



America asks nothing for herself, but what she has a right to ask for humanity itself.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT—Thomas Marshall, of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR—Edward T. Meredith, of Des Moines.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—James G. Doty, Page county.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE—William G. Nott, of Scott county.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE—John B. Keefe, of Wodbury county.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE—H. P. Hansen, of Carroll county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL—John T. Clark, of Monroe county.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER—John P. Manatrey, of Jefferson county.

FOR CONGRESSMAN (Third District)—J. C. Murtagh, Waterloo.

FOR STATE SENATOR—Robert Barr, Manchester.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE—E. E. Coakley, Ryan.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—D. A. McElligott.

FOR SHERIFF—J. J. Pentony.

FOR SUPERVISOR (Term beginning January 1, 1918)—John D. Smith.

WHY REPUBLICANS ARE TURNING AWAY FROM HUGHES.

Not in the history of American politics can a precedent be found in which a presidential candidate was forced by his party managers to conduct a humiliating campaign as the Republican managers have forced upon Mr. Hughes.

These managers hoped to secure for their candidate the support of groups of electors of widely divergent opinions on nearly every public question uppermost at the present time. They nominated Justice Hughes because he had no public record on any of these questions, and they intended that he should so remain until after election. They did not intend to permit him to take a definite stand in favor of, or against any particular policy, because by so doing he would cause a confusion of tongues like the confusion which scattered the builders of the Tower of Babel.

Mr. Hughes' managers decided upon a campaign of opposition to President Wilson; a campaign which would enable them to incite every form of opposition to the President; a campaign in which they could direct all the available forces of passion and prejudice against the President, without committing themselves to any policy or program of government.

This is the position in which they placed Mr. Hughes: He was required to join in a hue and cry against the fearless, patriotic and statesmanlike acts of the Wilson administration, but denied the privilege of offering any substitute for that which he condemned.

On the 1st of last August 36 of the leading professional writers of America, recognizing that generalities are valueless, and blanket criticisms worthless, respectfully requested Mr. Hughes to answer the ten following questions:

1. Would you have filed instant protest against the invasion of Belgium and backed up that protest with the United States Navy?

No answer.

2. It is arrant nonsense to talk about action that would have prevented the Lusitania tragedy. The vague advertisement did not appear until shortly before the hour of sailing. The occurrence was one of those things that civilization has made the world regard as incredible. The only honest question is this: Would you have made the disaster the subject of diplomatic negotiations or would you have broken relations with Germany at once?

The Manchester Press says that this question has not been squarely answered.

3. Would you have urged upon Congress an embargo upon the shipment of munitions to the allies?

No answer.

4. Would you urge universal compulsory military service?

No answer.

5. You are frank in stating that Huerta's morals were of no concern to America. Does this mean that you would have recognized Huerta?

No answer.

6. As matters stand to-day, would you be in favor of intervening in Mexico?

No answer.

7. Does your attack upon the Wilson shipping bill mean that you are in favor of ship subsidies?

No answer.

8. You speak enthusiastically of the rights of the worker. Does this imply that you endorse the Clayton Anti-Trust Law and the Seaman's

Bill? Or will you urge their repeal?

No answer.

9. What are your specific complaints against the Federal Reserve Law?

No answer.

10. As Governor of New York, you opposed the Income Tax Amendment. Does this antagonism persist? Do you or do you not believe in paying for preparedness out of a tax on incomes, inheritances and munitions?

No answer.

Is it possible for a party without a policy or an issue to command the support of a majority of the voters of this country?

Republicans are turning away from Mr. Hughes because, like Hamlet, they had rather bear those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Now let us liken Mr. Hughes' campaign to that of an applicant for a position on a farm, where the farmer had a man in his employ who had served him for nearly four years. The applicant went around with the farmer and found fault with everything that his hired man had done. When the farmer asked, how would you have bettered this work? The applicant said: Oh! I believe in good farming, but declined to answer when the farmer asked him to state specifically how he would have done the several pieces of work which he contended were all wrong. Would the farmer be apt to hire that kind of a man? No, not once in a thousand times. Mr. Hughes has placed himself in the position of the supposed applicant, and that is why republicans by the thousands are turning against him during the closing days of this campaign.

HUGHES AND THE 8-HOUR LAW.

It is not becoming for anyone, much less a presidential candidate, to blame others for that which he himself could have presented. A majority of the Republicans of the lower house of Congress, who voted on the measure commonly called the 8-hour law, voted in favor of it. When the bill reached the Senate it could have been held up until the great strick became a reality, by a single objection from a Senator. Had Mr. Hughes desired to prevent the passage of this law, which he is now so fiercely denouncing, he could have done so by telegraphing his desires to the Republican Senatorial caucus. He certainly could have influenced at least one Senator to observe his request. This he did not do. He was willing to have President Wilson save the country from a commercial cataclysm and give him an opportunity to denounce the manner in which it was saved, without telling how he would have tried to save it had he been president.

YES, "HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR."

Some of the President's opponents say that no country wanted to go to war with the United States, and for that reason it was easy for Wilson to keep this country out of war. That assertion is without foundation. At no time has any country wanted to go to war with us, and yet this country has had several wars.

Twelve nations, comprising nearly all of the Eastern Hemisphere, are now at war, and every one of them is contending that it did not commence the war, and did not want to wage war upon any other country; and, with possibly one or two exceptions, they are all telling the truth.

Nations do not want wars, but they get drawn into them through lack of wisdom on the part of their rulers. The United States has kept out of this world war because its destinies were guided by a divinely gifted man.

JUST A FEW WORDS WITH OUR READERS.

All who desire a continuance of the peace and plenty which this country is now enjoying are urged to read the Chicago Herald editorial, which is reproduced in its entirety on this page. Consider the reasons which induced that great newspaper to turn to Wilson during the closing days of the present campaign. You will doubtless find some things in the editorial to which you can not subscribe, but, taken as a whole, we believe that you will find it an unanswerable argument for the re-election of Wilson. After you have read it, if you believe as we do, try and have your neighbor read it, if he has not already done so. If he is in doubt it will help him to do the right thing next Tuesday.

The reading public knows what Mr. Hughes said about severing friendly diplomatic relations with Germany, had he been president when the Lusitania was sunk, because the newspapers of the country have published what he said. The few papers that have refused to publish what Mr. Hughes said on this all important question can hardly claim the distinction of being called newspapers.

The American people don't want any green hand at the wheel of the ship of state until the gale is over.

RAILROAD MEN 11 TO 1 IN FAVOR OF WILSON.

John Grunau, former Progressive member of the legislature and general yardmaster on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., sent out 1000 postals to ascertain how the railroad employees residing in the twenty-first Illinois senatorial district would vote for president this year.

Up to last Saturday 960 of the postal cards were returned, the vote being as follows:

Wilson 880; Hughes 80. This year laboring men are not afraid to let it be known how they will vote.

"The Democratic party... is the only party that has not died. I can ascribe that to only one thing. The Democratic party may have been inefficient upon occasion, it may have been misled upon occasion, but it has always had a soul under its pocket. It has always had its sympathies in touch with the great body of the struggling mass of the people."—Woodrow Wilson.

According to certain republican newspapers Hughes is the only man in the United States who knows how the country should have been run during the past three years and they insist that he shall not tell. If he does tell, even in the smallest particular, they refuse to print what he says and deny that he ever said it. Is it any wonder that the drift to Wilson is becoming tremendous?

The Republican managers have conducted a campaign, the tendency of which has been to array section against section, class against class, and, worst of all, property against labor. Such a campaign is a menace to the well-fare and unity of the republic, and richly deserves the increasing displeasure of the American people.

Providence gave this country a chief executive who has kept the lurid flames of war from lapping over its headlands. Next-Tuesday it will be up to the American people to say whether or not this veteran officer shall continue to stand watch and ward over the country's sea gates and its national councils.

Meredith and Harding are both contending that they are the drierest of the dries, and yet the wets are supporting Harding. Looks as though they thought that Harding is not a man of his word and that Meredith is.

It is significant of what will happen on election day, when two of the greatest independent newspapers in America, the Chicago Herald and the Springfield Republican, are ardently urging the re-election of Wilson.

Wilson has proved himself the friend of the laboring masses, and that is why the laboring masses are for him.

This year the republican candidate finds his road to the White House blocked with full dinner pails.

A WILSON LANDSLIDE.

(New York World.)

It ought not to be merely a Wilson victory at the polls in November. It ought to be a Wilson landslide.

That would be the greatest political blessing that the American people could confer upon themselves.

To Europe it would be a final proof of American solidarity which would carry its effect into all the diplomatic relations of the United States with the warring nations.

It would definitely establish progressivism as a forward policy of American Government, beyond the power of Toryism and reaction to overcome.

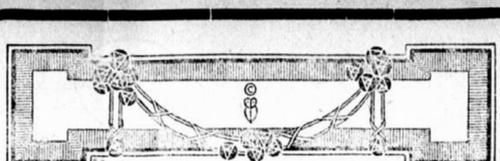
It would mark the beginning of a new economic order in which human rights were no longer held subordinate to property rights, and the labor of living men held of less consequence than the accumulated product of the labor of dead men.

It was Jefferson who put the ship of state on the democratic tack in the nineteenth century, and made possible a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Wilson is rendering the same kind of service to American democracy in the twentieth century that Jefferson rendered in the nineteenth century. Regardless of any mistakes he makes, regardless of errors of judgement, he is restoring American democracy and giving government back into the hands of the people to promote the welfare of all the people, not the welfare of a few of the people.

American democracy, if it is to go forward, cannot permit anybody to undo what has been done under President Wilson's leadership. It cannot afford to give any man the opportunity to do it. It can take no risks with Bourbonism. It can make no experiments with reaction.

The highest duty the American people owe to themselves, to their principles of government and to their ideals of the Republic is to give to the President a popular majority that will be overwhelming.

Make it a Wilson landslide!



Selecting a Bank

In selecting a bank the first consideration is safety. There is little incentive to save if there is the slightest possibility of loss.

This bank protects your money with every safeguard known to up-to-date, and at the same time conservative banking and is regularly examined by the state examiners.

Your money will be absolutely safe here.

4 per cent paid on savings.

First National Bank

Manchester, Iowa



THE PRESIDENCY.

(Chicago Herald.)

As an independent newspaper, tied to the chariot wheels of no political party, a newspaper that does not make itself a mere sounding board for the vocalizations of contending factions, the Herald cannot accept the partisan view that the fate of this great nation depends on the triumph of a particular man or side one week from next Tuesday. And yet this is being dinned into the ears of those who will sit in judgment on the merits of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes and men who seal the convolutions of their brain with a party label believe it.

No divine fire descends from above each four years and tips the tongues of political orators with prophecy, their minds with omnipotence and their foresight with the accuracy of hindsight. We are suffering from this quadrennial lunacy in a particularly vicious form. We are told that Charles Evans Hughes and Woodrow Wilson are unfit to sit in the White House, and that to elect either man is to court disaster at home and abroad.

No matter who is chosen chief magistrate on Nov. 7, the Herald believes that in both Wilson and Hughes there is enough of courage, patriotism and foresight to insure the grappling with problems that may arise in a spirit of broad, capable and patriotic nationalism.

There is a strong and reasonable sentiment in this country in favor of rewarding the efforts of tried and acceptable public servants by re-election. We see this principle invoked in every contest from the smallest local political fight to the greatest national struggle. Within the great parties a President who has done well is conceded the right to renomination. There is no reason why this test should not be applied at this time to President Wilson himself. On the record—as a whole—of things done, on the prospect of things to be done, is there a real reason for the American people at this time to repudiate the President?

There are to the Herald good reasons why they should not do so. Out of the disquietude of recent events the nation has sailed into the calmer seas of the present. But what American can or should forget in so short a time the manifold difficulties which confronted President Wilson during the first two years of the war? What American can or should forget that he was called on almost at every moment to act on matters big with the fate of the nation? What just man can overlook how anxiously he studied the public opinion of the country, that he might put the decision of the government in accord therewith? Above all, who can forget that he acted not in the light of subsequent events but under the direct menace of the event itself?

There has been much criticism of the course of our foreign policy during this troubled period. The Herald believes, on the whole, that it was largely in conformity with the will of the nation as a whole. It is asserted that our prestige has been impaired thereby, and we are shamed as cowards in the face of the world. We see no evidence to that effect. On the contrary we see that for months Germany, finally brought to an agreement in the submarine matter, has loyally adhered to her promises.

We see that Great Britain and other allies are being pressed by the administration for a recognition of American rights in the spirit of a real

neutrality. That the results have not always tallied with expectations may be true. American rights have been violated by the belligerents, but so have the rights of every other important neutral nation. During great wars neutrals always suffer. But never has President Wilson surrendered any of the vital interests of this nation.

Critics of the President's action in the Lusitania affair insist that diplomatic relations should have been broken off at once after the vessel's sinking. Some of the censorious souls of today would have fayed him alive if he had done this thing. Then (some of them for unworthy un-American reasons) they counseled calm, deliberate action, pointing with horror to the possibilities that would follow such a course. Today they pin on the President the yellow badge of cowardice.

No one can say that merely severing relations would have been any more of an adequate settlement and no one can safely affirm that subsequent events would have been more satisfactory than they have been. If, as we are told, the Lusitania case was woefully mismanaged, if the insult to the nation is still as burning as ever, if the national honor is absolutely unsatisfied by the course of events to date, the question is not "What would you have done?" but "What will you do now?" No mere lapse of a year or so can "heal the hurt that honor feels."

No one will insist that President Wilson has not made mistakes. No President ever has had so many opportunities to do the wrong or the right thing. His course toward Mexico has not been productive of the happiest results as yet. But there is no good ground for assuming that any other course would have been happier. Here again the Herald believes that President Wilson's general attitude toward military intervention in Mexico has fairly reflected the sentiment of the nation as a whole. It has been neither bold, brilliant nor audacious. It has perhaps erred on the side of an idealism deeply impregnated with academic theories of government. But it has thwarted the plans of conquest of crazed annexationists and has served to bring into clear relief the disinterested, patient and just attitude of this nation toward the Latin-American peoples and to strengthen our good relations with the whole of Latin America. Should it ever be necessary to employ force in settling the Mexican question President Wilson's course will provide us with a justification which a more precipitate action would not have furnished.

From the standpoint of foreign affairs the question which presents itself to the American people is whether it would not be unwise "to swap horses in the middle of the stream." The President has all the ends of the tangled skein of foreign politics in his hand. He has the assistance of the able Secretary of State. From the standpoint of efficiency no change is needed. From the standpoint of the effect on foreign nations a change probably would be bad. It would encourage the idea that America is a field where foreign intrigue in the field of politics may produce good results and to that extent weaken the present administration's success.

Turning to domestic affairs we are confronted with what the Herald believes to be the administration's great mistake. The Herald's opinion of the method by which the Adamson law was put through Congress—the bad effect of the blow at arbitration

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OF ALLIED BANKS OVER \$160,000.00. Security Savings Bank, Greeley, Iowa. Oneida State Savings Bank, Oneida, Iowa. Delaware Savings Bank, Delaware, Iowa. Dundee Savings Bank, Dundee, Iowa. Security State Bank, Manchester, Iowa. CAPITAL \$100,000.00. Receives deposits—time, demand, savings, and subject to check, sells foreign and domestic exchange; issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Cheques; buys mortgages and well-secured negotiable paper; rents safety deposit boxes at reasonable rates; acts as executor or administrator of estates and in all fiduciary capacities provided by the laws of Iowa. Four per cent interest paid on time and savings deposits. Open Saturday Evenings. R. D. GRAHAM, Auditor. F. B. WILSON, Cashier. W. H. NORRIS, President. E. B. STILES, Counsel.

FALL OPENING SALE OF RUGS. We are placing on exhibit over 150 beautiful, artistic Rugs, direct from the Thos. Develon mills—the largest mills in the world. This exhibit includes the famous ROYAL-KA-SHAN the finest product of American manufacture. Full 6-frame, 3-shot weave, best 3-ply worsted manufactured. SAVALAN ROYAL WILTON—Full 5-frame, all-wool spun Worsted Yarns; TREWAN ROYAL WILTON—Full 5-frame, all best quality 3-ply worsted. VICTOR BODY BRUSSELS—Full 5-frame, extra heavy quality, 3-ply worsted yarns. All these Rugs have the finest quality all-linen backs and the yarns are dyed with the very best dyes by the best known process. These Rugs have a touch of individuality that you get with no other line, and the wonderful soft colorings and blendings make them indeed, just the Rugs you wish. We can furnish these Rugs in all sizes, from 22 1/2x 36-inch up to 15x18 feet. We can also furnish many special sizes, not furnished in any other line. You may have one room or all rooms alike. If you wish, in patterns to match, and we can include Hall Runners, Stair Carpet, etc., in all length and sizes.

BROWN, The Furniture Man SELLS "CEDARINE" FURNITURE POLISH

and of the plain evidence that legislation may be gotten by putting a pistol at the head of the government—has been frequently expressed remains the same and need not be dwelt upon. But one action does not infect a whole program. On the whole the administration has done well in the domestic field. Its general attitude toward business, as President Lovett of the Union Pacific correctly states, has been fair. It has not attempted to harass it, but has proclaimed its desire to assist it on every occasion. And it has passed much legislation in that spirit. As to the wisdom of that legislation time must pass its final verdict. But it is generally agreed that the reserve bank act is sound in principle and with a few changes due to experience, will ultimately prove a valuable part of our national system. The anti-trust law and the trade commission act are two pieces of legislation passed with the idea of affording business added principle and should be workable in practice. The child labor law is the voice not of a party but of the country. In matters of social readjustment the President has proved himself a true progressive.

When Congress was uncertain about and leading members of his party opposed the necessity of military and naval preparedness, Woodrow Wilson appealed to the people and preparedness won. Although traditionally opposed to a large army and a large navy, the President saw the necessities of the case and led the nation to a successful reversion of the historic policy of military weakness.

Soon Mr. Wilson will appoint the members of the tariff commission recently authorized by Congress. The president originally was antagonistic to such a board, but, listening to argument, was converted. Fought on this issue in Congress by reading members of his own party, he forced it through because he believed it right. It is the most important step yet taken to divorce the tariff from politics. The Herald sees no real reason for the belief expressed by campaign orators that Mr. Wilson's election meant commercial disaster. It sees no reason, as Mr. Lovett said, in the interview heretofore referred to, why a national party that has done its best in the right spirit to treat business fairly should receive recognition of the fact from business men. The contrary course must in the end result in making one party extremely radical and the other wildly reactionary; and that means that we shall have administration and legislation on class grounds and not on national grounds when either party gets in power. That is certainly something well worth avoiding.

Too much bitterness, too much personality, has been injected into the campaign. The charge of "yellowness" and "cowardice" against great masses of the American people refutes itself. But many days after Nov. 7 we shall see these and many other things in a more normal light. The campaign is closing. The nation is entering into "the valley of decision." Each member of the great Herald family will vote for the candidate whom he or she believes is best fitted to grasp the wheel of the ship of state. But the Herald believes, as it believes a great majority of its readers believe, that for what he has done, for what he has not done, for what he has induced is party to do Woodrow Wilson has earned four more years of service to the American people. Re-elect him.

LAND BRINGS BIG FIGURES. Henry A. Le Clerc of this city sold his farm of 240 acres located in Prairie township to Wm. Reed of Hopkinton. The deal being closed last week. This farm is known as the McEwen farm, and is one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Le Clerc bought the place nine years ago at \$65 an acre, and when he sold it last week he received the neat sum of \$165 per acre. Mr. Le Clerc comes into possession of one of the most desirable store buildings in Hopkinton, the building being valued at \$16,000, and which he took as part payment for the large farm.

J. F. Graham sold his farm located in Honey Creek township to parties from Illinois, the deal being consummated last week. Mr. Graham's farm consists of 200 acres, and netted him the handsome price of \$150 per acre.

It is very evident that Delaware county farm land is not going to slump in the market.

DUBUQUE TEAM DEFEATS MANCHESTER. A team of husky and speedy foot ball artists from the Dubuque High school met the Manchester High school team on the McIntosh field Saturday afternoon, and defeated the home team to the tune of 41 to 0. The Dubuque team is one of the fastest teams that has visited Manchester in her right and fractured the bone and the bones in her right limb below the knee joint.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Chester A. Bartless and Ada F. Haigh. Floyd E. Aldrich and Mary Fisher. Thos. G. Parkin and Georgia D. Douglas.

CARD OF THANKS. We wish to thank our neighbors and friends for the kindnesses shown us during the sickness and following the death of our beloved wife and mother; also for the beautiful floral offerings. JOHN SPOERL and SONS.