

HOW TO VOTE

All Voters Should Read Carefully the Following Specific Instructions.

Every voter who goes to the polls is interested in making his ballot effective. Instruction in voting, therefore, cannot be too thorough. Not only is this especially true as to first voters, who will have their first experience with the Australian ballot system, but it is true of all others because of the changes that have been made in the law since it was originally passed. At public meetings and privately voters should be given accurate information as to what is required in casting a ballot. The following instructions, therefore, should be studied, as they will be found of value:

The device at the head of the Democratic ticket is a rooster.

The device at the head of the Republican ticket is an eagle.

The Democratic ticket is in the first column, the Republican ticket is in the second column, and so on.

Below is a sample of the heading of the Democratic and Republican Electoral and State tickets, with the respective party devices, in the order in which they will appear on the ballot. The names of the fifteen Presidential Electors come first and are followed by the names of the candidates for state offices.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Presidential Elector at-Large,
ADAM HEIMBERGER.



REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Presidential Elector at-Large,
WINFIELD T. DURBIN.

When you go into your voting place you will be handed three ballots: The State ballot—On red paper, containing the candidates to be voted on for State offices, except for Senator and Representative.

The county ballot—Printed on white paper.

The township ballot—Printed on yellow paper, containing the township candidates.

If you want to vote a straight Democratic ticket, make a cross within the circle containing the rooster at the head of the first column of the ballot.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS:

First. You must get your ballot and the blue pencil from the Polling Clerks in the election room.

Second. If you desire to vote a straight ticket, then make a cross, thus, X, within the large circle at the head of the ticket containing the device of the party for whose candidates you desire to vote. If you do not desire to vote a straight ticket, you must not make a cross in the large circle containing the device of a party, but must make cross, thus, X, on the small square to the left of the name of each candidate for whom you desire to vote, on whatever list of candidates it may be. If the large circle at the head of the ticket is marked with a cross or otherwise and the ballot is marked with a cross or otherwise at any other place, it will be void and cannot be counted, unless there be no candidate for some office in the list printed under such marked device, in which case you may indicate your choice for such office by making a cross, thus, X, on the square to the left of the name of any candidate for such office on any other list. The cross must be placed within or on the circle or square, or the ballot will be void and can not be counted.

Third. Do not mutilate your ballots, nor mark them, either by scratching off a name or writing one upon them, nor in any other way put a mark upon them, except by placing one in the circle or on the squares, as above described. Otherwise the ballot will not be counted. You must not put any mark of any kind upon your ballot except in the manner above described.

Fourth. After you have marked your ballots, and before you leave the election booth, fold them up separately so that the face of each one can not be seen, and so the initial letters of the names of the Polling Clerks on the back thereof can be seen. Then hand your ballots to the Inspector, the pencil to the Polling Clerks, and immediately leave the election room.

Fifth. If you are physically unable to mark your ballots, or can not read English, so inform the Polling Clerks, and make an affidavit to that effect. They will then go with you into the election booth, and you can then tell them how you desire to vote, and they will mark your ballot for you. Neither you nor the Polling Clerks must permit any other person to hear or see how your ballot is marked. It is a penal offense to declare you can not read English or can not mark your ballot, if, in fact, you can.

[In no case can the ballots be marked by the Polling Clerks if the voter can read the English language and is physically able to mark his ballot. Nor can they mark it until the voter has made the proper affidavit.]

Sixth. If you should accidentally, or by mistake, deface, mutilate or spoil one of our ballots, return it to the Polling Clerks and get another one of the same kind.

Seventh. You must not accept a ballot from any person outside of the election room. Any ballot outside is fraudulent; and it is a penitentiary offense to have it in your possession, whether you attempt to vote it or not.

Eighth. You must not attempt to hold any conversation in the election room except with members of the Election Board and the Polling Clerks.

Ninth. Use only the blue pencil handed you by the Polling Clerks in marking your ballots. If you mark with any other pencil, your ballot so marked will be void, and will not be counted.

Tenth. You must not put any mark of any kind on your ballot, except as above described.

VOTING BY MACHINE.

If you are unable to vote by machine on account of physical disability or inability to read English, and make an affidavit to that effect, you will be instructed or assisted by the Polling Clerks, as in the case of voting by ballot. If you request it, you will, upon being registered by the Polling Clerks, be instructed by them as to the manner of voting by machine. You cannot remain in the voting machine booth more than one minute; and no person can be in or near the machine when a voter is in the voting machine booth unless it is the Polling Clerks while instructing or assisting the voter.

THE NEW LAW AS TO BUYING AND SELLING VOTES.

(Approved March 6, 1905. Acts 1905, p. 481.)

Penalty for Buying Votes.

1. That whoever, directly or indirectly, hires, buys or offers to hire or buy, or furnish any money or other means to be used, or directs or permits his money or other means to be used, or handles any money or other means, knowing the same to be used to induce, hire or buy any person to vote or refrain from voting any ticket or for any candidate for any office, to be voted for at any election held in this State; or whoever attempts to induce any person to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election held pursuant to law or at any primary held in this State, by offering such person any reward or favor, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars and disbarred and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for a period of ten years from the date of such conviction.

Penalty for Selling or Offering to Sell Votes.

2. Whoever sells, barter, or offers to sell or barter his vote or offers to refrain from voting for any candidate for any office to be voted for at any election held in this State, either for any money or property or thing of value, or for any promise or favor or hope of reward, given or offered by any candidate to be voted for at any election held in this state or by any other person or persons, shall be fined in any sum not more than fifty dollars and disbarred and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit for a period of ten years from the date of such conviction.

Witnesses.

3. Any person called as a witness to testify against another for the violation of any of the provisions of sections one or two of this act, is a competent witness to prove the offense, although he may have been concerned as a party, and he shall be compelled to testify as other witnesses, but such evidence shall not be used against him in any prosecution for such or any other offense growing out of matters about which he testifies, and he shall not be liable to trial by indictment or information or punished for such offense.

THOUSANDS OF MILLIONAIRES

Made by the Tariff--But Not One Is a Farmer.

[From a speech by Hon. B. F. Shively at Shoals, Oct. 12, 1908.]

When the rising tide of artificial prices on iron, steel, woolen and cotton goods, and on glassware and crockery and furniture, farm implements, all forms of building material, and substantially everything that goes onto the farm, struck the farmer, was he to protect and recoup himself by writing up the prices of his own products? Right there came the rub. The farmer stands between two markets, neither of which he controls. Others fix the prices at which he must buy. Others fix the prices at which he must sell. American agriculture is an expert industry. In some of its staples it has been export since before the American Revolution. This industry has no combination at home with which to limit production, write up artificial prices to the American people, and unload surplus at low prices abroad. Such a combination is impracticable and impossible, and, if possible, could only spell ultimate misery and starvation to society. Millions of bushels of American wheat and corn and millions of pounds of American beef, pork and cotton go every year to the great surplus market of western Europe. Not a bushel nor a pound would go there but for the higher price paid there—at least enough higher to pay the cost of transportation. Wheat is sowed some place on this earth every day of the year. Wheat is reaped some place on this earth every day of the year. *

The surplus grain from all these fields is poured into the surplus markets of western Europe in competition with the surplus grain from the American farmer. In that surplus market the level of prices is fixed, and from there the downward incline plane of prices extends backward past every farm and ranch in the United States. On any day of the year, except in rare instances due to purely local and temporary causes, the price of wheat is lower in New York than at Liverpool, lower in Chicago than at New York, lower in St. Paul than at Chicago, lower at Fargo than at St. Paul.

To this market, dominated by the competition of the whole world, the farmer brings his wheat, his corn, his beef, his pork and his cotton. If the price of the staples in his annual output rises, it is a rise that attends the same staples produced by the peon of South America, the ryot of India, the fellah of Egypt and the former serf of Russia. The rise in the level of farm prices in the last ten years, due to an addition of three billion dollars to the volume of the world's gold, was general and uniform throughout agricultural countries, but during all this time International Harvester Company farm machinery could be and has been purchased cheaper in any other agricultural country of the world than could the American farmer buy it at the door of the American factory where it was made. American mills, barb wire, shovels, axes, watches, sewing machines and scores of other articles have been and are now sold cheaper in the foreign markets than at home. *

Even some of the products of the farm, after they leave the farm, are so manipulated by domestic trusts as to almost double their price to the consumer without increase received by the farmer. By reference to the market reports in the files of the Indianapolis newspapers, it will be found that on April 7, 1888, hogs were quoted at \$5.35 per hundred, and the best bacon at 9½ to 10 cents per pound; on April 14, same year, hogs \$5.75 and the best bacon at 11 cents; on May 14, hogs \$5.75 and the best bacon 11½ cents, and on March 14, 1889, hogs \$4.85 to \$5.00 and the best bacon 11½ cents. These, of course, were wholesale prices. The quotations today and the record of actual sales show hogs at from \$5 to \$7 per hundred and the best bacon at 21 cents per pound. Here is an increase of about \$1.00 per hundred on hogs and over \$1.00 per hundred on the bacon taken from the hog, and not one cent of the excess increase on the bacon goes to the farmer who produced it. The same thing is measurably true of all other parts of the hog. The meat trust controls the situation, lays the consumer under contribution, gathers in the profit and invites the farmer to support the tariff that supports the trust.

The farmer's selling prices are world's prices. He labors in competition with the whole agricultural world. Duties of \$100 per bushel on his wheat and corn and per pound on his beef, pork and cotton could not protect him. The duties on wheat, corn, beef, pork, hay, cabbage and other farm products in the Dingley schedules are purely political duties. These duties cannot secure to the farmer higher prices on his sales. They are placed in the statute only to cajole and deceive him into the support of other duties which plunder him on his purchases. The system leaves him to sell his product at prices dominated by the competition of the whole world and to purchase his necessities at high artificial prices fixed by domestic monopoly, induced, licensed, fortified and perpetuated by affirmative acts of his government at Washington. If he enjoys any degree of

prosperity, it is in spite of the fly in his wheat, the rust in his oats, the smut in his corn, the cholera in his hogs, the bots in his horses and the Dingley tariffs in his market, and not because of them.

The steel, lumber and other trusts

may capitalize the taxing power of the government and write up the prices of their product 100 per cent; the farmer cannot capitalize his \$1 wheat into \$2 wheat, nor his 75-cent corn into \$1.50 corn. He may cast away the sickle, the cradle, the reaper, the

Marsh harvester and bring on the self-binder, the grain drill, the corn-shredder, and other improved forms of farm machinery to multiply his producing power, lessen cost, decrease waste and to increase economy in making, storing and marketing his product. The

cunning device of high artificial prices on all things he must buy sponges up the profits and absorbs the gains arising from the cheapening forces of skill and invention. Whatever of margin

between receipt and expenditure he has left at the end of the year is the

remnant of the harvest left by the licensed locusts of monopoly which swarm his buying market and pluck him on all that he brings onto his farm or into his household. If he has

money in bank, it is usually the fruits of stinting economy, pinching self-sacrifice and deprivation on the part

of himself and family, rather than the natural reward of his industry. The natural rewards of American agriculture are ambushed away in the pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars picked up by and concealed in the fictitious

prices charged for trust-controlled goods, and who are turned in splendid

streams of unearned increment into the coffers of government favorites, some of whom startle the country as

much by their ostentatious profligacy. American farmers have been creating splendid fortunes and making millionaires by the thousands, but to this hour not one on the American farm.

HOW WILL YOU VOTE?

Will You Vote for Yourself, or to Give More Millions and Power to the Trusts?

Do you want to vote more millions into the coffers of the trusts and more power into their hands to crush you? Or do you intend to vote for your own interests? In other words, are you going to vote for Taft and Sherman, or Bryan and Kern?—for Marshall or Watson? A letter just sent to many persons in Indiana by the Republican national committee, asking for contributions and saying that "Bryan's election will be dangerous," has printed at its head, as members of the advisory committee, etc., the names of the following men:

Charles F. Brooker, head of the brass trust, and vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, against which a government suit is now pending in the federal courts.

Charles Nagel of Missouri, one of the general attorneys of the Standard Oil company. This Standard Oil representative is in charge of Republican national campaign headquarters in Chicago.

Frank O. Lowden, multimillionaire son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, and now the head of the great Pullman Palace Car trust, to which the travelling public pays tribute.

T. Coleman Du Pont, the head of the powder trust, which is fighting a suit against dissolution.

Boise Penrose, the political "boss" of the corrupt political machine in Pennsylvania.

George R. Sheldon, the personal representative of J. Pierpont Morgan, in the capacity of director in all his trust companies, and who collected trust money for the election of Governor Hughes of New York.

William Nelson Cromwell, the legal representative of Edward H. Harriman, and probably the greatest trust lawyer in the United States.

Fred W. Upham, the "fat fryer" for the Republican party in the West, and the man who wrote letters to corporations whose property he assessed by virtue of his position as a member of the board of review in Chicago.

This is a fine outfit to advise the farmers and business men of the West how to vote. Two of the signers are heads of corporations which are fighting for their existence in the courts.

Of course these men think Bryan's election dangerous; that is natural when one becomes acquainted with their connections. But there is not a legitimate business man in the nation, small or large, who has any reason to fear a Democratic victory.

TRUST MONEY ALL GOES TO TAFT

William Nelson Cromwell, the legal representative of E. H. Harriman, and the Wall street lawyer who engineered the Panama deal—which made a

"profit" of \$36,000,000 for the syndicate made up of himself, Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft and others—was the first big contributor to the Republican campaign fund. He gave \$50,000 to the Republican national campaign slush fund. Andrew Carnegie, head of the steel trust, has made a donation of \$20,000 toward financing the election of Judge Taft. These are a few of the contributions from trust sources that have reached the public, and indicate very clearly on which side the trust interests are arrayed in this campaign.