

# BRYAN ACCEPTS

In Hearty Accord  
With Platform.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

That Is the Overshadowing  
Question.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE.

All Present Abuses a Result of  
Their Acts, and They Are Im-  
potent to Correct Them.

(continued from page 4.)

"We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The Democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations, that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contributions above \$100 would be made public before the election—those received before October 15 to be made public on or before that day, those received afterward to be made public on the day when received, and no such contributions to be accepted within three days of the election. The expenditures are to be published after election. Here is a plan which is complete and effective.

## Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the Fifty-second congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the Fifty-third congress a similar resolution was reported to, and adopted by, the house of representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses were Democratic. The Republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894 and in the Fifty-fourth congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a Republican congress to follow the example set by the Democrats, and then another and another Republican congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three Democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no Republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the Republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent Republican national convention, by a vote of 803 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

## Personal Inclination Not Sufficient.

In his notification speech, the Republican candidate, speaking of the election of senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it,

but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make this a party question? When the Democratic convention endorses a proposition by a unanimous vote, and the Republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft can not remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the Democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

## The Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The Democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a Democratic victory, and through a Democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the Republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the Democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected, to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

## House Rules Despotism.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the house of representatives. Our platform points out that "the house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution, to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will," and adds:

"The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation."

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members." This arraignment is fully justified. The reform Republicans in the house of representatives, when in the minority in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the Democrats. In the recent session of the present congress, there was a considerable element in the Republican party favorable to remedial legislation; but a few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the house to submit to a well organized minority. The Republican national convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, eulogized congress and nominated as the Republican candidate for vice president one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the house of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They can not do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The Republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the Democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the federal government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our constitution and founded our government.

## Other Issues Will Be Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question involved in each is, whether the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

## Democratic Party Has Earned Confidence.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the Republican party and with its management of public affairs

we can not reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the Republican party and in favor of the Democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred.

Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the Democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The Democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

## Democratic Party Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

## Not Revolution, but Reformation.

The Democratic party seeks not revolution but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity as their application is postponed. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body politic can not be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the Republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them, has been fully demonstrated during the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism of the people, that I can not doubt their readiness to accept the reasonable reforms which our party proposes, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

## Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

## The Divine Law of Rewards.

There is a divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine and its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the statesman; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality where governments can legitimately operate.

## Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

## Annual Statement of the Phenix Loan Association for the Fiscal Year From June 30, 1907 to July 1, 1908.

SERIES F.  
Received from July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908, inclusive.  
Dues \$8,305 00  
Transfers 2 50  
Fines 70 20  
Interest 1,666 45  
Stock loans repaid 5,775 00  
Outside loans repaid 2,573 00  
Interest on outside loans 280 62

Total receipts \$18,722 77  
Cash in Treasury July 1, 1907, 6,003 81  
Total \$25,626 58

DISBURSEMENTS.  
Stock Loans \$6,234 35  
Outside Loans 9,585 95  
Attorney 6 25  
Cancellations 5,792 72  
Expenses 183 50

Total paid out \$21,752 77  
Cash in Treasury July 1, 1908 3,873 81  
Total \$25,626 58

PRESENT ASSETS OF "F."  
Stock Loans \$30,600 00  
Outside loans \$16,753 25  
Delinquents 579 25  
Cash on hand 3,873 81

Total assets \$51,806 31  
Divided into 627 shares in force July 1, 1908 82 62  
Value of each share July 1, 1907, 66 28  
Paid in on each share during year 13 00  
Increase per share for year 3 34  
Value of each share July 1, 1908 82 62  
Being 4.6 per cent. increase

SERIES G.  
Received from July 1, 1907 to June 30, 1908, inclusive.  
Dues \$18,767 05  
Transfers 23 75  
Fines 34 70  
Interest, stock loans 2,308 55  
Stock loans repaid 3,290 00  
Stock re-issued 319 05  
Rent rec'd. of J. H. Sermersheim 15 00

Total receipts \$24,758 10  
Cash on hand July 1, 1907, 2,444 10  
Total \$27,202 20

DISBURSEMENTS.  
Stock Loans \$21,340 88  
Outside Loans 2,002 75  
Attorney 10 60  
Cancellation 3,964 88  
Expenses 222 60  
Interest paid to series "F" 150 00

Total paid out \$27,691 71  
Total amount on hand and received 27,202 20

Over Drawn in "G" \$489 51  
PRESENTS ASSETS OF "G"  
Stock Loans \$47,850 00  
Outside Loans 2,254 10  
Delinquents 500 15

Total \$50,604 25  
Less overdraft 489 51

Net Assets, July 1, 1908, \$50,114 74  
Divided into 1,397 shares in force July 1, 1908, 35 87  
Value of each share July 1, 1907 21 27  
Paid in during the year 13 00  
Increase per share 1 60

Total \$35 87  
Being 5.7 per cent.

State of Indiana, Dubois County, ss.  
I, the undersigned Secretary of Phenix Loan Association, swear that the foregoing statement is true as I believe.

W. S. HUNTER, Secretary.  
Subscribed and sworn to this Aug. 5, '08  
R. S. HUNTER, Notary Public.  
My commission expires June 4, 1912.

We, the undersigned directors of Phenix Loan Association certify we believe that the foregoing statement is true.

JOHN P. SALL, Pres.  
GEO. P. WAGNER  
JOHN P. HUNTER  
J. F. FRIEDMAN  
JOS. GERBER Directors.

## The Longest Days.

The longest day of the year at New York is 15 hours; at London, 16½; at Hamburg, 17; at Stockholm, 18½; at St. Petersburg, 19; at Tornea, Finland, 22; at Spitzbergen, 3½ months.

Mr. Hogan—Where did Oi git th' black eye? Oh, Oi'm just aft'er bein' fatigated.

Mr. Kelly—In't what society?  
Mr. Hogan—In't the society av me another-in-law—Leslie's Weekly.

# Spencer Co. FAIR!

Chrisney, nd.  
August 12th to 15th.  
SOUTHERN RY.

Has convenient schedules and satisfactory rates to Chrisney, Ind., and return.

\$1000 Purse for Races  
BALOON ASCENSION.

Special Attractions every day. J. C. Beam, Jr. AGPA. St. Louis, Mo.

# BUCHARTS GROCERY

To sell in a hurry, we are selling  
**QUAKER OATS,**  
**EGG-O-SEE,**  
**and KORN KINKS**  
Regular 10c Packages at  
**FIVE CENTS EACH**

Every package guaranteed to absolutely fresh. While they last they will be sold at 5c each.

# Wm. Buchart,

## CHEAP SUNDAY Rates

OF  
**ONE AND ONE-HALF FARE For ROUND TRIP**

Between all Points On The

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY

IN

# INDIANA AND ILLINOIS!

INCLUDING

# St. Louis and Louisville.

# DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

See Agents! **SOUTHERN RY.**



The Fabrics, the careful manner of making (inside and out), the gentility of style and all other points of construction in

## "Viking" and "Viking System" Clothes

find instant favor with those who are looking for style and service. "Viking" brands are manufactured by Becker, Mayer & Co., Chicago's foremost makers of Children's, Boys' and Young Men's Clothing. We guarantee them in every respect.—The labels tell.

# MARLIN

THE MARLIN RIFLE, Model 1892, .32 calibre, is the best rifle made for the farmer, combining the good points of the old muzzle-loading squirrel rifle with the convenience and rapid fire of the most improved repeater. It is so constructed that the same rifle uses the following cartridges: .32 short and long rim fire, .32 short and long center fire, and is the only repeater made using rim fire cartridges larger than the .22 calibre. The short cartridges are just the thing for small game while the long ones kill hogs and beef handily. On the first 2000 cartridges used you have saved the cost of a Marlin.

The Marlin Hand Book for shooters explains why this is so and tells how to care for, and how to use, fire arms. This valuable book free if you will send stamps for postage to THE MARLIN FIREARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CT.

# RIFLES

MODEL 1892  
32 CALIBRE

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ALL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

Received at the Courier Office

Any Periodical Published in Any Country  
Or Any Language.