

## TAFT TRAIN MEETS A SLIGHT MISHAP

FRONT TRUCKS OF CANDIDATE'S  
COACH LEAVE TRACKS AT  
STERLING, O.

## BRYAN CAMPAIGNS IN HIS OWN STATE

Talks Throughout Nebraska on Various  
Issues of the Day—Debs Is Ill  
—Kern Leaves Indianapolis for In-  
vasion of East.

Sterling, O., Oct. 14.—The first casualty to the Taft special in all its travels occurred Tuesday as the train pulled into a siding at this place. The front truck of Judge Taft's car and the rear truck of a Pullman just ahead of it left the track. The train was coming to a stop and the car of the candidate did not move a length after the accident. One of the journals of the truck was cracked, but was pronounced to be safe. The delay on account of the derailment was just 30 minutes, but this added to the time which had been previously lost put the special an hour behind in leaving Sterling. The cause of the accident was ascribed to the spreading rail of the siding on which the special was moving in its transfer from the Erie to the Baltimore & Ohio road. Mr. Taft made his speech to the people of Sterling while the railroad men were putting his car on the track.

Taft Talks in Cleveland.  
Cleveland, O., Oct. 14.—William Howard Taft, Republican nominee for the presidency, was in Cleveland Tuesday. He made an address Tuesday afternoon in a tent. Judge Taft left Akron, O., Tuesday morning and after a number of stops in northern Ohio arrived at Lorain, O., in the early afternoon. Congressman Burton and County Chairman Baker joined the Taft party at Lorain, O., and came to Cleveland on the train.

Bryan in Home State.  
Tekamah, Neb., Oct. 14.—In a series of speeches made on the first day of his campaign in Nebraska which will end Thursday night, William J. Bryan appealed directly for the farming and laboring vote on the ground that he is the logical candidate of the farmer and wage earner. He opened this time with his first speech at Blair and has continued it throughout the day. The candidate also appealed for votes for the state ticket.

In his remarks at Blair, Mr. Bryan said he wished to answer one argument made in the west by Mr. Taft and Republican speakers to the farmers. "They tell the farmers," he said, "that because they have had good crops and good prices they ought to vote the Republican ticket. If you will remember back eight years ago they were talking to the laboring man about the full dinner pail and every where you went you saw pictures of the full dinner pail and they told the laboring man that just as long as they had enough to eat, they ought not to think." He declared the argument was not being used now because the bottom had dropped out of the pail and it was empty.

Kern Off For the East.  
Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for vice president, left Tuesday for New York to make his last speaking tour of the campaign outside of Indiana. He speaks Wednesday afternoon at Elizabeth, N. J. He will close at Syracuse, N. Y., October 20.

Eugene Debs Is Ill.  
Newark, N. J., Oct. 14.—Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, who was taken ill while making a campaign tour of the United States, was so ill Tuesday that he could not meet a delegation of Socialists who called to express sympathy. His physician says he is suffering from a severe cold.

## ASKS DISMISSAL OF AN APPEAL.

Case of Herman Billick, Convicted Chicagoan, Is Up.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Assistant State's Attorney Barbour of Chicago Tuesday filed a motion in the supreme court of the United States for the dismissal of the appeal of Herman Billick of Chicago from the decision of the United States circuit court for the Northern district of Illinois, refusing to discharge him from custody on the grounds that he had not been permitted to make response in the trial court to a question as to why sentence should not be pronounced against him. Billick is under sentence to be hanged on the charge of murdering a number of persons, and the execution has been several times postponed because of legal proceedings in the case.

Surfragee Stirr Commons.  
London, Oct. 14.—In spite of all the precautions taken by the police a militant surfragee succeeded in invading the house of commons Tuesday afternoon. The woman suddenly appeared at the bar of the house, waving her arms and shouting to the members that it was time to "talk about women." She was immediately seized and carried away.

Strict Censorship Established.  
San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The Japanese government has established a strict censorship over all communications between Koreans in this country and friends or relatives in their native land, according to Rev. R. S. Ryang, a Korean minister of the Methodist faith.

## PROTECTION FOR LONDON. ERS.

A sewing machine made in Bridgeport, Connecticut, costs 35 to 40 dollars there. The same company sells them in London for 20 dollars. How important it is that there should be a tariff to protect the business of the manufacturers of sewing machines.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The case of Private Klein, charged with killing Earl Nelson, was called at Kankakee, Ill., and was continued. The second annual reunion of the United States Medal of Honor Legion will be held at the Hotel Astor in New York.

Lord Fitzmaurice, parliamentary secretary of the British foreign office, has been given a seat in the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The Paris apartment of Hart O. Berg, French manager of Wright brothers, aeroplaneists, was robbed while Mr. Berg and his wife were at the airport trials at Le Mans. Rudolph Bredemeyer, charged with malicious mischief in wrecking the Loper restaurant in Springfield, Ill., the night of August 15, when race riots were in progress, was acquitted by a jury.

Ferdal Gottschalk, for 17 years a member of the St. Louis council and for 50 years in the service of Missouri, died in St. Louis of a broken heart, following the death of his wife. The couple had been wed 69 years. According to the Paris Figaro the bishops of France have received a circular from Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, absolutely forbidding them, in the future, to attend the lectures of the state faculties.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the national house of representatives has sold 700 acres of farm land near Pender, Neb., for \$49,000. It is said that he still owns 2,000 acres in the corn belt in the eastern part of the same state.

## EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN WEST.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Reports Disturbance, But No Damage.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 14.—A rather severe earthquake shock was recorded by the instruments at the University of Utah here. No damage has been reported.

The first shock occurred at 10:22 p. m., and was violent for about 20 minutes. A secondary shock occurred an hour and a half later. From the fact that there were a few preliminary waves, the shock is believed to have been close at hand.

## Cpl. Tucker Arrested.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 14.—Cok W. F. Tucker of the United States army was arrested here on a Wabash train Tuesday, charged with deserting his wife, a daughter of the late Gen. John A. Logan. The arrest was made by Sergt. Walter O'Brien of the Chicago police department.

## Ban on Lectures.

Paris, Oct. 14.—According to the Figaro the bishops of France have received a circular from Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, absolutely forbidding them, in the future, to attend the lectures of the state faculties.

Volcanic Ashes Fall.  
Basse-Terre, Island of Guadeloupe, Oct. 14.—A rain of ashes from volcanoes on Martinique or St. Vincent Islands is falling over Guadeloupe. Mount Soufriere, the largest volcano on St. Vincent, is calm, and the ashes must come from some other crater.

## THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, Oct. 13.  
FLOUR—Market firm. Spring wheat, special brands, \$1.10; Minnesota, hard patent, \$1.09; straight, export bags, \$1.08; clear, export bags, \$1.07; low grades, \$1.06; winter wheat, patent, \$1.05; straight, \$1.04; low grades, \$1.03; clear, \$1.02; rye flour, \$1.01; white, \$1.00; dark, \$0.99.  
WHEAT—Easy. December, \$1.00; May, \$1.01.  
CORN—Dull. December, \$0.94; May, \$0.95.  
OATS—Narrow. December, \$0.49; May, \$0.50.  
BUTTER—Creamery, extra, 27c; price to retail dealers 28c; prints, 29c; extra, 2c; firsts, 2c; seconds, 18c; ladies, No. 1, 18c; packing stock, 18c.  
EGGS—Cases returned, 14c; cases included, 15c; ordinary firsts, 23c; firsts, 2c; prime firsts, 24c; extra, 25c.  
TOTALS—Choice to fancy, \$0.98; fair to good, \$0.95.  
LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, per lb. 17c; chickens, fowls, 11c; springs, 11c; roosters, 7c; geese, \$0.07; ducks, 11c.

New York, Oct. 13.

FLLOUR—Quiet but steady.  
WHEAT—Unexpectedly firm cables with lighter northwest receipts and dry weather west, gave wheat a strong opening. The market later weakened under realizing. December, \$1.10; 13-15; May, \$1.04; 16-18.  
RICE—Dull. No. 2 western, 84c; f. o. b. New York.

## Live Stock.

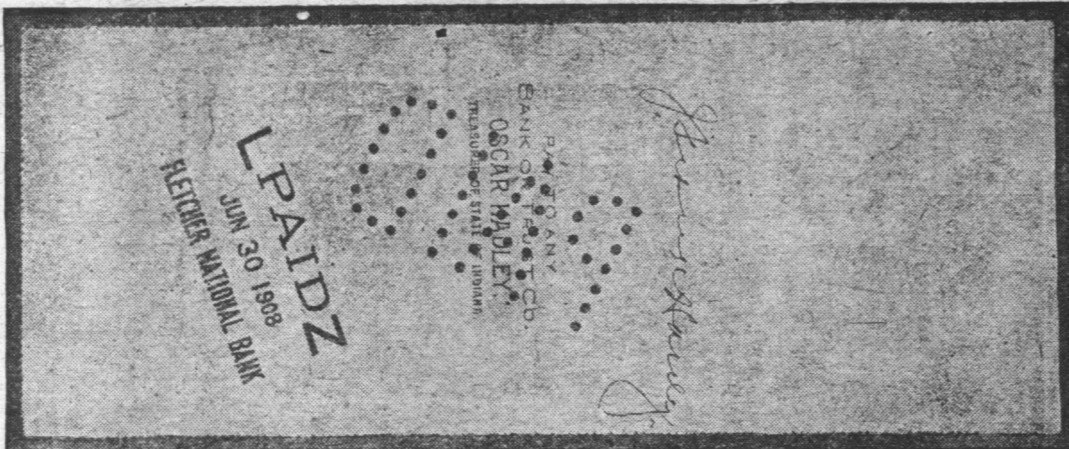
Chicago, Oct. 13.  
CATTLE—Good to choice steers, \$4.00; medium to fair steers, \$3.50; inferior to plain steers, \$3.00; range steers, \$2.50; native yearlings, \$3.50; 7-9; plain to fancy cows, \$3.50; plain to fancy heifers, \$4.00; common to good cows, \$2.50; good cutting and beef cows, \$3.00; canners, \$1.50; bulls, good to choice, \$2.50; bologna hams, \$2.50; calves, \$3.00.  
HOGS—Prime heavy butchers, \$3.50; 2-3; choice light-weight butchers, \$3.50; 2-3; mixed packing, fair quality, \$3.00; 2-3; heavy mixed, \$2.50; rough, heavy mixed and coarse stage, \$2.50; pigs, \$2.50.  
SHEEP—Market strong. Native steers, \$4.00; 2-3; western steers, \$3.50; 2-3; Texas steers, \$3.00; 2-3; range cows and heifers, \$2.50; 2-3; canners, \$2.00; 2-3; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; 2-3; calves, \$2.50; 2-3; bulk bulls and stags, \$2.50.  
HOGS—Market strong. Heavy, \$3.50; 2-3; light, \$3.00; 2-3; pigs, \$2.50; 2-3; bulk of sales, \$3.50.  
SHEEP—Market strong. Yearlings, \$4.00; 2-3; ewes, \$3.50; 2-3; lambs, \$2.50; 2-3.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 13.

CATTLE—Market strong. Native steers, \$4.00; 2-3; western steers, \$3.50; 2-3; Texas steers, \$3.00; 2-3; range cows and heifers, \$2.50; 2-3; canners, \$2.00; 2-3; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; 2-3; calves, \$2.50; 2-3; bulk bulls and stags, \$2.50.  
HOGS—Market strong. Heavy, \$3.50; 2-3; light, \$3.00; 2-3; pigs, \$2.50; 2-3; bulk of sales, \$3.50.  
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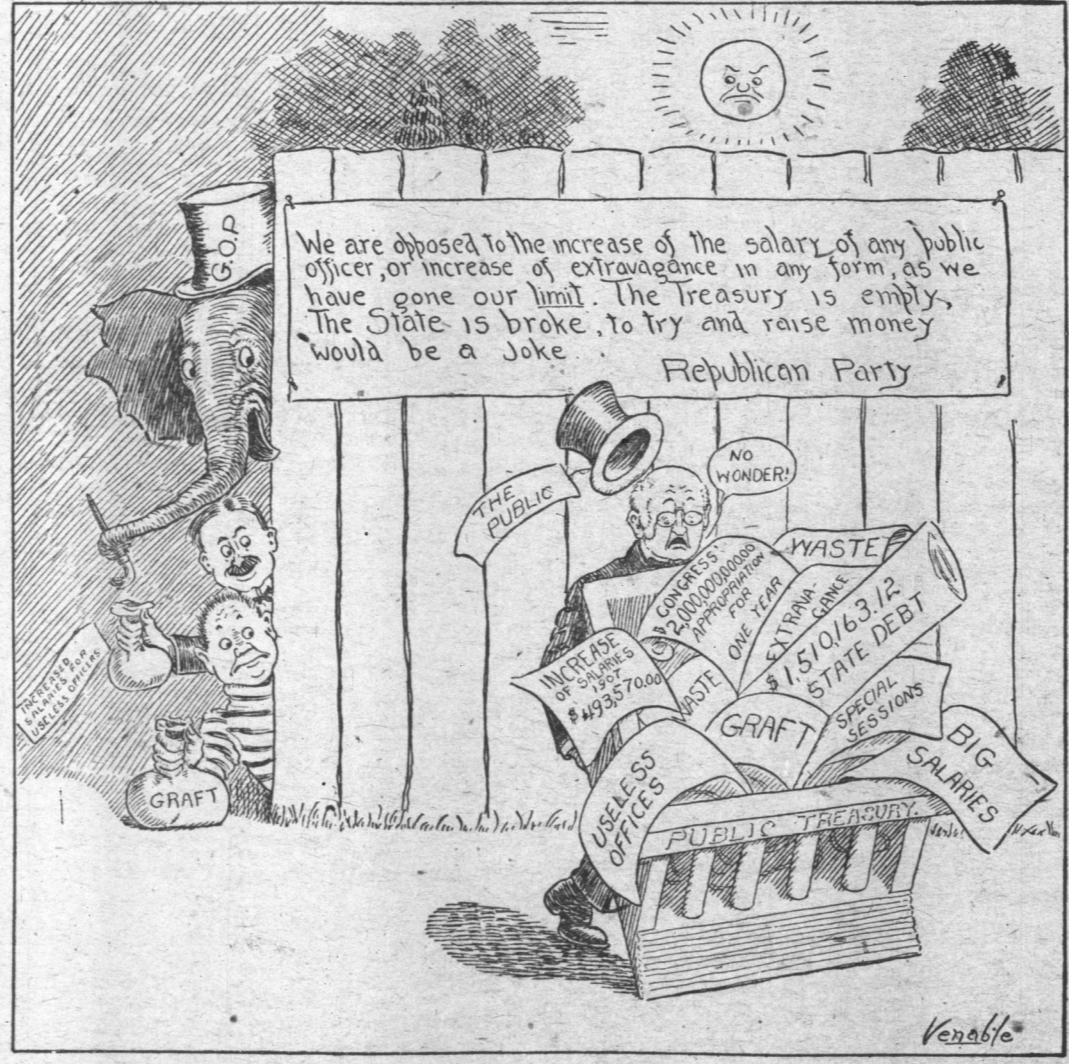
Governor Hanly and Speaker Branch dissolved the regular session of the legislature in a very panic of haste to prevent the passage of the metropolitan police bill over the governor's veto. And now, to correct some blunders and to thrash out a strictly Republican party quarrel, the governor calls the legislature back again—at a probable cost of \$100,000 to the taxpayers.

## MUTE EVIDENCE OF GREED



These pictures are actual photographs taken of the front and back of the original check issued to J. Frank Hanly to pay him for addressing the graduating class of the Manual Training School, at Indianapolis, on June 8. They constitute mute evidence of the character of the man who received the money. The subject of the address was "Dreams That Come True," and the speaker told the boys and girls that the dreams which come true are those born of desire. Any comment upon the smallness and greed shown in the acceptance of this check by the man whom the people of Indiana honored by elevating him to the position of Governor of the state, would be superfluous. Many men in private life, including John W. Kern and other citizens of Indianapolis, have gladly given their services for this purpose, to the same Manual Training School, without a thought of compensation. In truth, there is no precedent for this incident in the history of Indiana, and it is doubtful if one could be found anywhere in the history of any state in the Union.

## THE REASON WHY



## THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN IS RIGHT.

Alexander H. Revell, a prominent business man of Chicago and heretofore a steadfast Republican in politics, has issued a pamphlet in which he sets out the following reasons why the Democratic proposal to guarantee bank deposits is right:

It will prevent losses and hardship to depositors. It will promote sound banking. It will reduce the number and seriousness of bank failures. It will eliminate failures of sound banks forced by "runs." It will protect assets of failed banks against forced sacrifice. It will quicken competition in the banking world. It will raise all state and national banks to the same high level. It will justify governmental patronage of banks by rendering it effective for protection, which it is not now.

It will insure continuance of public confidence and thereby prevent paucity—a service of incalculable benefit to commerce and to every member of the population.

In addition to preventing withdrawals by runs on banks, it will add, it is estimated, almost a billion dollars of money, now hoarded (in and out of banks), to our circulating medium, and eliminate the need for more or less doubtful financial legislation.

It will, in this and other ways, materially increase the volume and profits of business. It will directly and greatly increase the business and profits of bankers.

It will encourage thrift, the key-stone of character and good citizenship—the soundest trait a nation can acquire. It will tend to remove from the public contemplation the disgraced and sensational spectacles of betrayed confidence and shattered integrity represented by gray bank failures—and which cannot but have a most deteriorating influence upon public morals.

## 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 renomination by members of his own party because he declared himself unflinchingly in favor of the re-election as speaker of Joe Cannon. This seems to be a fair indication of Republican sentiment concerning the czar 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.

President Roosevelt, in 1891, said of Cannon: "We cannot escape from the fact that it was no credit to the Republican party of the house that Mr. Cannon of Illinois should be one of its leaders." Cannon then was temporarily out of office, the only time he has been out of office in thirty-five years. Among all the prominent Republicans there is none upon whom the country looks with so much hesitancy and doubt. His face is always set against any measure for the good of the people, his power is invariably exerted for those measures that are demanded by the great interests. Whether as a result of this attitude or not, the fact remains that after thirty-five years of officeholding, with only a moderate salary most of the time, "Uncle Joe" has grown rich, his wealth increasing as his power increased. He is emphatically an issue in this campaign—not merely an issue between the Democratic and Republican parties, but between the decent and patriotic element and the corrupt element which he has so long dominated.

## IS TAFT AN AUTOMATON?

Weeks ago it was given out that about the middle of September President Roosevelt would publish a letter extolling the merits of Mr. Taft. When the letter appeared, it was discovered that the president was still for Taft. This was expected. Mr. Roosevelt had hardly used a quarter of a million federal officeholders to nominate Taft for the mere pleasure of forsaking him. So he says that he is still for him.

And then he proceeds to tell what he thinks Mr. Taft will do if elected. On this subject Mr. Bryan calls attention to the fact that Mr. Taft is still alive and in good health and able to speak for himself. And Mr. Bryan wants to know what Mr. Taft thinks he will do and asks that he make his position clear. It is needless to say that Mr. Taft has not made his position clear on any issue—that he has dodged and quibbled and tried in various ways to amend the platform on which he stands and which was specially built for him.

Surely Taft ought to know his own mind as well as Roosevelt knows it, but he seems not to. As Taft is the candidate, and not Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan believes, that the president's endorsement of the Republican candidate is without force unless he will promise to stay in Washington and run things for his man in the event of his election.

And Mr. Roosevelt's way of running things is open to fatal objections. The people want a new deal—and much squarer deal than they have had at the hands of Roosevelt, Taft, Cannon, Sherman, Cortelyou & Co.

## A CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Everyone who knows Luther W. Knisely, a representative in the legislature from DeKalb county, knows that he is an honest, conscientious man, who is respected by his neighbors regardless of party. He is a quiet, unassuming man, who dislikes notoriety. But when he was improperly approached with an offer of appointment to office if he would desert his party and vote for Governor Hanly's county option bill, he thought it his duty to make the fact public.

Within an hour after the dishonorable proposition had been made, Mr. Knisely denounced it on the floor of the house. Later he made an affidavit setting out the facts involving Republican Senator Wickwire and Governor Hanly. Then there was great squirming among the Republican schemers. Doubtless they had not dreamed that a practice, so usual and ordinary among Republican politicians of their class, would cause so much fuss. The trouble was that they had run up against an honorable man and in that had made a "mistake." Everybody knew that Mr. Knisely had told the truth.

The governor, with great apparent indignation, called for a legislative inquiry. This was held and Mr. Knisely reiterated his story. The governor declared that he had only talked to Knisely "on high moral grounds," and Wickwire said he was "misunderstood," etc., etc. The investigating committee expressed confidence in Knisely, gave the governor a nest (but thin) coat of whitewash, but failed to exonerate Wickwire. And then Wickwire declared that the committee had made a "scapegoat" out of him. He tried to see Hanly, but the governor was not to be seen. The legislature adjourned, leaving Wickwire in the air, and at last accounts he was still trying to "see Hanly," who was still sturdily refusing to be seen.

## SLANDERING TRAVELING MEN.

A large proportion of the traveling men who represent houses doing business in Indiana are supporting Bryan and Kern and Marshall. There are many Republicans among them. They are opposed to Taft and Sherman and Watson and doubtless they make their opposition known wherever they go. No class of men are better informed on public questions, especially those which affect their interests. The Republican organization is trying to break down the influence of these men. James E. Watson's home organ, the Rushville Republican, is particularly slanderous and vicious. On Sept. 17th that paper published an article which the Republican organization is distributing. From this article we take the following:

"For several weeks traveling men have been going up and down the state crying down Watson at every opportunity. The only unfavorable reports heard this fall could be traced to the traveling men. . . .

"It has now developed that the so-called traveling men are fakes, pure and simple, nothing more than hirelings of the brewers, who are behind the Democratic state committee in the present campaign. And some of them are the worst type of individuals, such as crooks, bartenders, hangers-on, ex-convicts and the like. . . . Most of their pictures can be found in the rogue's gallery in Indianapolis and other cities. . . . Think of men of this type going about the state spreading malicious reports about a man as pluming for the great office of governor!"

These extracts from the article are sufficient to show its purpose, which is to cast discredit upon every traveling salesman who dares to express opposition to the Republican party and its candidates. It is a disreputable piece of business, but it will not close the mouth of any honest man. The publication and circulation of the story has been denounced by traveling men's clubs as a peculiarly vicious and senseless slander.

"Funny Jim" Sherman and Longworth, Roosevelt's son-in-law, pretend to be desperately afraid that something may happen to the gold standard. The Republicans have declared in two campaigns that they had established the gold standard "firmly," but Funny Jim and the equally funny Nick say that the whole thing can be overturned by "executive order." This is not true, but that fact doesn't keep these two great statesmen from telling it.

The legislature kicked Governor Hanly's "night rider" bill into the ash-heap, but he is going to "throw" himself into the campaign "for all he is worth." It is announced. Two years ago he did the same thing and the Republican party lost 60,000 votes. And now it will lose 60,000 more.

The harmony among the Republicans of West Virginia is intense. Not only do they have two nominees for governor, but the other day United States Senator Scott and State Senator Smith engaged in a fist fight when they met in a bank and exchanged thirty-six blows, by actual count. And the cause of the fight was Smith's statement in a speech that West Virginia's seats in the United States senate had been sold at auction for many years. Scott resented such publicity of party secrets.

## REAL ESTATE

We Own and Offer for Sale or Trade the Following Farms and Ligonier City Properties.

- 244 Acre farm near Middlebury Indiana good buildings and strong land, about 25 acres pasture land, farm formerly owned by Jacob C. Miller.
- 16-Room flat near school house with barn, known as the Bolens property.
- 10 vacant lots on the north side in Ligonier, on Johnson and Jay streets.
- 5-room house and lot on north side, formerly owned by Mrs. Phoebe Moore.
- 7-room dwelling with good barn and out-houses, orchard and garden; 5 acres of land, north side. Known as the Hart property.
- 140 Acre farm five miles north east of Ligonier, two sets of buildings, good house and large bank barn, fifteen acres of timber, about 20 acres of pasture land, balance first-class tilable soil; from 5 to 10 acres good onion land.
- 6 room house and lot with barn in Shipshewana.

Any of the above can be bought at reasonable prices, on terms to suit the purchaser. We also have other properties not listed. For further particulars inquire of

## M. & E. JACOBS LIGONIER, INDIANA.

## WATSON ON STATE FINANCES.

If James E. Watson's "keynote" speech is as unrelatable and worthless

—so far as enlightenment is concerned—on all other subjects as it is with respect to state finances, then the Republican party is in even a worse way than has been supposed, and that is about as bad as it can be. But doubtless Mr. Watson did the best he could. He felt that he was expected to say something, and as a clear and candid statement would demonstrate the truth of every charge of extravagance and waste made by the Democrats, Mr. Watson merely undertook to muddy the water. Being unable to do even that as to the showing made by the Democrats on the subject of the astounding increase in the number of offices and salaries, Mr. Watson remains silent on that point.

Mr. Watson declares in his speech that "the economy or extravagance of state administration is disclosed in the items composing the general fund disbursements." With that statement as a basis he proceeds to compare the Democratic year 1894 with the Republican year 1906, and says the following, as reported by the Indianapolis Star on the morning after the delivery of the speech in Fort Wayne, Aug. 26:

The reports show the total disbursements from the general fund for the year ending Oct. 31, 1894, as \$2,787,267.25, from which there should be deducted \$221,525, which was a repayment of advancements from counties, thus leaving \$2,565,742.25 as the net expenditures from that fund. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1906, there were disbursements from the general fund aggregating \$5,045,537.91, from which there should be deducted \$1,245,500 repayment of advancements from counties, also a loan from the deaf and dumb fund of \$50,508.33 and an amount of \$32,016.96 transferred from the general fund to the special school fund, which were in no sense expenditures, leaving \$3,717,512.62. Thus it appears that the expenditures from the general fund were \$1,151,770.37 greater for the year 1906 than for 1894.

But Mr. Watson apparently was not satisfied with his own statements as set forth above and given to his Fort Wayne audience, for he subsequently changed his figures, as will be seen by reading the following revised version of it as it appears in a pamphlet issued for circulation by the Republican state committee:

The reports show the total disbursements from the general fund for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1894, as \$2,787,267.25, from which there should be deducted \$221,525.00, which was a repayment of advancements from counties, thus leaving \$2,565,742.25 as the net expenditures from that fund. In order that the expenditures of the two years under consideration be placed upon the same basis, it is necessary to add to the disbursements of 1894 the sum of \$195,169.80, which was disbursed from the state sinking fund, making a total of \$2,760,912.05. This addition is made because in 1906 there was transferred to the general fund from the sinking fund more than \$200,000, which was disbursed from the general fund, and is included in the total disbursements from that fund. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1906, there were disbursements from the general fund aggregating \$5,045,537.91, from which there should be deducted \$1,245,500.00 repayment of advancements from counties, also a loan from the deaf and dumb fund of \$75,000 and an amount of \$37,620.49, which was one month's salary to state officials that should not be included, as that month's salary was paid out thirteen months' salary was paid out during 1906 on account of a change in the ending of the fiscal year, leaving \$3,681,868.38. Thus it appears that the expenditures from the general fund were \$920,956.33 greater for the year 1906 than for 1894.

By comparing the two statements it will be noticed that Mr. Watson, without the slightest warrant, charges to the disbursements of the general fund of 1894 the sum of \$195,169.80, which was never a part of the general fund. He does this in an attempt to offset it against "more than \$200,000" of party secrets.

000" of sinking fund tax which the legislature of 1905 turned into the general fund, and which became a part of that fund, and as such was disbursed.

Not yet satisfied, Mr. Watson, it will be observed, adds \$25,000 to the deaf and dumb fund loan. And then he changes the \$32,016.96 which he had first said represented an amount "transferred from the general fund to the special school fund" to \$37,620.49, which he had learned from some source "was one month's salary to state officials that should not be included, as thirteen months' salary was paid out during 1906 on account of a change in the ending of the fiscal year." This is a most remarkable statement, as the 1906 fiscal year ended on Oct. 31, 1906, as he had in one place said, and the change in the fiscal year was made by an act passed March 9, 1907, more than four months later. After all of this struggling with figures Mr. Watson finally concludes that the Republican expenditures from the general fund in 1906 were only \$920,956.33 greater than the Democratic expenditures in 1894, although he had at first fixed the difference at \$1,151,770.37.

But even with all this agonizing after a satisfactory result, Mr. Watson's mathematics are wrong. The disbursements from the general fund in 1894 were \$2,787,267. This included \$647,088 on account of the state debt. As the Republicans in 1906 paid nothing on the state debt, the \$647,088 should be deducted from the general fund disbursements in order to obtain a fair comparison of the expenditures from that fund. The deduction by Mr. Watson of the money advanced to the general fund by the counties and paid out by the state on current expenses is mere absurd thimblebaggery. The expenditures from the general fund for the two years will therefore stand as follows:

1906, by the Republicans... \$5,045,537  
1894, by the Democrats..... 2,140,179

Increase..... \$2,905,358

Neither Mr. Watson nor any other Republican orator can change the facts as they are shown by the figures. On these facts the Republican state officials stand convicted of increasing the general expenses of the state nearly three million dollars annually since they have been in power.

## BENEFITS OF DEPOSIT GUARANTY

The opponents of the guarantee of bank deposits object to this system on the ground that the honest banker would have to pay a small premium for the protection of deposits in the hands of dishonest bankers and that the honest banker would derive no benefit from this payment.

The actual facts are that the honest banker would derive the greatest benefits from the guarantee of deposits. It is acknowledged that the panic of 1907 was started on its career of devastation by a run on some badly managed banks in New York. This panic spread all over the United States and Western bankers, no matter how "honest," were compelled to quit making loans. For six months or more they made no money and hardly earned fixed expenses.

It is undeniable that had a guaranty of deposits been in force, the people all over the country would have allowed their money to remain in the banks. The honest banker could have made his usual loans and his general profits for the six months that he made nothing. This gain would have paid him back 100 fold the premiums that he had paid the government. Besides this, the factories would have had the capital to run their business and keep our people employed.

All of the robberies committed by all of the insurance companies in all times in the past does not amount to one-fifth of the robberies committed under the Dingley law in one single year—Gov. Albert Cummins (Rep.) of Iowa.