

"UNCLE JOE" AND THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT CONGRESS.



CONCERNING "UNCLE JOE"

Last week one of the ablest and best liked Republican members of congress, J. Adam Bede, of the Eighth Minnesota district, was defeated for re-election by members of his own party because he declared himself unflinchingly in favor of the re-election of Joe Cannon. This seems to be a fair indication of Republican sentiment concerning the case of the lower house of congress. Collier's Weekly, which so far as it has any policy, is certainly friendly to the Republican party, denounces Cannon unreservedly, and last week printed a communication in which it was said that if Taft and Sherman were elected the long arm of the speaker would reach from the house end of the capitol to the senate and make the puppet Sherman do the bidding of the autocrat in the speaker's chair.

"WHERE DID YOU GET IT"

"Uncle Joe" Invites Demand That He Show Where He Got His Wealth.

Speaker Cannon intimated that Mr. Bryan had become a millionaire. The speaker was speaking in his home town, Danville, Ill.

The following day Mr. Bryan, speaking also in Mr. Cannon's home district, opened his ledger to the gaze of the American people and showed that he is worth approximately \$150,000.

Having thus accepted Speaker Cannon's challenge to "fess up," Mr. Bryan demanded in return that Speaker Cannon "snitch on himself," that is, that Mr. Cannon also "fess up," and relate just how he got his wealth.

It is a perfectly proper thing, too; for some people have been worried that Mr. Bryan has succeeded by his great industry in upbuilding a competency for his old age.

Salary, Lectures and Books. "It was from what I saved from my congressional salary, and gained from lectures and books and the profits of 'The Commoner' that I got what money and property I have," Mr. Bryan answered, in substance.

A CONVINCING CERTIFICATE

That Every Voter Should Read Who Believes That Bank Deposits Should Be Guaranteed Against Loss.

The Democratic platform favors secured bank deposits. The Republican platform is silent on the subject and its leaders, Mr. Taft notably, oppose it.

The following certificate published in 'The Commoner' is distinctly interesting at the present time:

"Guthrie, Okla., June 27, 1908.—The depositors' guaranty law was passed Dec. 17, 1907, and was made operative Feb. 14, 1908.

"Bank reports show that the effect of the law began weeks before the law was in actual operation.

"There are now 551 banks under the law in this state, including 54 national banks. There are 256 unsecured banks (all national) in the state.

"The dates of statement calls were as follows: 'For national banks, Dec. 3, 1907; Feb. 4, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"For state banks Dec. 11 1907; Feb. 20, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"From Dec. 3, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, the secured national banks decreased about an even, half-million. The secured national banks for the same period gained in deposits about \$200,000.

"State banks (all secured) for the period from Dec. 11, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, show an increase in deposits of \$716,749.47.

"For the period ending May 14, secured national banks show an increase in deposits of \$615,413.61.

"State banks (all secured) for the period ending May 14, show an increase in deposits of \$2,355,602.14.

"For the period ending May 14 the unsecured banks (all national) lost in deposits \$900,807.86.

"Deposits of state funds show a decrease in both classes of banks as follows: In secured banks \$1,233,530.50 In unsecured banks 669,919.78

"Total increase in deposits in all secured banks \$2,427,765.22

"Total decrease of deposits in all unsecured banks, December to May, per reports, \$1,569,727.64.

"Total decrease of deposits of state funds in both classes of banks last period \$691,453.28.

"It is apparent that there are \$3,828,410.62 more individual deposits in banks in Oklahoma than before the depositors' guaranty law was passed and the secured banks have been beneficiaries.

"The above is correct. "ROY O. DAKES, "Secretary State Banking Board. "GEORGE W. BELLAMY, "Chairman State Banking Board.

EXTRAVAGANCE GALORE

A Change Needed in Order to Get Down to an Economical Administration.

The federal administration last year spent \$34,000,000 more than it spent in the 1908 war. At the recent bankers' convention Lawrence S. Gillette, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, discussing the administration, said:

"As in our private life so in our national finances, the year 1907 seems to have been one of exceeding cost and expenditure. The government statement at the end of the fiscal year, Jan. 30, 1908, shows a deficit of \$59,456,361 and the increased deficit in July and August amounting to \$28,728,000 brings the total deficit for the preceding fourteen months up to \$88,434,361, with reduced revenues of \$65,000,000. The year preceding we had a surplus of \$87,000,000.

"The government disbursement was \$629,552,124, being in excess of the revenues in any year except 1906 and 1907 and \$24,000,000 more than was spent in the year when we conducted the war against Spain and paid the expense of landing armies in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

The letters from Standard Oil magazines prove that the people do not rule. The rule is the money power, the party that gives them tariff bounty and has let them defy the law—the party which controls the federal government.

MR. SHAW ON SOUP HOUSES.

Points Out Workless Laborers and Engineless Cars—Former Secretary Talks.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, in Michigan last spring, made interesting comment on panics as follows:

"Over 300,000 freight cars standing empty on the tracks; 8,000 locomotives out of commission; one-quarter of the population of several large cities idle, and, for the first time in a Republican administration, free soup houses."

Hide Must Go With the Hair.

Secretary Shaw's case, the "hide must go with the hair; that is, his comment on economic conditions must be taken "en semble," as the theatrical critics say. His soundness on bank guarantee must accompany equally sound opinion on other mooted questions. Now that Mr. Taft, against whom Mr. Shaw labored, has been nominated, Mr. Shaw might obtain leave to "extend his remarks in the record," and embellish his terse statement relative to soup houses.

He will easily overcome Democratic objection, and perhaps can get unanimous consent, under the rules.

FEDERAL USURPATION—SHAW.

Republican Financier-Cabinet Member Denounces Deal With Steel Trust Last October.

When the Trust Company of America, New York, was in trouble last October, a representative of the steel trust went to Washington and obtained consent of the administration for the trust to take over its chief competitor, the Tennessee Iron and Coal company, as the price of adding the Trust Company of America. It was a combination in restraint of trade, a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Peculiar Proceeding.

Mr. Shaw thought this a peculiar proceeding, as shown by his speech before the National Electric Light association, May 23, 1908, when he said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that this is the only first-class country in the world where permission could have been obtained from the executive department of the government. Anywhere else such a request would have been answered, 'Go consult your lawyer.'"

TWO "PRACTICAL MEN"

The Whiteness of the Pot and the Blackness of the Kettles.

From Theodore Roosevelt's letter of Oct. 4, 1904, to Edward H. Harriman.

Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble or if you think there is anything special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give you aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign.

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential statement to Sidney Webster.

About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and that if I could help them in raising the necessary funds as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed to do so, then, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee, we talked over what could be done for Depey, and he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

With full belief that he, the president, would keep his agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called upon an intimate friend of Senator Depey, told him that it was necessary to order to carry New York state that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the president. I do not know who the subscribers were, other than the friend of Depey, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

DAWES FOR GUARANTEE

Comptroller of Currency Under McKinley Favored Insurance of Bank Deposits.

Charles G. Dawes was comptroller of the currency under Mr. McKinley. Since 1902 he has been president of the Central Trust company at Chicago. Writing in The Public, Louis F. Post calls attention to the fact that several years ago Mr. Dawes wrote a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States." The following is taken from Mr. Post's article:

"In describing in that book the 'present need of our nation in advancing the west,' Mr. Dawes distinctly argues for the insurance idea that Bryan advocated in congress and upon which his campaign is now advancing in the west. Referring to a proposed law, advocated by Bryan in congress, which would have levied a tax upon national banks for the purpose of creating a fund for the insurance of deposits, Mr. Dawes wrote:

"A fund of the necessary amount would soon be created by a comparatively small tax upon each national bank."

"It must certainly be admitted that the establishment of such a fund would have a tendency to prevent the mad rushes of small and large depositors during times of panic for money which they hoard away in safety deposit boxes or other hiding places."

"If the effect of such a law would be to render bank deposits more stable under all conditions, as in our judgment would be the case, no law could be of more value and importance to the debtor, or to the creditor, or to the community at large."

"Besides the great advantages of the law, as related to the general prosperity of the country, it is meritorious as preventing the keen suffering in those localities where bank failures occur, and where the hard earned savings of the community, under our present laws, are often swept away by such a law, losses are distributed as by insurance, the beneficial effects of which need no argument. To the measure so beneficial to the poor man as the guaranty of bank deposits, we trust the efforts of congress will be directed."

Against Laboring Men.

While William H. Taft is traveling about Ohio and elsewhere making frantic appeals for the support of laboring men, his running mate on the Republican ticket, James S. Sherman, is giving his endorsement to the statement that "labor unions are composed largely of anarchists, socialists and demagogues." Mr. Sherman heard the organized wage worker of the country thus denounced by a trust magnate who presided at a meeting where he spoke, and gave approval of the sentiment expressed. When Mr. Sherman appeared recently at Akron, Ohio, the meeting which he addressed was presided over by O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company. Mr. Barber introduced Mr. Sherman to the audience. In doing so he made use of the following language, as stenographically reported:

"One of the main reasons for the success of the Diamond Match Company is that its directors HAVE NEVER TOLERATED UNION LABOR IN ITS SHOP. THEY HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OPEN. We have had no one to dictate to us what wages we shall pay, what men we shall hire, and what hours our employees shall work. LABOR UNIONS TODAY ARE COMPOSED LARGELY OF ANARCHISTS, SOCIALISTS AND DEMAGOGUES."

But for the blessed Dingley tariff American newspapers could buy news print paper in Canada for \$1.75. On this side they are paying all the way from \$2.25 to \$2.60. Canadian paper is as good as the domestic product and the labor employed in making it is as well paid as that on this side the border.—Johnstown Democrat.

A Word from Mr. Bryan.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

Lincoln Neb Oct 26-1908

Fellow Citizens;

The campaign is drawing to a close; the issues have been set forth in the platforms; the arguments of the candidates have been presented; and the verdict is about to be rendered. Every state in the Union shows Democratic gains, and there is no doubt of a Democratic victory if all who favor our policies vote and have their votes counted.

I write to urge you to see to it that every Democratic vote, in your precinct, is polled early and counted. We desire a popular majority as well as a majority in the electoral college, and your vote is needed to offset a Republican vote some where, else, even if not needed in your locality. Work! Vote! And then you can rejoice the more heartily in the victory.

Yours truly

W. J. Bryan

A University in Politics.

Josephus Daniels, chairman of the Democratic publicity bureau, commented as follows on the appearance of Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago as a stump speaker attacking the guaranty of bank deposits:

"It is not surprising," said he, "to see a professor of the University of Chicago, on the stump opposing a measure so beneficial to the poor man as the guaranty of bank deposits. John D. Rockefeller and the other Standard Oil manufacturers can not be expected to favor Mr. Bryan's plans."

"Doubtless Mr. Rockefeller has communicated to the university which his money supports and has indicated that he would be gratified to have the university do effective work for the candidate he favors in this campaign."

Henry Clews, the Wall street publicity agent, has taken the stump for Taft. This typical representative of Wall street declares that Bryan is unsafe and that Judge Taft will make an ideal president. A few days ago he addressed a big crowd of eastern bankers and, of course, opposed the guaranty of bank deposits. Mr. Clews declared that the guaranty bank plan is "socialistic in its tendency and a far cry from true democratic principles, which oppose excessive centralization of power."

Taft and his supporters are insisting that if Bryan should be elected a hostile senate would defeat Democratic aims. This is an admission that they are false in their claim that the people rule, as Bryan says they should. Paste that in your hat.—Johnstown Democrat.

New York Evening Post.—It has been shown that the Democratic committee got not a cent and that Mr. Roosevelt gave currency to a false charge. He admitted that Harriman raised \$210,000 for the Republican campaign fund in 1904. Then they were both "practical men" and were working together.

They are "all" for Taft. Who? Every trust magnate in America. The ex-knave's his owner and the ass his master's crib.

REPUBLICANS INCENSED

Longworth's Speech at Rock Island, Ill., Arouses Wrath.

No utterance of the campaign has attracted more attention than the prediction of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the president's son-in-law, who, in a speech at Rock Island, Ill., declared that after eight years of Taft it would be Roosevelt in the White House again. This utterance has caused Republican campaign managers no little annoyance. The Republican view of the incident is well set forth by the Chicago Inter Ocean, one of the leading Republican papers in the entire west. The Inter Ocean said:

"The Hon. Nicholas Longworth proposed to 10,000 American citizens in Rock Island on Friday that Mr. Taft should be made president of the United States for the next eight years and Mr. Roosevelt for the eight years following Mr. Taft's second term."

"As Mr. Longworth is President Roosevelt's son-in-law, his words are accepted usually as semi-official for the White House. This is the unfortunate feature of his utterance in the present instance.

"The American people are not looking for a lord protector. Even the most ardent admirers of Mr. Roosevelt would not care to make him another Diaz."

"With some eight years of the presidency behind him next March and with eight years of Mr. Taft before him, Mr. Roosevelt, according to his son-in-law's ideas, would be able to celebrate on March 4, 1925, nearly a quarter of a century of personal rule over this republic.

"Such a program is not one to be announced just now, incredible and impossible as it seems. Especially it is not one to be announced from the bosom of Mr. Roosevelt's family, good politics and good taste are both against such utterances.

"Aside from Mr. Longworth's plain assumption that Mr. Taft's two terms

The Republican national committee denies it has received this year a dollar from the Standard Oil company or any subsidiary corporations. Having said who is NOT putting up the money, now let them tell us who IS putting it up, under what. Will they do it?



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