of the capitol should never swing inward.

HON. JOHN C. CROCKETT,
For clerk of supreme court.

HON. E. H. HUBBARD,
For congress, Eleventh district.

Pointers on the Iowa Campaign

THIS THE IOWA PROGRAMME.

Iowa democratic platform adopted at Waterloo: "We believe in tariff for revenue only."

PLATFORM THE SOLE GUIDE.

Claude R. Porter in Ottumwa speech: "Whether it shall be my lot to lead the hosts of democracy to victory or defeat, before and after the election I shall be found expounding the principles of democracy as set forth in that document, and assure you that I shall at no time deem it within my province to set up standards different from that promulgated by the authorized representatives of the democracy of this state."

QUOTES HIS PARTY LEADER.

Porter in Ottumwa speech: "The thoroughly democratic statement of the great leader of the minority in the house of representatives, John Sharp Williams, when he said, 'The thing down to the heart and bottom of which you have got to go, and that you have to plant in the hearts of the people, is the fact that this thing is wrong—that is, it is all wrong, if the American system of government and the American institutions are right.' And further on in the same speech says, 'I do not believe in toppling over a whole system even, all at once, because a great many of the people who would be buried under the debris are people who are not to be blamed for the system under which they live. We must go gradually toward. this TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY GOAL. We must leave object lessons behind us which will encourage our successors to go further and further."

PORTER FOLLOWS BRYAN.

Porter in Ottumwa speech: "In this campaign let no democrat be detceived or misled by preconvention assumption of democratic tendencies on the part of my distinguished opponent wherein he differs from his party, but let us all enter this contest united, earnest, and loyal to the great fundamental principles of democracy as expounded by that peerless statesman and democracy's high-minded and conceded leader, William Jennings Bryan."

BRYAN ON THE TARIFF.

W. J. Bryan on the floor of congress: "The difference between a protective tariff and a bounty is simply a difference of form. In the one case it is open and visible, and in the other it is secret and hidden. There is a difference between a bounty and a protective tariff that the Bible describes when it speaks of the 'destruction that wasteth at noonday and the pestilence that walketh in darkness.' It is the difference between the man who meets you upon the highway, knocks you down and takes what you have, and the man who steals into your house in the night while you are asleep and robs you of your treasures; and if I had to make a choice between the two I should consider the highway robber the more honorable, because he does what he does openly and before the world. A tariff of 10 per cent levied purposely for protection, is, as far as principle is concerned, just as indefensible as a tariff of a thousand per cent."

THE DEMOCRATIC WAY.

Newton Herald, dem.: "The way to revise the tariff is to revise it. That can only be done by its abolition save for the purpose of revenue. It was highway robbery when it was first enacted, and it has been highway robbery every since."

ONLY A BONUS.

Iowa City Press, dem.: "But the protective system, as applied in this country, never was and never can be anything more or less than a giving of bonuses on a gigantic scale. And there is just as much bringing of prosperity by this method as there is in giving bonuses on a smaller scale."

A REAL DEMOCRAT.

"Pitchfork" Tillman at Centerville when introduced by Claude R. Porter: "If you will keep your infernal Yankee noses out we can keep the colored people straight in South Carolina, in spite of the fact that they greatly outnumber us."

A DEMOCRAT ON THE DEMOCRATS.

Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, late secretary democratic national committee: "And in every section of the country this corporation care to secure control of party machinery is being evidenced. In my own state while loyal democrats were lately assembled in convention engaged in nominating a ticket generally good, headed by two splendid young democrats as candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, but with little hope of electing them, this element quietly and assiduously at work, have, I am informed, for the first time since 1896 secured a majority of the state colmittee and elected nine so-called conservatives of the eleven members of that committee and have chosen a chairman from their own number."

HON. W. C. HAYWARD,
For secretary of state.

IOWA BACKED UP THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from first page.)

ernor Cummins replied in a letter in which he told some plain truths about the attitude of Elkins and his corporation associates in congress, and he exposed how they had tried to defeat all legislation favorable to the farmers and shippers. John M. Stahl, president of the Farmers' National congress, in behalf of the American farmers, wrote to Governor Cummins as follows at that time:

"I cannot refrain from thanking you for your open letter to Senator Elkins. You can rest assured that nine-tenths of the farmers of the great middle west are with you in this matter. If you are not careful they will be talking of you for president before long."

Credit for the Victory.

The victory of the American farmers and shippers in the matter of securing railroad rate regulation is one of the most notable victories achieved against corporate power.

Governor Cummins and the Republicans of Iowa who are with the president deserve great credit for their part in the reform.

The allied corporation and democratic forces engaged in fighting Governor Cummins and the Republican ticket did everything in their power to discredit the president and to checkmate the movement for effective rate regulation. They are today making their fight for the same reasons that they made their fight last year.

The victory for rate regulation is not wholly won; it will not be a complete victory until the people have testified to their appreciation of the work of the men who have been foremost in the movement and condemn by their votes the men who threw every possible obstacle in the way of effective rate regulation.

AN INSINUATION.

Claude Porter: Did any of you ever hear, during his first term in office, of the discovery on the part of the governor of the fact that the railroads were in politics?

A COMPLETE ANSWER.

Governor A. B. Cummins in first inaugural address, Jan. 16, 1902: Corporations have, and ought to have, many privileges, but among them is not the privilege to sit in political conventions or occupy seats in legislative chambers. Corporations, as such, should be rigorously excluded in every form from participation in political affairs.

LARRABEE SAYS VOTE FOR CUMMINS

(Continued from first page.)

several years the most beneficial effects resulted. The supreme court of the United States, in 1897, decided that the commission did not have authority to fix rates and the railroads at once took advantage of the situation.

Their increase in mileage from 1888 to 1896, for nine years, was 19.5 per cent.

Their increase in gross earnings, 16.8 per cent.

Their increase in net earnings, 22.5 per cent.

Their increase in mileage from 1897 to 1906, for eight years, was 16.2 per cent.

Their increase in gross earnings, 34.7 per cent.

Their increase in net earnings, 51.1 per cent.

It will be noticed that after the decision of the supreme court in 1897 that the interstate commerce commission did not have the power to make rates; that the railroads advanced their income over 10 per cent for each of the eight following years. Until the enactment of the law approved June 30, 1906, and which took effect the 28th of August last, there was no law whatever upon the statute books of the United States to limit the railroads as to what they might charge.

Seek Complete Control.

It will be seen from this that the railroads have had the unlimited power of taxation on the commerce of the country, and that they have exercised it with a free hand, especially since the year 1897. Were this their only offense it might have been tolerated a little while longer, but nothing less than complete control of national and state governments would satisfy them. They made large contributions to the campaign funds of both of the great political parties, and they demanded obedience from them in return.

The condition was becoming intolerable, when President Roosevelt asked that reasonable restriction be placed upon them. It is an open secret that a majority of both houses of congress were opposed to the measure, but under the strenuous demands of the president a law was passed, embracing perhaps the minimum restrictions that would be accepted by the people upon the subject.

Railroads Dislike Roosevelt.

The men who have got control by hook or crook of the great corporations of the country, are bitter in their opposition to President Roosevelt. He has proved a troublesome man to trust monopolists. They were not content to let him remain as governor of New York, and they attempted to shelve him by making him vice president of the United States, but in this their efforts were thwarted by his providential elevation to the presidency, and when they endeavored to defeat his nomination in 1904, the only man in whom they had hopes of succeeding with was providentially removed. They are determined that another man like him shall not go to the White house. The contest is now on between the people under the lead of President Roosevelt on one side, and the corporations, under the lead of unscrupulous men, on the other side. Other questions should be subordinated to this until it is settled whether we are to have a government of the people, by the people, for the people, or a government of the corporations, by the corporations and for the corporations; whether the great work which President Roosevelt has entered upon shall be continued and carried out to a successful termination or not. This is the paramount issue now. The work that is necessary to be done is only just commenced. The rate bill passed by the last session of congress is only one small step forward. The work must not stop until the corporations are under complete control.

How Roads Tax Iowa.

The subject of corporation control is of such vast magnitude when considered from a national point of view that we can better comprehend it if we consider it from the Iowa standpoint. We have 9,807 miles of railroad in this state and their gross receipts last year were $62,782,500, an increase of $5,386,652 over the preceding year. Their net earnings were $19,201,809, an increase of $3,916,225 over 1905. Gross receipts have increased $25,130,058 since 1896, or over 66 per cent, while mileage increased only 15 per cent.

The population of the state, according to the state census of 1905, was 2,210,000, and shows that gross receipts were equal to $28.40 for every person in the state, or equal to $142 for each family of five persons, or equal to $1.75 per acre for all of the state. This is about nine times as much per capita as is collected by the United States government for customs duties. This comparison enables us to understand the importance and necessities for government control, and the magnitude of the stakes that railroad manipulators are contending for. It can readily be seen that so long as these men are permitted to have unlimited power of taxation in their hands and can increase their income in Iowa more than $5,000,000 per annum, they can well afford to give half a million dollars' worth of free transportation for the purpose of creating public sentiment in their favor, and also can afford to spend $250,000 in a campaign to control the politics of the state as they have done this year. We see that with all of this large expenditude for bribery purposes, there is still left a large balance of trade in their favor. You remember that Senator Dolliver called attention in the United States senate, of the expenditures last year of over $2,000,000 by the railroads for the purpose of defeating the legislation recommended by President Roosevelt. It is a matter of general notoriety that our national and state governments have fallen mush under corporation domination and that the corporation are expending extravagant sums of money in their efforts to control the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government. It is expected that those who participate in the spoils and subsidies will deny this. Do not forget this when you read the canned articles and editorials in the newspapers and magazines. Corporations have no physical bodies to be punished, no soul to be damned, are not permitted to vote, and should not be allowed to control the votes of others. Their political representatives are masters of intrigue. They understand well the force of rewards and punishments. They not only distribute large sums of money but they give free passes and kindred bribes to legislators, judges and other high public officers and the pauper ticket to the preacher, while they dictate the distribution of public patronage among the politicians. Woe be to the man in political life who incurs their displeasure.

Took $10,000,000 Too Much.

Dividends are paid by the railroads on at least twice as much capital as was ever invested in them by the stockholders. More than one-half of the stock issued by them is water, for which no legitimate payment was ever made.

The railroads in Iowa are capitalized and dividends are paid on more than twice as much as was ever invested in them by the stockholders. We have heard great complaints of the evils of absentee ownership, and the excessive amounts taken from Ireland by the English, and from Cuba by the Spanish, yet we are suffering from the same thing right here in Iowa. Wall street took in net earnings from the railroads in this state last year, after paying all expenses of operation, all taxes and large amounts for betterments, over $10,000,000 more than it was legitimately entitled to.

Disappoints Corporation Managers.

When we fully realize the situation, we understand why the railroad corporations made such a desperate effort to control the nominations on our state ticket this year. And this is the most important matter that we have to deal with at the coming elecion. I hope the voters will not permit themselves to be misled.

In my diagonis of the case I find this to be the situation here. Governor Cummins has proved a disappointment to corporation managers. Notwithstanding the fact that he had wealthy corporation clients at the time, when the [illegible] this state organized to break up the great barbed wire trust that was levying upon them exorbitant and unreasonable prices, Governor Cummins refused to be employed by them. He prosecuted their case with great ability to a successful [illegible] barbed wire, in consequence, fell to cents per pound. Railroad men of that period will well remember the [illegible] them. I built about that time fifteen miles of fence upon which the saving to me was about $200. I cannot forget his valuable service rendered to the farmers of this state.

In 1897 he was elected to the legislature as an independent republican. I was then intimately acquainted with him, and I must confess that my prejudices were much against him. The temperance question was prominent at that time and his views did not harmonise upon it. I knew that he had been employed by railroads as a civil engineer, and at the time of his election, was employed as attorney for a great railroad corporation. I classed him with other corporation attorneys whom I had known for years, professional and unscrupulous [illegible]. The session of the legislature was half over, when I discovered my mistake and found that I had made a wrong estimate of the man; I found that he was always loyal to his clients as an attorney, he also was loyal to the people of Iowa as a legislator. I soon discovered that he was a fair man and earnestly looking at all sides of public questions and had the honesty and courage to advocate the adoption of such measures as appeared to him to be right. He rendered valuable service in helping to frame railroad legislation of that session, and was, upon my recommendation, appointed a member of the conference committee that put the finishing touches upon the law, and he voted for it upon its passage, and thanks to his veto of a clause carelessly passed by the last legislature the law of 1898 stands today as it was when that session enacted, by as fine a set of men as ever met in a legislative hall. The railroad lobbyists were much disappointed in him as a legislator. They were surprised that he would not stultify himself by stooping to co-operate with them in their disreputable methods.

After he had taken the oath of office as governor, he fully appreciated the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon him. He realized that with all the people of Iowa depending upon him, he had never before such a clientage. He has performed his official duties, those which were unpleasant as well as those which were pleasant, with ability and fairness, no one can deny.

Further Offends Railroads.

He found that the assessment of railroad property had not keptpace with other road property had not kept pace with the increase in value, and it has been his duty to become a member of the assessing board. This increases the taxes of the railroads about $400,000 per annum and relieves other taxpayers to that amount. This alone would be sufficient to incur forever the displeasure of the railroads, but he committed a further offense by vetoing a bill which if it had become a law would have brought disgrace upon the state by making it a rendezvous for legalizing corporation abuses.

He again provoked their wrath by urging the legislature to abolish the free pass which it did to a certain extent. It is estimated that about $500,000 of transportation a year was distributed in the past for the purpose of influencing public sentiment in favor of railroads.

He also visited President Roosevelt and other western governors, and urged them to emphasize his recommendations of giving the interstate commerce commission increased powers and he also appeared before the United States Senate committee and made an unanswerable argument in favor of such legislation.

Efforts To Defeat Him.

Many a man has been defeated for public office by railroad influence for less offense than the smallest of which Governor Cummins was guilty, and it is no wonder that orders went out from Wall street to their political henchmen in Iowa that this man must be defeated for a renomination at all hazards, by fair means or foul. We have never before seen in Iowa anything to be compared with the depraved, corrupt and shameless methods resorted to by them in the present campaign.

For lack of legitimate grounds for opposing him, stories are told of his increasing the taxes of the people, and extravagant expenditures of the public funds, both of which disappear like a snowflake in the month of June when the truth is told. Governor Cummins did not go into this contest blindly or willingly. He realized that all of the railroad corporation influences of the state, with their limitless funds at their command, would be brought into requisition in an attempt to defeat him. He did not desire another term, feeling that he could not afford to make the sacrifice. He earnestly urged others for the nomination, but as war has been declared against him by the corporation managers, the general voice of the people from all parts of the state demanded that he must lead the forces to continue the work that he had so well begun. One of less courage would have shrunk from the task, but duty has been his guiding angel in his official work. In my opinion it is the duty of every one of us, who desires to have the state governed by the people instead of the corporations, to give Governor Cummins our hearty support regardless of party obligations. Unless we stand by a public officer who is faithful in the performance of his duties, how can we expect a public officer to stand by our interests in the future?

Danger in the Future.

If we encourage such methods as were resorted to by the corporation forces during the recent campaign we may expect before long to have about the same political conditions here that now exist in Cuba. If these men are to control the government with unrestricted powers they go on increasing their levies on the industries of this country as they have during the last ten years, how long will it be before we are left with only [illegible] per cent of our earnings as the peasantry of the French people were before the revolution of 1789? You may not be inclined to heed this warning for people are not apt to learn wisdom when enjoying great prosperity, but when adversity comes they will then be more ready to profit by the lessons of history.

Governor Cummins recommended to his last general assembly to enact a primary election law for the state. Does not the experience of this year convince nearly every one of the wisdom of the recommendation?

Ticket a Strong One.

The republican ticket is an exceptionally good one. Senator Garst has proved himself to be a capable and wise legislator and is well fitted for the office of lieutenant governor, or any other position that he may be called upon to fill. Every other name on the ticket is worthy of our confidence. I expect the ticket to be elected by a large majority, and it should be elected by such an overwhelming majority that the corporations will understand that it means that they must keep out of politics in this state, and attend to their legitimate business.

The democrats have nominated a good ticket of most excellent men and if the corporations had expended a quarter of a million of dollars to defeat any one of them I would be in favor of having the republicans join with the democrats to elect him. We are all members of the Iowa family and our interests are identical.

In other states the people are asserting their independence and are throwing off corporation rule. In Minnesota the people elected Governor Johnson, a democrat, and at the same election gave President Roosevelt over 160,000 plurality. In Wisconsin Governor LaFollette was elected by a large majority with the corporations doing their best to defeat him. In Illinois Governor Deneen and in Minnesota Governor Folk were elected with the united forces against them. Do not let Iowa be found taking a secondary place in this movement. Iowa should always be found in the front rank of every good work.

17-21 in. oven, fine baker, $5.50 smoke and gas. The Silver

agents at 25 cents a box. If you cannot find it in your town, send us 30 cents in stamps and we will mail you a full size box, postage paid. Address,

For descriptive booklets, sleeping car reservations and full information apply to