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THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.
 FOR GOVERNOR.



THOMAS J. MEIGHEN,
 of Fillmore.
 Lieutenant Governor—John B. Hompe, Otter Tail.
 Secretary of State—Spurgeon Odell, Lyon.
 Auditor—O. S. Reishus, Yellow Medicine.
 Attorney General—F. J. Steidl, Traverse.
 Treasurer—E. V. Knatvold, Freeborn.
 Clerk of the Supreme Court—H. B. Insdahl, Marshall.
 Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—F. C. Gibbs, Le Sueur.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

The nomination of Thomas J. Meighen as candidate for governor on the people party ticket will be heartily seconded by the old Alliance men and the original populists. Among them no man stands in higher estimation than the quiet, unassuming man who has from the first step in organizing the Alliance up to the present time always done his full share of the work, has never asked for an office, but when drafted into service has never refused. He never made an attempt to attract attention, but it was not long before the members found that he was one of the best posted men in the organization, and his advice was eagerly sought. In the bitter personal struggles that sometimes characterized those early days he never was a party, except as an arbitrator. They all felt that he was so earnest in his political convictions that personal feelings were not allowed to influence him, and therefore they could appeal to him with full confidence that he would give the advice that would be best for the party. For these reasons he is loved and respected above any other man in the party, and therefore, when it was told that he had at last consented to make the race for governor every delegate was gladdened.

Thomas J. Meighen was born in Fillmore county, Minn., forty-seven years ago. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, having moved to Minnesota in 1855. They settled on a farm in Fillmore county, and also started a country store. Thomas succeeded his father in the management of the farm property and the store, and is still in the business.

Meighen was one of the organizers of the Farmers Alliance, and was for many years vice president of the organization. He was originally a republican, but became convinced that the reforms advocated by the Alliance could not be obtained through any of the old parties. He therefore helped organize the people's party, being the first state chairman of that party in Minnesota. In 1896 he was made a member of the national committee. In 1894 he was prevailed upon to become the populist candidate for congress in the first district. In 1896 he was one of the electoral candidates on the fusion ticket. He served as member of the state board of equalization under Lind, and won distinction for his earnest efforts to make the corporations pay their equitable share of taxation. In 1900 he was again drafted into service, as candidate for lieutenant governor, and received as such 120,419 votes.

The people's party of Minnesota can congratulate itself on having at the head of its ticket a man against whose public and private life not one disparaging word can be said; a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment and good moral character; a man of the people, who knows their needs and has a clear eye for the remedies needed. Possessing alike the confidence of Bryan democrats, fusionists and mid-roadsers, he will gather the scattered hosts into a homogeneous, united party that will become a potent factor in state and national politics.

CORDIAL ENDORSEMENTS.

There was nothing small about the republican convention that met in St. Paul last week, when it came to dealing out endorsements. President Roosevelt came in for a liberal dose in the first part of the platform, as follows:

"We cordially endorse the able and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt. We are proud of his manly courage, his purity and his devotion to the interests of the entire country and pledge him our earnest support. His official efforts continue and

advance the prosperity of the people at home, and the glory of the republic abroad. It is, therefore the sense of this convention that President Roosevelt succeed himself as president of the United States."

Now be it remembered that the one measure for which Roosevelt has labored more earnestly than any other, the one he has declared to be the sacred duty of this country to adopt, is the proposed reciprocity with Cuba. He has laid such stress on this, has used his personal influence so persistently for this that an unqualified endorsement of him must mean endorsement of his Cuban policy, if it means anything at all. Be it further remembered that the entire Minnesota delegation has used every means in its power to oppose this policy of the president. In vain have the president and the house leaders labored with them on this point. The endorsement of Roosevelt's "devotion to the interests of the entire country" and the declaration that "his official efforts continue and advance the prosperity of the people" are therefore a direct slap at the entire Minnesota delegation in congress.

The platform makers evidently realized this, and therefore a little farther on they inserted this plank:

"We favor reciprocity with Cuba urged by President Roosevelt, by a plan which shall insure the profitable interchange of commodities, insure to the advantage of both nations, help the Cuban people needing assistance, but the chief benefits of which shall not enrich trusts, monopolies or foreign speculators, or which shall not interrupt our home production."

This plank is a slap at the president's pet measure. No one can deny that if the Cuban raw sugar is admitted at reduced duties while the differential on refined sugar remains, the Havemeyer sugar trust will reap the benefit. Nor does any one deny that it would affect the home production of beet sugar. The Minnesota delegation voted against the bill even after they had aided in getting the differential removed. If they had any reason at all for that vote it was that the measure would "interrupt our home production," and the platform therefore endorses them on that stand. To place that beyond any possibility of misunderstanding the last plank of the platform contains the following unqualified endorsement of the delegation:

"The republican party of Minnesota endorses its representatives from this state in congress, is proud of their ability, courage, independence and experience in shaping legislation, earnest for the interests of our commonwealth, insisting upon the rights of its members and maintaining the interests of the producing classes of the west, bringing added glory and honor to the state they so ably represent."

That is straight enough to be understood by any one. It means that the delegation was right and Roosevelt wrong; that he was trying to injure the producing classes of the west, and that the delegation deserves praise for blocking him in that attempt.

But the republican press of the state has almost without exception endorsed the president and denounced the action of the delegation. It has declared that it is the plain duty of this country to give Cuba better trade relations with our country, and that it would also be to the interests of the west by opening the Cuban markets to our agricultural products. The last resolution is therefore a slap at the republican press of the state as well as at the president. Of course it will swallow the bitter pill and pretend that it likes it, but it will be hard to work up any genuine enthusiasm in its efforts to re-elect the congressional delegation.

THE POPULISTS "FILL THE GAP."

The editor of the Pipestone Star attended the democratic state convention. He returned, but could raise no enthusiasm. He was probably felt like the populists did who went from Minneapolis to attend a ratification meeting at St. Paul two years ago and heard the chairman's address. After reviewing the doings of the state convention, the Pipestone editor concludes as follows:

"But the die is cast and it remains for the democratic party to make the best of it. Roosevelt cannot be elected governor. His running mate, Bob Smith, cannot hope to secure the vote of the Bryan democracy, because he was one of the candidates for presidential elector on the Palmer-Buckner ticket, the state branch of the Hanover society in the campaign of 1896, and a solid ally in the nomination of the state democratic convention last week. The Globe opposed Bryan with all its might in 1900, and its support of the recently nominated state ticket only serves to strengthen the suspicion of the populists that they were being swallowed up by the democrats."

It was the opportunity of the reform forces to nominate a winning ticket this year. The republican party has been put on the defensive, and had the convention paused to consider, the course it was pursuing it might have grasped the opportunity. As it is the reform forces are now divided and only a little short of a miracle can reunite them.



Van had the first shot—"An' the bar kep' right on a diggin'."

organs that fought Bryan in those campaigns. It may be wrong but it will have to be convinced otherwise. The editor was present at the convention, and for the time being everything appeared lovely, but in the face of post-convention developments it would not be consistent to give its unqualified support to the democratic state ticket—Pipestone Leader.

The Leader is mistaken as to Bob Smith having been on the Palmer-Buckner ticket, but the fact nevertheless remains that he is in close touch with and always enjoys the cordial support of the corporation democrats of St. Paul.

IT IS STILL THE OLD PARTY.

Those who figure that the populist ticket in this state is going to cut deeply into the democratic vote are mistaken. The present "peoples party" is made up chiefly of the so-called mid-roadsers who in the past have never fused neither amongst themselves nor with anyone else. The only time they ever lined up with the democrats was after election two years ago when there were a few appointive offices in sight. It is better by far that those who are not with us, anyway, should be openly against us. In this way only can the democrats escape being charged with the sin of others.—Anoka Free Press.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND INACTION.

Congress has adjourned, and it is safe to assume that its record will not be mentioned very prominently by the majority party. It has made an unparalleled record for extravagance. The appropriations amount to about one billion dollars. It is only a few short years since the country was started by the extravagance of the "billion-dollar congress," but that billion was for two years. Now we have reached the billion mark in one session. If the expenses of the government go on doubling every five years, how long will it be before the patience of the people will be exhausted and a change inaugurated?

Of the bills passed, the only ones of national importance that can be pointed to with pride are the Panama canal bill and the irrigation bill. The treaties with foreign powers by which the reciprocity the republicans talk about so much would have been put into operation, have been allowed to sleep in the pigeon holes of the senate. The Cuban reciprocity measure has been killed by the fight between two trusts. The "elastic currency" measure promised by the republicans in their last national platform, has been put aside until after the election, because they dare not act on it now. The anti-trust amendments to the constitution, which the republicans were so anxious to pass just before the last national election, have not been heard of this session. The ship subsidy bill is also postponed till after the sides of November.

NOT AN AID SOCIETY.

When the people's party fused with the democrats the republicans denounced our organization as a "cute" scheme to lead some voters into the democratic ranks. Now that fusion is ended the democrats are howling that we are a republican aid society. The truth of the matter is that the people's party does not now, and never did, care which one of the old parties gets hurt the most by the existence of our party. The people's party was not organized for an aid society. It was organized to advocate certain principles. True, it fused with the democratic party, but that was because in the opinion of the majority of our party Bryan was more of a populist than a democrat. There was no intention to lead the populists into the democratic camp. Some scheming politicians here and there may have had such a notion, but they did not know the feelings of the rank and file of the party. In some of the southern states the populists fused with the republicans on the local and state tickets, not because they believed in the republican party, but because they believed it would be a good thing for the state to break up the rings that are always the result of the uninterrupted rule of one party. But it resulted only in confusion, and that kind of fusion is a thing of the past there.

Outside of two or three states where the democrats have not yet abandoned Bryanism there is no fusion this year, and it will end in those states with this campaign.

The populists of Minnesota will not stop to bother themselves about the question whether Van Sant or Rosing will suffer the most from the populist ticket being in the field. They are not interested in the fate of either of those gentlemen. The people's party is here to advocate an effective remedy for the trust-evil and railroad consolidations. If private ownership of railroads is to continue it matters little

whether the Soo road or the Jim Hill combination happens to own the governor. Those roads having each a party of their own, it is highly important that the people should also have one. The populist organization will fill that want.

The present people's party is made up of men who believe in the principles of the party, irrespective of whether they have in the past been mid-roadsers or fusionists. A glance at the list of delegates and the ticket will convince any one who knows anything of the party in Minnesota that it was a representative gathering of both kinds, with the former fusionists in the majority. Those populists who "lined up with the democrats when there were a few appointive offices in sight" have now as a rule joined the democrats openly. The mid-roadsers were not present in very large numbers, because most of them preferred to wait and see what the organization would do before they would take an active part. The action of the convention therefore depended on former fusionists, and the fact that the action was taken unanimously proved that they all recognized that the democratic party is drifting away from the platform and leaders that made fusion possible, and that the preservation of the Peoples organization was necessary.

A VOICE FROM DULUTH.

The Duluth Tribune, the same paper that two months ago accused the editor of the TRIBUNE of corrupt motives in advocating independent action of the people's party, has experienced a change of heart, and in a four column article advocates that silver republicans and populists refer to the republican party and help reform it. After all its effort, the Tribune did not succeed in making its position tenable. No, Bro. Mitchell, the best way to influence the right kind of legislation is by the reformers standing out boldly and openly and threatening the rule of the politicians of the old party. Reforming the Republican party is an idle dream. The corrupting influences of the nation wield so strong an influence there, that should some individual have the temerity to raise a voice he is promptly sat down upon and asked to occupy a back seat. If his manhood rebels other means are found of quietly disposing of him. But we have found as a rule that those who leave a reform organization to go back to the old parties generally do so from some other motive than principle, and become the most abject and pitiable applicants before the powers that be. The people's party offers a congenial political home to the independent voter of Minnesota, where he can make his influence felt for the good of the state, and where he is assured of a full and fair hearing. The city of Duluth is a fruitful field for the people's party. While the organization is deranged there at present there are hundreds upon hundreds of voters of the rank and file that are looking for the rehabilitation of their party and it will come before very long. MARK THE PREDICTION!

People's Party State Committee.

- Anoka, A. H. Patchen, Cedar.
- Aitkin, Chas. E. Taylor, Waldbeck.
- Becker, E. P. Siskin, Audubon.
- Benton, Iver A. Krohn, Shelburne.
- Beltrami, H. B. Orout, Sauk Rapids.
- Big Stone, Ray Farrington, Ortonville.
- Blue Earth, Ralph Healy, Beaufort.
- Brown, W. R. Hodges, Sleepy Eye.
- Canton, Wm. J. Kell, Cloquet.
- Cass, G. E. Heywood, Wadena.
- Cass, G. E. Heywood, Wadena.
- Chippewa, C. J. Arntzen, Delgado.
- Chisago, E. A. Cedergren, Lindstrom.
- Clay, P. Aug. Eldred, Moorhead.
- Clear Lake, U. C. Titus, Grand Marais.
- Cottonwood, James Dolan, Windom.
- Crow Wing, J. M. Hayes, Brainerd.
- Dakota, F. X. Beaudet, Mendota.
- Dodge, M. P. Dresbach, Dodge Center.
- Douglas, O. W. Hennings, Alexandria.
- Fairbault, Seth Bottomley, Winnebago City.
- Fillmore, W. A. Heston, Faxon.
- Freeborn, H. C. Nelson, Haywood.
- Goodhue, Ole Twestrom, Holden.
- Grant, Herman Hillmond.
- Hennepin, T. Chapman, Minneapolis.
- Frank Brown, J., Minneapolis.
- L. D. Warner, Minneapolis.
- Houston, Henry Olson, Mound Prairie.
- Hubbard, Ferdinand Mueller, Park Rapids.
- Isanti, G. Wahlund, Spring Lake.
- Itasca, Thomas McHugh, Grand Rapids.
- Jackson, E. J. Mellicke, Windom.
- Kanabec, E. P. Johnson, Grass Lake.
- Kandiyohi, E. E. Sperry, Willmar.
- Kittson, P. M. Hendricks, Roblin.
- Lac qui Parle, F. H. Houck, Lac qui Parle.
- Lake, Nels Westlund, Two Harbors.
- Lyon, J. B. Johnson, Tyler.
- Lyon, E. S. Reishus, Cottonwood.
- Le Sueur, A. W. Ridge, Waterville.
- Le Sueur, A. W. Ridge, Waterville.
- McLeod, A. C. Welch, Glenwood.
- Marshall, John Meldahl, Roblin.
- Martin, Erik Olson, Sherburne.
- Meeker, Andrew Evenson, Strout.
- Millie Lacs, G. P. Shurts, Milaca.
- Morrison, E. W. Collins, Little Falls.
- Mower, James E. Murphy, Austin.
- Murray, A. A. Root, Kelly.
- Nicolet, N. N. Ostrom, New Sweden.
- Nobles, L. C. Long, Magnolia.
- Norman, Nels T. Moen, Ada.
- Olmsted, O. H. Kingsley, Little Valley.
- Otter Tail, Erik Frankberg, Fergus Falls.
- Pine, John A. Nordstrom, Pine City.
- Pipestone, J. C. Marshall, Pipestone.
- Polk, Chas. Westberg, Crookston.
- Pope, D. W. Brainerd, Glenwood.
- Ramsey, A. Paradis, Wm. Stafford and F. R. Hays, St. Paul.
- Redwood, James Arnold, Seafort.
- Red Lake, S. A. Swanson, Red Lake Falls.
- Renville, H. V. Poore, Bird Island.
- Rice, P. O. Larson, Berg.
- Rock, Kittie Olson, Luverne.
- Rooseau, Iver Torin, Roseau.
- St. Louis, Samuel Nixon, H. Bartlett and W. B. Moer, Duluth.
- Scott, E. F. Kennedy, Hamilton.
- Sherburne, Wm. Shenton, Big Lake.
- Stearns, J. Aug. Swanson, Winthrop.
- Stearns, J. Mayhew, St. Cloud.
- Steele, O. L. Knapp, Clinton Falls.
- Stevens, R. J. Hall, Morris.
- Swift, F. P. Olney, Benson.
- Todd, J. H. Strong, Eagle Bend.
- Traverse, G. G. Allanson, Thiefhain.
- Wabasha, James Monroe, Thiefhain.
- Wadena, Joseph Askew, Menasha.
- Wadena, Patrick Kenakan, Wadena.
- Washington, S. W. Powell, Stillwater.
- Watson, P. H. Grogan, Grogan.
- Wilda, H. S. Shirley, Breckenridge.
- Wilton, N. M. Cross, Troy.
- Wright, John Nygren, Okeoka.
- Yellow Medicine, O. S. Reishus, Granite Falls.

A Little Doubting, But Endorses Ticket.

The populist party state convention last week decided to go it alone this year, the sentiment against fusion with the democrats being practically unanimous, and a complete state ticket was nominated, which is composed of men who at least are the equals in ability and fitness of those on the opposing tickets, and who possess the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens.

A Means of Escape.

The Anoka Union, a reliable republican paper, as usual talks out in meeting. It says: "The Union is free to confess that it is sorry that such a man as Van Sant should be chosen to lead the republican hosts to victory. He is the poorest stick that ever graced the governor's chair." And this: "The stay-at-homes will be plentiful at the coming election. Many voters can't stomach either ticket." Fortunately, Brother Pease, they do not have to. They can vote for Thos. J. Meighen for governor and for the rest of the people's party ticket and feel all right.—Freeborn County Standard.

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state, and each will add much personal strength to the ticket. The ticket is altogether one that must command the respect of the people, and it will receive the support of all those who are tenacious of party organization and name, and of those who, with good reason, have little faith in the record of promises of the two older political parties.—Albert Lea Standard.

"Do Right," the Watchword.

Our party has performed a grand mission in the past, but its work is just begun. The determined appearance of the body of men, who composed this convention told plainer than words, that "Do right was the watchword of the hour." Who is there to say they did anything but their plain duty? Our principles will live and soon be more generally recognized. This determined stand by the convention is a credit to the party it represents.

This county substantially recognized on the state ticket, O. S. Reishus having received the nomination for auditor. Mr. Reishus, should he be elected, would fill the position with credit to himself and the party. A man, who has been in public office and faithfully guarded the interests of his constituents upon all occasions is just the kind of man we need in the auditor's chair.

Authorizes a Gross Earnings Tax in Lieu of Franchise and Personal Property Tax.

Authorizes a tax on incomes of over \$1,000 per annum not derived from credits. Where registry tax is provided, it will take the place of other tax on income from credits.

Exempting \$300 of Personal Property from Taxation; the exemption to be allowed only one member of a family.

Fine Character and Good Ability.

Thos. J. Meighen, the nominee for governor, is one of the original people's party men of the state. He is a man of fine character and good ability, and will hold the party in line as well as any man who could have been named under the same circumstances.—Benson Monitor.

Peoples Party Picnic and Conference.

There will be a basket picnic and Peoples party conference at the grove of Lars Christenson, near the village of Benson, on Sunday, the 20th day of July. All the old time members of the Peoples party of Swift county as well as all others who believe in the principles of that party, are cordially invited to attend with their families. Good speaking and music will be provided.

County Option on the Liquor Question.



Judge N. T. Moen, of Ada.

In a state like Minnesota, with villages and cities distributed at almost regularly intervening distances in every county, our present "license system" under which the liquor traffic is operated is clearly one that should be studied and understood. License is a right granted by competent authority "to do an act which, without such authority, would be illegal."

Under our state law, license to sell intoxicating liquors must be granted by the county board of commissioners or by the authority of incorporated or by counties of incorporated towns. We know it to be a fact that such license is very seldom granted by the board of county commissioners because it is desirable to have the saloons located in the villages, and as nearly all villages of any importance are incorporated, license must be granted, if at all, by the constituted authorities of such villages. Any village containing a resident population of 175, may incorporate, submit the license question to its legal voters (not to all its residents) and if carried by a majority vote, the council as the agent of the people of that municipality grants license for a fixed fee.

The primary purpose of licensing was to regulate the trade. But that is no longer the plea. He is blind who does not see that any community is better protected without this "regulation system." Anyone must understand that the more "regulation" license money a vendor pays, the more he must sell in order to make a living and a profit and the more he sells the less protection to society. No, the "license system" as practiced with us is purely a taxation system. Go into any locality where a license campaign is on and the arguments are, increase of revenue for public improvements; reduction of taxes. Let us look at it as a taxation system. All expenses for public improvements, and all legitimate taxes levied should be paid by the residents of the municipality wherein such improvements are made such taxes levied. But it is not thus under our present license system. Take a village of 200, patronized by people from four fairly well populated and adjoining townships. We will say that 50 of the 200 are legal voters, 26 of these argue and vote in favor of public improvements and reduction of taxes. No one will contend that the money from which license is

All the gold democrats of St. Paul have fallen into line for Rosing and victory—Martin Co. Sentinel.

And the Bryan democrats are falling into line for Meighen and principle.

Questions People Must Soon Vote On.

Attorney General Douglas has made the following synopsis of the constitutional amendments to be submitted at the next election:

To prohibit the legislature from surrendering or contracting away the power of taxation.

To provide that when direct taxation for state purposes is no longer necessary, taxation for local purposes may be equalized for each county, as distinguished from state uniformity.

To authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements pursuant to special laws.

To authorize the legislature to levy a tax on franchisees in addition to other property of the person or corporation owning the franchise.

Authorizing a gross earnings tax in lieu of franchise and personal property tax.

Authorizes registry tax on mortgages, in lieu of other taxes.

Authorizes a tax on incomes of over \$1,000 per annum not derived from credits. Where registry tax is provided, it will take the place of other tax on income from credits.

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