

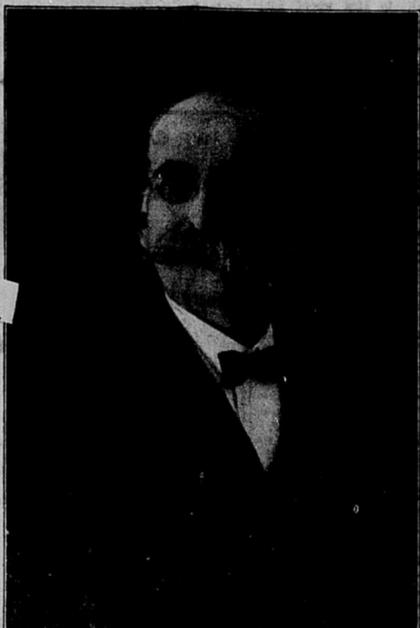
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## THE SAME CONSIDERATION

The child with her penny savings bank,  
The small boy with his small change,  
The lady with her piggy money savings,  
The small man with his small roll,  
The big man with his big roll,  
The big man who applies for a big loan,  
The man who applies for a small loan,  
The lady with her church subscription list,  
The small boy with school entertainment tickets,  
The child with society entertainment tickets,  
are each accorded the same considerate attention and extended the most liberal treatment consistent with good and profitable banking.

The First National  
Bank of Manchester,



HON. CHARLES ELLIOTT, of Waterloo.  
Democratic Candidate for Congress in the third district. He will be seen and heard later in Delaware county.

### CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Charles Elliott, the Democratic nominee for congress in the third district, is the county superintendent of schools in the strongly republican county of Blackhawk, being the first democrat ever elected to that position in that county. When first nominated in 1903 to the post in which he is now serving his second term, there was little expectation on the part either of his friends or opponents that he could be elected, although it was conceded by both that he would run ahead of his ticket. The average republican majority in the county for many years had been in the neighborhood of 1500 and no democrat had been elected to a county office since 1858. The most that Mr. Elliott or his friends hoped to do was to cut down the republican majority. When the vote was counted in November it was found that he led his republican opponent by 275 votes, to attain which result he must have had the support of about 900 republican voters in addition to the solid democratic strength.

"He can't do it again," was the prediction of the politically wise, but when the votes were counted in 1906, it was found that he had been re-elected over a very estimable and well equipped young republican by nearly 1,000 majority. This year there were few prophets so rash as to predict that he could not win a third election to the same place. The universal expression has been that the county superintendency belonged to Elliott just as long as he wanted it because of the conspicuously able service he has rendered the schools under his charge. His hold upon the school officers and teachers of the county, with whom the superintendent deals most directly, is such that if left to them, his election would have been pretty nearly unanimous.

Up to a week before the last day of filing nomination papers, Mr. Elliott had been expected to be a candidate for re-election. Some of his friends then urged him to offer himself as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress. The response to inquiries made in the various counties was so encouraging that he decided to enter the race and was accorded a unanimous nomination at the primary election.

Mr. Elliott is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born in 1856. His parents moved to Iowa in 1866 and most of the years since that time he has been a resident of this state. He attended Cornell College from 1870 to 1872 and then went into a printing office where he learned thorough-

ly the printer's trade in the old-fashioned way, working his way from devil to foreman of the country newspaper office in which he was employed and then part owner and editor of the newspaper. Most of his maturer years have been employed in newspaper work, but as a variation from such duties, at one time, after the sale of the paper with which he had been connected, he accepted a place as teacher and temporarily organized in school work.

At the time of his election as county superintendent he was city editor of the Waterloo Daily Reporter, with which he had been connected for about six years. The content of this strongly republican newspaper upon his candidacy for congress is significant of the esteem in which even his political opponents in Waterloo hold the democratic nominee. The Reporter, in its issue of April 20, said editorially:

Mr. Elliott will make a strong and splendid candidate for the third district democracy. The party never had available a candidate better equipped nor more fully qualified for the distinguished office. He is a man of merit in every way—clean, capable, consistent in conduct, courageous in conviction, convincing in his consideration of public questions. He is an able speaker, presenting an argument that is taking, and with a conscience that will never consent to the small things sometimes done in the playing of politics. As the candidate of his party for congress Mr. Elliott would combine some very substantial elements that the organization has lacked in previous campaigns.

Mr. Elliott was a member of the Reporter news staff for several years, and quite naturally a man of his superior attainments was held in the highest esteem. He was faithful in all things, and the Reporter was never deprived of the services of an employe whom it more regretted to lose than it did Mr. Elliott. It will also be the duty of this paper to oppose his election to congress if he should be nominated by his party because his views of questions which divide the great political parties are not the same as those held by this paper. But the Reporter does not feel constrained on that account to refuse to voice the high appreciation it has of Mr. Elliott as a man and as a former business associate, and it would not if it could neglect the opportunity to say that he is a splendid citizen and one of the highest class candidates the democratic party in this congressional district has ever had the opportunity to enlist for service in a campaign.

### VIOLATING THE LAW.

Willis J. Abbot in the Chicago Tribune makes the following comments on the political situation.

With all possible deference to Fred W. Upham, a friend of mine, a friend of a host of people, and a business man whose acumen nobody in Chicago ever questioned, I am impelled to say that he has got himself in a rather unfortunate mess.

Talleyrand once said of a political error committed by one of his associates in French politics, "It was worse than a crime; it was a blunder." And the same cynical diplomat and politician of France is responsible for the sagest of all political maxims, "Above all, no zeal!"

I fear that Mr. Upham has blundered in over zeal, and has violated both of the maxims of Talleyrand.

Let it be said that the violation of the law is a just one. The republican party is to be applauded for putting a plank of that sort into its platform, particularly after its happy experience in 1904 in gathering from a few insurance companies of New York \$240,000 for use in that state.

The democratic party in its plank relative to the publicity of campaign contributions adopted a like resolution pledging the party to the enactment of a law prohibiting corporation contributions.

Says Upham Solicits Aid.

Now the issue that is raised, and it is not one at all personal to Mr. Upham, is simply that he has addressed not to individuals, but to corporations letters asking for contributions and pointing out how the federal statute can be evaded. He says, according to at least a dozen letters which have come to me, "Congress recently enacted a statute making it unlawful to solicit money for political purposes from corporations. All the funds, therefore, must be supplied by individuals. You are requested to bring this matter to the attention of your business associates

and ask each to send a check."

As I do not want to embarrass the managers of the many corporations who have forwarded letters of this sort to democratic headquarters, I will not mention any names. But when the assistant treasurer of the republican national committee sends a letter let us say, to the Cooperative Electric Light and Telephone Co. and informs that corporation that it is illegal for him to ask from any corporation a campaign contribution, but he would like to have the corporation ask its business associates to send checks to the republican campaign fund, it is perfectly evident that funds are being solicited from the corporations in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law.

And, moreover, just as it was unwise and impolite for the republican party some years ago to permit Mr. Cortlyou, who was then chief of the bureau of corporations, to become the collector of its campaign fund in the east, so it seems to me that today it is unethical and extremely impolite to allow Mr. Upham, who is president of the board of review of Cook county, to whom all local corporations and capitalists must come for the adjustment of their taxes, to be the chief collector of campaign funds in the west.

It is not a sufficient answer to comment upon his unblemished reputation. I can only reiterate that I think he has blundered and I have no doubt that many readers of this column would be glad if The Tribune would explain away the apparent error in judgment.

### Sees Spread of Bank Issue.

A distinguished Washingtonian, the holder of one of the most prominent offices under this administration, and who for that matter has been an office holder under two prior administrations, called at my office today to talk about the growing strength of the democratic position on the guaranty of bank deposits. Said he: "I have just returned from a trip through Kansas and Nebraska. It happens that in a certain town in Kansas I have four or five friends who were in college with me and who are now either active business men or men holding public office. One, for example, is the probate judge of the county, a position of dignity, and one which in the lesser towns is always watched with great care because of its bearing upon the settlement of estates and the financial interests of citizens."

"I found that there and all through Kansas the sentiment in favor of Mr. Bryan's plan for the guaranty of bank deposits is almost unanimous. A day or two before I arrived the Kansas state convention put into its platform an endorsement of his plan, and there are people who are interested vitally in republican politics who say that was all that could save the state ticket. They even hold that there is a probability of the election of the state ticket on this issue and the election of the democratic national ticket on the same issue."

### Interviews the President.

"Nearly six months ago I said in Washington that in my judgment this Bryan notion of the guaranty of bank deposits would develop into the greatest issue of the campaign. In the course of my work it was necessary for me to meet the president shortly thereafter, and I found that my remarks had been repeated to him. Mr. Roosevelt took me into a corner and asked why I thought so trivial an issue would expand."

"I told him that I believed that the whole middle west, and even the Pacific coast, whence I came, had had enough of bank failures that tied up the money of depositors to the point of absolute distress. I said that it was perfectly apparent that banks wanted security for what they lent, and that the people who lent their money to banks were about to demand security themselves. He simply thrust the matter aside, said that I was misled, and it never would amount to anything."

"Shortly thereafter Secretary Taft, whose nomination then was assured, talked with me on the same subject and pooh-poohed the whole matter as absolutely trivial. But I can tell you that it already has spread from Oklahoma to Kansas; the Kansas bankers of course because their depositors are sending their money to the protected banks of Oklahoma, are crying for its adoption at home. From Kansas it has gone into Nebraska."

"In my judgment it will not be long before you see this matter most ardently discussed in states neighboring those, such as Colorado, Iowa, the two Dakotas, Minnesota and possibly Wisconsin. I am a republican but I am telling you these things to show that after being laughed at for a prophecy six months ago, I am rather glad to see it at last coming true."

### Idea of Chicago Man.

That, of course, is the utterance of a man who, while not exactly a politician, has still been in high political office nearly all of his life. It may be worth while to supplement it with the opinion of another republican, a prominent business man of Chicago, Alexander Revell. I talked with him at his office a day or two ago and found much to my interest, that as long ago as 1892 he either had conceived or accepted the idea of guaranteed bank deposits and had urged it through the press and in pamphlets.

It is not at all improbable that it may have been the agitation Mr. Revell then set on foot that may have given Mr. Bryan his first idea on the

subject, for Mr. Bryan himself does not hesitate to say that the matter was brought to his attention during his first term in congress.

Mr. Revell has issued within a few months a pamphlet on the subject covering the proposition in all its phases. Said Mr. Revell in his interview with me: "Don't imagine that because I warmly favor the democratic plan for the guaranty of bank deposits I am sacrificing my party fealty or changing my party alliance. That is but one issue of many in your platform, but it happens to be one of which I heartily approve."

"It is impossible for me to understand how any one can antagonize it. If it is adopted by the nation or by states millions of dollars will be coaxed out of hiding, placed in banks and thence proceed into general circulation."

"It seems incredible, but I have heard of farmers who during the recent bank panic drew their money and actually buried it near their houses."

### Cites the Walsh Failure.

"Moreover, the clumsy way, we have heard the system of bank deposit guaranties. When, for example, the Walsh banks here in Chicago failed some two years ago a number of other bankers, in order to avert what might have created a general panic, announced that they would take the assets of the banks and pay all depositors in full."

"This was done through voluntary cooperation, but not with the promptitude and efficiency with which it would have been accomplished had an official system of guaranties been in effect."

"There were many days of unrest in financial circles in Chicago, whereas if the national government had been able to step into the wrecked banks the morning after their suspension and begin paying depositors in full there would not have been a ripple on the financial waters. While I differ with Mr. Bryan on one or two of the lesser details of his plan, I am in hearty sympathy with its spirit and principle."

### DOES SOCIALISM MEAN BACK TO BARBARISM?

Written by S. L. Cary.

Why not Socialism? There is much in a name (As well kill a dog as give him a bad name.) To be so-called is good for all parties, but how about being a political socialist? It looks innocent enough, equal voice in society, equal rights in and to property, all things in common. But look a little closer whose property do they mean? What about individuality, the most valuable thing in this world of values. A community of property means a negation of individual rights, means possession and use without paying or giving a proper equivalent. Our government of the people, for the people, by the people has acquired certain property, which belongs to it as administrator for all subjects of this government. Then to encourage individuality this common property is sold for the benefit of all. Now political communism would extinguish our individual rights and have all in common. Communism stripped of the glamour of a good name in practice means barbarism. Individuals buy and pay for property and the money goes to the benefit of all. Then the members of the community that have been benefitted by this, come to the government as a political party and say (robber like your property for the use of all or we will tax your real estate so high as to destroy all profitable use of it. Who is benefitted and who is hurt by this robber like demand? A small part of the community who have made no effort to accumulate, idlers, drones, might be temporarily benefitted. But individuality, the most valuable thing on earth, is wiped out. Through individual effort, invention and production, we are at sunrise or the brightest day the world has ever seen. Universal peace, equal rights to all, special privileges to none. The declaration of independence and our constitution make political socialism and communism impossible. And the fact that the United States is able to feed and clothe the world, and being a nation of peace will do much to make war impossible. "In time of peace make war impossible," is the latest and best revised version of old time theories. Socialism is the advocates plea that makes the worse the better reason. The greatest source of strength in the governments of the United States and the British Empire is the stability of real estate titles, and as to the communism of olden times, we might just as well return to the polygamy, the slavery and the barbarism of those times as to its communism. A still graver charge is made against socialism or communism, that both lead directly to anarchy, and as Roosevelt says, "Compared with the suppression of anarchy every other question sinks into insignificance." Again he says in one of his messages, "That the business reforms he was urging were necessary to save the country from anarchy and socialism." Every corporation or individual watering stocks, taking rebates, bribing legislators or insisting upon unlawful rights, or criminal privileges is helping anarchy. But today, "Vice is a monster of such hideous mien, that to be hated needs but to be seen." The great tidal wave of reform will sweep into oblivion the errors and idols of past ages, and all things will come new.



"TOO MANY STEPS SPOIL THE COOK"  
A cross cook is usually an over-worked cook. There's nothing short about the cook, but for the crust if her work is lightened with an

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