

BRYAN'S PROMISE:

"Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people. I promise, if intrusted with the responsibility of this high office, to concentrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all and offer to everyone the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort; by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself."—*Extract from Bryan's Speech.*

BRYAN DELIVERS GREAT SPEECH

"Shall the People Rule" Chief Subject of Discussion—Enthusiasm Marks Notification Exercises at Lincoln—A Non-Partisan Affair.

Lincoln, Neb. Aug. 12.—Mr. Bryan's town, as the city of Lincoln has come to be known throughout the country, held high jubilee today on the occasion of the formal notification of the distinguished Nebraskan of his third nomination for the presidency of the United States on the democratic ticket. Visitors from many parts of the country joined with the citizens of Lincoln in making the event a memorable one.

Though the ceremonies of the day were not to be held until well along in the afternoon, the city was astir at an early hour and many features of the day's program were carried out during the morning. At sunrise the city was awakened by an artillery salute of forty-six guns by Colonel Malone's battery. Before 9 o'clock the downtown streets were well filled and the people began to congregate about the grounds of the state capitol, where the notification ceremonies were to take place.

March to Capitol.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the procession formed to escort the nominee to the capitol. The plans of the local committee did not call for an elaborate parade and the presence of the visiting political organizations and bands made the demonstration much more imposing than had been anticipated. The procession was headed by a platoon of police, followed by the Nebraska state band, one of the most famous organizations of its kind in the Middle West. The candidates and members of the notification committee rode in carriages. The route of the parade led through half a dozen elaborately decorated thoroughfares, the American flag and pictures of the candidates, draped in bunting of the national colors, being profusely used in the adornment of public and private buildings.

The grounds and streets surrounding the capitol were choked with the crowds and the police had difficulty in forcing a passageway for the chief participants in the ceremonies of the day.

Bryan Greeted by Cheers.

The speech of notification delivered by Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama was brief, and when he had concluded there was an enthusiastic outburst of cheering as Mr. Bryan stepped to the front of the platform. Several times during the course of Mr. Bryan's speech the demonstration was renewed and the candidate was obliged to pause in his remarks until the cheers of the crowd had subsided. The distinguished democratic leaders who occupied seats on the platform joined in the applause that punctuated the strong points in

Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance.

After the speech-making Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern held an informal reception in the rotunda of the capitol and for more than an hour they shook hands with the long line of men, women and children who filed past them. Following the reception the candidates and invited guests started for Fairview, where the members of the notification committee and the other party leaders who attended the ceremonies of the day are to be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's speech was as follows:

Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: I can not accept the nomination which you officially tender, without first acknowledging my deep indebtedness to the democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me. Having twice before been a candidate for the presidency, in campaigns which ended in defeat, a third nomination, the result of the free and voluntary act of the voters of the party, can only be explained by a substantial and undisputed growth in the principles and policies for which I, with a multitude of others, have contended. As these principles and policies have given me whatever political strength I possess, the action of the convention not only renews my faith in them, but strengthens my attachment to them.

A Platform Is Binding.

I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and, in that letter of acceptance, will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient at this time to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform. I indorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its declarations as binding upon me. And, I may add, a platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. According to the democratic idea, the people think for themselves and select officials to carry out their wishes. The voters are the sovereigns; the officials are the servants, employed for a fixed time and at a stated salary to do what the sovereigns want done, and to do it in the way the sovereigns want it done. Platforms are entirely in harmony with this democratic idea. A platform announces the party's position on the questions which are at issue; and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge

Continued on last page

BIG GATHERING OF DEMOCRATS

"Cowboy Candidate" Splawn and Hon. H. J. Snively Make Speeches at the Bryan-Splawn Club Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Bryan-Splawn club brought out a good attendance of members last Monday evening. President R. Winsor, jr., presided.

A considerable amount of routine business was transacted. A committee of five members was appointed by the chairman to look after the prompt registration of democratic voters in each of the six wards of North Yakima. On motion of Mr. Snively, a speakers' committee of five members was appointed. The chair appointed Messrs. Snively, McAulay, Vaile, Bounds and Medill.

Hon. A. J. Splawn, democratic nominee for governor, was then called upon by the chairman for an address. Mr. Splawn began by declaring that it is not of his own volition that he is now an aspirant for the governorship; it was because that he had been forced to yield to the pressure of friends.

The speaker said that if nominated and elected governor of the state of Washington that he would discharge the duties of the office to the very best of his ability. He said that he is firmly of the opinion that retrenchment is very much needed in the conduct of state affairs. He expressed the belief that under the present wasteful and extravagant administration it is costing fully as much to run the state government as it does that of several other states whose population is very much greater than ours. He believed that it is easily possible to effect a marked saving in several departments of the state government without impairing the service. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Splawn said:

"I believe any man, honest, and with sound business principles, and horse sense, may be governor of this state even if he was brought up in a cow pen.

"If fortunate enough to be elected governor I will stand for the whole state. I will stand for no men or set of men. My platform is constructed with a square deal for the foundation. No appointments will be promised to aid my chances if elected.

"It is up to the chief executive to stay with his office, to make it his one pride during the term of office and if the people find he has not made good it is up to him to go way back and sit down.

"I fully believe it is to the best interests of the state to elect a democrat for governor, for the reason affairs will be checked up and the house will be cleaned, and we will know where we stand and why this is the worst tax ridden state in the union and still have such an enormous defect in our finance.

"If we are to believe one-half that has been published in the republican newspapers regarding the present and former governor it seems the people can not too quickly elect a strong democratic governor with whiskers to take the helm until the rotten ship of state is brought into a harbor, the bottom scraped and put in good repair before it is turned over to the old political crew again.

"There will be no new offices or commissions created if I am elected to the governorship. The office will not be used as an asylum for every old political hack who blows that way.

"There will be no system of patronage adopted. I understand this state is laboring under a patronage system which would hamper a state of ten times its population.

"Gentlemen, I assure you, if I am

elected to this office I will have many thanks for the Bryan-Splawn club, which forced me to make the move for the nomination, and if I am elected will never disgrace the men who put me in the governor's mansion.

"I stood on the borders of this state and acted as a picket when it was worth a man's scalp to be seen out in the open. I have ridden the range and have watched the pioneers of this country die. I have followed the growth of this state as I would watch the growth of a favorite son, and if I am elected to the governorship of the state I helped to build I will believe my life has not been lived in vain."

Mr. Splawn's address was punctuated with cheers and hand-clapping, and aroused a feeling of enthusiasm in all present.

Henry J. Snively, democratic candidate for state senator, was next called upon. Mr. Snively began his remarks with words of warm praise for Senator "Jack" Splawn, whom he declared was a candidate that any party might well feel proud of. He believed that Mr. Splawn would be the nominee of the democratic party for the high office of governor and that he would be triumphantly elected in November. Mr. Snively said that Mr. Splawn had been dragged into this fight rather against his will and it is therefore the manifest duty of every loyal democrat in Yakima county to give his candidacy a free and generous support. It is particularly necessary, he said, that all democrats go to the primaries on September 8, as Mr. Splawn had no less than four opponents in the race for the nomination.

Mr. Snively then discussed national politics briefly. He explained the differences from a legal standpoint between the injunction planks of the two national platforms and showed how the democratic plank, which in merely demanding justice, offered full protection for the right of union labor, which the republican supreme court had declared is a trust in restraint of trade. The democratic platform as a whole, said Mr. Snively, is a splendid production and he urged that every democrat should study it carefully in order that he might explain it to his neighbor, for this is to be a campaign of education.

J. D. Medill spoke briefly on the necessity for organization. No great political battle ever had been or ever would be won, he declared, without organization and preparation. We are now on the eve of the greatest battle ever known in American politics and if we hope to win we must get ready to fight. There is plenty of work for every democrat to do, he said in conclusion.

The next regular meeting of the club will be held at the courthouse Monday evening, August 24, at which time a full attendance of local democrats is hoped for. If you are not already a member of the organization, come out anyway and join at the next meeting.

Bryan for president!
Splawn for governor!

Frank Cook, the well known local painter, is enjoying a visit this week from W. R. Conway and Fred Becker of Seattle.

Mrs. Ralph Kennan, nee Miss Lily Bogle, well known in this city, passed through here last Thursday en route to Seattle on a visit to her parents. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Bogle and Miss Allen, who have been visiting her in Plummer, Idaho.

YAKIMA COUNTY DEMOCRATS FILE

All Important Offices in the County Will Be Hotly Contested--Democratic Landslide Quite Probable.

Last Saturday, August 8, was the last day under the new direct primary law that candidates could file their declarations for office. As a result a number of filings were made that day with County Auditor Crocker, most of the filings made being those of democrats. The declaration of H. J. Snively as a candidate for the democratic nomination for state senator for the Fifteenth district was made at Olympia for the reason that this senatorial district comprises Yakima and Benton counties.

One of the last declarations to be filed before the auditor closed the door at 5 p. m. was that of Captain J. H. Thomas, a well-known pioneer of this city, who filed for the legislature. Captain Thomas refused point blank when asked if he wished to subscribe to the same pledge taken by all the other republican candidates to vote only for United States senator for the candidate receiving the highest number of votes at the primary. In so declining Captain Thomas stated that he regarded the direct primary law of this state as "revolutionary, bewildering and unconstitutional."

Following is the complete roster of the democrats who have filed for places on the legislative and county tickets:

State senator—Henry J. Snively.
Representatives—Granville Lowther of Nob Hill, and Leonard Talbot of Toppenish.
Commissioners—First district, Joseph

Stephenson, North Yakima; Third district, James Wandling of Mabton.

Sheriff—John M. Edwards, North Yakima.

Treasurer—W. H. Moyer of Ahtanum.

Auditor—Arthur C. Vaile, Selah.

Clerk—Irring J. Bounds, North Yakima.

Prosecuting attorney—Floyd J. Hatfield, North Yakima.

Assessor—Joseph Schreiner, Ahtanum.

Coroner—Dr. C. B. Alexander, Mabton.

Justice of the peace, North Yakima—J. E. Fitch.

Constable, North Yakima—Jesse A. Mitchell and J. P. Mayer.

Justice of the peace, Toppenish—E. H. Ferguson.

Justice of the peace, Mabton, Roscoe E. Crowe.

Constable, Mabton—C. L. Scott.

The name of E. B. Preble as a non-partisan candidate for the office of superior judge, will appear on both tickets, the present efficient and popular judge having no opposition.

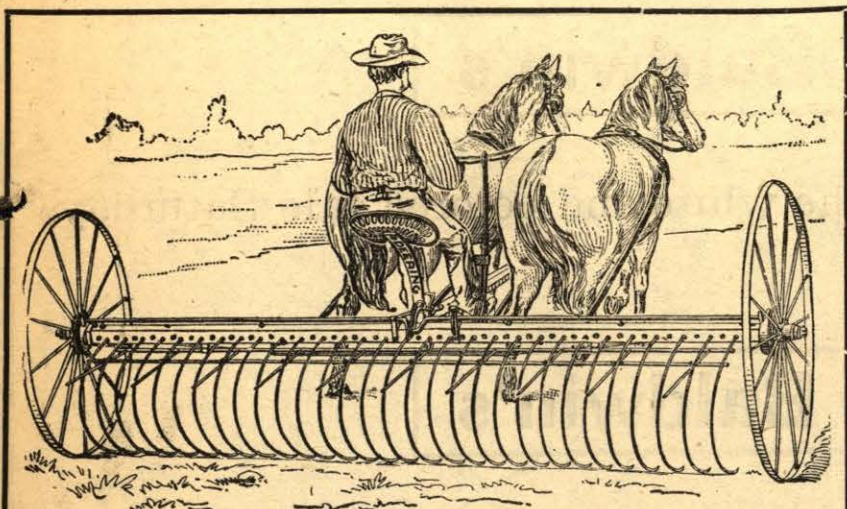
The local democrats had expected Professor Selleck to file his declaration for school superintendent, but it seems that that gentleman decided at the last moment not to enter in the race. The republicans have seven aspirants to choose from for that position.

Joe Lancaster for sheriff and Frank Bond for treasurer will have no opposition in the republican primary, no other candidates having filed for these offices.

Lost His Roll.

J. J. Schlottfeldt, who is the manager of the Yakima Brewing company, was here last Saturday. Some time during his stay he lost a roll of bills amounting to \$140 and checks enough to make his loss foot up \$500. He was unable

to say just when and where he lost it, but he reported the matter to the police, but thus far without result. On his return to Yakima he declared that he lost the money in a barber shop here, but there is some doubt about that.—Elensburg Capital.



Deering

Horse Rakes and Cutting Machinery is in the lead.
Do not be a back number but buy the machine that is known to do the work.

Yakima Hardware Co.

Lower Prices

AT MACDONALD'S

Lower Prices



Great JULY SALE

Now On

4892—Ladies' Waist.
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

In order to clean up stock preparatory to receiving our fall goods we have commenced a tremendous July Clearance Sale on Summer Goods. Nothing is kept back—all must go. Come and reap the benefit.

All our Tulon Silk reduced to.....39c
All our Paris Tissue reduced to.....19c
All our Kato Pongee reduced to.....12 1-2c
All our Silk Waists reduced 25 per cent
All our Net Waists reduced 25 per cent
Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts reduced to \$3.98, \$4.75 and \$6.25; regular \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00.
Ladies' extra heavy Silk Gloves; double tipped fingers; reduced to 98c and \$1.59; regular \$1.50 and \$2.00.

WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSETS sold here at sale prices
NEW IDEA PATTERNS only 10c

J. J. MACDONALD, 8 South Second St.

Don't Think For a Minute

That the other fellow is going to present you with *his* bank account.

You must get one of your own if you expect to have money.

This bank will pay you Compound interest on the money *you* save.

Yakima Trust Co.

Bank

A Bank of Excellent Service

THEY WANT SPLAWN.

The campaign committee of the Bryan-Splawn club is beginning to receive a flood of letters from leading democrats throughout the state. The writers of most of these letters voluntarily pledge their support to Mr. Splawn and express the hope that he will be nominated for governor at the September primaries. The first of these letters received was from ex-Senator Frank Donahue of Chehalis, who says:

"Mr. Splawn is my choice for the democratic nomination for the governorship and I will do all in my power to secure support for him, both at the primaries and at the polls. I am satisfied that Mr. Splawn will receive the nomination and I believe that he stands a good fighting chance of being elected in November."

Other letters received are of the same tenor. Another letter received from a prominent democrat and business man of Elberton, Whitman county, says that the writer, while under personal obligation to support Mayor Pattison of Colfax at the primary, is nevertheless interested in Mr. Splawn's candidacy, and if the Yakima man is nominated will take off his coat and work for him.

The editor of the Skagit County Times, a democratic paper published at Sedro-Wooley, in a letter to the editor of the Democrat, says: "We copied your article last week relating to 'Jack' Splawn. There are republicans here whose only fear seems to be that Mr. Splawn will run for governor."

These letters are received as the result of a large grist of circular letters sent out by the local campaign committee to leading democrats in different sections of the state, asking their support for Mr. Splawn at the primary election. The returns so far received are very gratifying to the committee and indicate clearly that the Yakima candidate is the favorite in the field.

FOR BRYAN AND SPLAWN.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 12, 1908.
Bryan-Splawn Campaign Committee,
North Yakima, Wash.:

Gentlemen—Your circular letter dated Aug. 5th reached us in due time. We have noted the contents, but before it reached us we had determined to support Mr. Splawn on account of his ability as a good business man and a good democrat.

We wish to inform you of the existence of a Bryan-Kearns Democratic club here in Ruston with a membership of 76 out of a total registration of 94, and we expect to run it up to 80 or 85. Ruston is a suburb of Tacoma and has always been republican, but not so this year.

Thanking you for the circular letter and assuring you our support, we remain,
Yours for success,
HENRY HANKS.
CHAS. H. FRY.

REGISTER COLEMAN TO RESIGN.

The many friends of Register Z. Y. Coleman of the United States land office, will be sorry to learn that that gentleman contemplates resigning his responsible position with the government to accept a lucrative position as manager of the Williams Mercantile company of Toppenish.

Mr. Coleman has been rather reticent in discussing the matter of his resignation, but it is understood that he has filed the same and has asked to be relieved as soon as his successor can be appointed and will qualify.

Mr. Coleman has made a good record in the land office and his numerous friends would like to see him remain at his post until the end of his term.

W. E. Thornton is down from Gold Hill, where he has been doing his assessment work on his mineral claims.

COLLINS BOUND OVER TO SUPERIOR COURT

Held to Answer Charge of Assault
With Deadly Weapon—Released
on \$3000 Bail.

John Collins, the rancher who shot Pleas A. Bounds on the reservation about three weeks ago, was bound over to the superior court before Justice of the Peace Richardson at the preliminary hearing held Wednesday morning at Yakima City.

Collins is charged with an attempt to commit murder with a deadly weapon. His bail had been previously fixed at \$1000, but was raised by Justice Richardson to \$3000. In the absence of Prosecuting Attorney Wende, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Taylor looked after the interests of the state. McAulay & Meigs appeared for the defendant. Collins was brought to this city and placed in the county jail pending an effort of his attorneys to secure bail for him.

Apple Fame Reaches Germany.

The fame of the Yakima apples and pears has reached overseas to Germany. A letter from Starsh, a fruit selling association in Strasberg, Germany, has been received by the Granger Commercial Club, asking to be put in communication with shippers who will send fruit direct to interior towns of Germany, where better prices obtain, it is declared, than at the seaports. The letter says that Yakima fruit has been sent the writers from Bremen, Antwerp and Hamburg, sells well, and should be sent to them direct.

Supt. Jacobson Reports.

Yakima county's school enrollment during the last school year was 7315 children, according to the annual report that has just been prepared by County Superintendent Jacobson for filing in Olympia. The report shows that there are 8866 children between 5 and 21 years in the county, the enrollment proportion being extremely heavy. The average daily attendance was 4934.

There are now 77 school buildings in the county, 72 being frame and five brick. In the last 12 months two new frame buildings and one new brick building have been constructed. Others are under way but are not covered in the report, as they are not finished.

Male teachers in Yakima county get an average salary of \$76.38, while the female instructors are paid an average of \$57.42 per month.

Mayor Finnegan Here.

Mayor James W. Finnegan of Chadron, Neb., and party consisting of Mrs. Finnegan and their child, Miss Kavarney of Chadron, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Trimmer and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKay of Hot Springs, S. D., arrived in Yakima Saturday.

Mayor Finnegan is the owner of a large tract of land in the Moxee which he purchased several years ago. He purposes sinking one or more artesian wells on his property.

Express Rates Too High.

Local fruit shippers are complaining bitterly of the express rates in vogue this year on fruit shipments from Yakima, Toppenish and other points in the valley to Seattle. They say that owing to much more favorable rates given by the Great Northern Wenatchee fresh fruits have almost a complete monopoly of the Seattle market.

H. M. Gilbert says that the shippers of this valley may be forced to quit shipping entirely by express unless a more favorable rate is made, as it is found most difficult to compete with the Wenatchee product under present conditions.

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS

Brief Record of Local Happenings for the Week in North Yakima and Vicinity.

Sheriff J. M. Edwards returned home from Bellingham Thursday, where he had been to attend the state convention of sheriffs. He reports having had a most pleasant time. He says that the governor is spreading over the state.

Articles of incorporation of the Granger Brick & Tile company have been filed, the capital stock being \$20,000, and the incorporators E. W. Dooly, E. B. Johnson, A. W. Johnson and C. B. Hurt, and the making of brick, tile, etc., are the objects.

Mrs. Sanborn and daughter, Miss Hilda, who have been here for three months on a visit to Robert Sanborn, left Thursday afternoon for their home in Boston. Mr. Sanborn expects to leave in a week to join his mother and sister at St. Paul, Minn., after which they will journey homeward.

J. R. Ryerson, N. P. agent here, returned Sunday from a six weeks' vacation in the east, having visited Boston and points in Maine. He reports a delightful vacation, but says that times are hard in the east, conditions apparently being much worse than they are on the coast.

Yakima Thursday and partook of too much fire water. He went to sleep in the seat of his buggy and his horses joined in with a funeral procession. A policeman, realizing the situation, extracted Jimmy and his team. The horses were sent to a livery and Jimmy to a cell. To release himself he paid \$5 and for the horses the feed bill and room rent.

"Uncle" Charlie Carpenter, well known pioneer and vice-president of the First National bank, arrived home last Saturday from a visit of six weeks to his old home in Vermont. He says he enjoyed the visit very much and met a number of boyhood friends, but he wouldn't care to live there now. Yakima, he says, is good enough for him.

The venerable S. V. Hughes, better known locally as "Dad" Hughes, who is now living with his son in Chelan Co., is here this week to look after his ranch on the Ahtanum. He recently underwent an operation at Tacoma for the removal of a cataract from his left eye. "Dad" is looking forward cheerfully to election day, when he expects to cast a big vote for Bryan and Splawn.

Marriage licenses were issued Thursday to Horace J. Suave and Miss Celestine Poirier and to Alexander Buchey and Miss Ernestine Poirier. The young women are twin sisters, aged 16, their father assenting to the licenses. Mr. Buchey, one of the two grooms is but 18, and received the parental consent and blessing. All the parties are well known French people of the Moxee.

All Democrats who reside in this city should not fail to register, if they have not already done so. Remember, you cannot vote at the primary unless you are registered any more than at the regular election. Neither can you vote at the special bond election to be held Sept. 1. Other towns in the county where registration is required are Yakima City, Toppenish, Mabton and Sunnyside.

Marriage licenses have been issued this week as follows: Henry H. Miller, aged 30, and Miss Blanche A. Hardell, aged 20; Floyd W. Lowman, aged 21, and Miss Mary C. Ryckman, aged 18; William R. Lince, aged 21, and Miss Goldie Williams, aged 21; William B. Mills, aged 21, and Miss Lila L. Underwood, aged 19; Harry L. Landringham, aged 38, and Miss Mary E. Alexander, aged 20; David Perry, aged 22, and Miss Rena Henderson, aged 16.

Dr. C. T. Dulin, who for the past two years has been in the government service as army surgeon stationed at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, is in the city this week on a visit to his mother and brothers. Mrs. Dulin, who has been visiting relatives in the east, will arrive here in a day or two. Dr. Dulin is well satisfied to be transferred to the Philippines and to leave for the islands about Sept. 1.

Roy Ferris, son of S. E. Ferris, West Side real estate man, submitted to a skin-grafting operation Tuesday at the hands of Dr. Cameron. The young man met with an accident about four weeks ago at Hood River, Ore., while employed as a brakeman on the O. R. & N. road, his right foot being so badly lacerated under a car wheel that it had to be amputated. Cuticle was taken from the arms of both father and son for use in the grafting process. The patient is reported as doing well.

Fred L. Harris, the Grandview editor, who is charged with certain "irregularities" in the issuance of checks to numerous creditors and who has been a guest at the "Hotel Edwards" for two weeks, was given a preliminary examination before Justice Richards of Yakima City Wednesday with the result of being held for trial by the superior court. Bail was fixed at \$750, which so far the editor has not been able to dig up.

Sub-Registration Stations.

There is a movement on foot to have the authorities establish a sub-registration office or possibly two offices in the center of town for the benefit of those voters, the laboring men, who as a matter of fact, have not the time to spare to make a special trip to the county courthouse for that purpose.

It is now a very short time until the primary election. The books for registration will close on Saturday, August 22, eight days prior to the special city election. On September 2nd the books will be opened again and remain so until the night before the primary election.

Apparently not a great deal of interest is being manifested in the approaching primary election. Only about one-half the voting population of the city have signified any intention of voting at the primaries.

It is quite probable that the establishment of sub-registration stations throughout the downtown districts would lend a fresh incentive to voters who would not otherwise take the time and trouble to register.

State Primaries Held.

In the Kansas primary, held Aug. 4, J. R. Bristow defeated Chester I. Long for the republican nomination for U. S. Senator. Long is the present senator and was opposed by the more progressive element of the party.

In the state wide Illinois primary, held Aug. 7, Senator A. J. Hopkins defeated Congressman Fross for the republican nomination for U. S. senator by a plurality of about 18,000. Chas. S. Deneen, the present republican governor, defeated Richard S. Yates, former governor by a plurality of 11,000 votes. The Illinois democrats the same day selected Lawrence B. Stringer as their senatorial candidate. Adlai E. Stevenson, former vice president, defeated Col. James Hamilton Lewis for the gubernatorial nomination. However, Col. Lewis carried every ward in Chicago, his home, securing a plurality of 10,000 there.

Yakima Holds Record.

The Yakima valley, according to a bulletin recently issued by the United States Geological survey, compiled by Frank Plummer, has more land under irrigation than in all the rest of the state. Yakima possesses 203,900 irrigated acres out of a total for the state of 250,000.

Most magnificent assortment of Jewelry to be found in the city at Dunbar & Nelson's, opposite Hotel Yakima.

KACHES LODGE POPULAR.

Many Yakima People Spending the Month of August There.

Frank Sharkey, Harvey Young, Pat Lynch and Ed Allen are now at Kachess Lodge enjoying what they term the "finest outing they ever had in their lives."

The Lodge is crowded with visitors. Most of them are Yakima people. Every day from 10 to a dozen large trout are caught averaging in length about 20 inches.

Miss Ethel Dull and Miss Lucile James have made the biggest catches so far among the ladies. Miss Henrietta Johnson landed a magnificent Dolly Varden while trolling. The excitement of the catch almost gave the young lady nervous prostration. Every body seems to be having a good time.

Death of A. M. Miller.

Alfred M. Miller, a well known pioneer of Yakima county, who resided in the Wenas valley for many years, died last Saturday morning, July 8, at 9:30 o'clock. Deceased was 75 years of age. He leaves a widow and four children by a former wife, three sons and a daughter, the latter being Mrs. J. H. Hitt.

Mr. Miller, known locally as "Cheese" Miller, from the fact that he operated a cheese factory for many years, was a native of Connecticut. When a young man he crossed the plains, arriving at Elliott Bay with other members of his family in 1852. He settled in Yakima county in 1864, and had ever since resided here.

Deceased was a remarkable man in many ways. He was a man of unusually strong intellect and of advanced views. He was an indomitable worker all his life. Notwithstanding his age he worked hard every day on his Wenas ranch up to a short time before his death. He was in good circumstances and leaves a very considerable estate.

The funeral was held Monday at 2 p. m. from Shaw & Sons' undertaking parlors with burial in Tahoma cemetery.

WANTED—A representative in this county by a large real estate corporation. Special inducements to those who wish to become financially interested. The Real Estate Security Co., Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Good peach and apple trees from \$7 to \$10 per 100. Inquire 105 So. First st. P. H. How.



Won't you come in ladies and try one of Mechtel's

Ice Cream Soda's

"Certainly, we have tried them before and know that they are superior to all others."

Mechtel sells ice cream at retail and wholesale. He carries largest and choicest line of confections in the city. He serves an up-to-date

Merchant's Lunch

JOHN MECHTEL

The Baker

FLINT-SHAW CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Residence Phones 3063 and 591
313 Yakima Ave. Phone 3061

FOR SALE—A few hundred apple, peach, pear and cherry trees; some asparagus; 105 South First street. P. H. How.

Short and Sweet

If you want something short and sweet, buy lard and sugar. If you want the best bargains in town in Ladies' Misses and Children's ready to wear garments trade at

Baldwin's

Give a man a new pen and the first thing he will write is his name. We have a new pen so we write

Baldwin's

Don't forget the white and colored sale Saturday, August 15th, at

Baldwin's

It pays to trade at BALDWIN'S

The E. H. Baldwin Co.

219 East Yakima Avenue

WATCH OUR ADS

Wanted

Spring Broilers

Fat Veal and Hogs

Fresh Fish, Oysters and Clams
in Season

Cash Paid for

Fat Cattle

FULTON MARKET

Phone 4531

Kachess Lodge

On the Lake

NOW OPEN

A cool summer resort. Altitude 2,235 feet. Good lake and stream fishing, hunting, boating, bathing and mountain climbing. Just the place to spend the hot months of summer.

RATES: \$2.00 AND \$2.25 PER DAY
\$10 AND \$12 PER WEEK

For further particulars apply to

J. W. GALE, Prop., Kachess Lodge,
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Dr. Darrin knows the diseases and weaknesses of men and women like an open book. He has restored hundreds to perfect health and vigorous vitality. and are today living monuments to the skill, knowledge and success of this well known specialist. He never holds out false hopes, nor undertakes a case that he cannot cure.

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Every form of female complications, involving the uterus, ovaries, bladder or rectum successfully treated, as pelvic diseases are a specialty with Dr. Darrin.

He charges nothing for examination or consultation, and his knowledge, skill and experience are at the service of the sufferer. Dr. Darrin's offices are in the Postoffice building, corner Chestnut and South Second streets, and are open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily. Call on him personally if possible, or write to him in strictest confidence.

Quick and certain cure is always possible under his treatment and advice.

YAKIMA VALLEY AHEAD
OF REST OF STATE

A.-Y.-P. Committee Holds Big Meeting and Decides on Publicity Work.

Yakima county is to be represented not only at the state fair but at the Spokane Inter-State fair and the A.-Y.-P. in a manner that will probably surpass any attempt ever before made in this or any other county in the state. Such was the decision reached last evening by the Yakima county Alaska-Yukon-Pacific committee. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. Whitson and Weigle from the Commercial club, Messrs. Peck and Remy from the Horticultural union and the three county commissioners, met Tuesday night and thoroughly went over the work which it has in view.

Its members, after deliberating for some time, finally decided to instruct the two men who have been employed by the Horticultural Union to gather exhibits in the Selah valley for the state fair, to also make a special effort to procure fine specimens of the products of the valley for exhibition purposes at the A.-Y.-P. exposition in 1909. The committee also decided to procure the services of representatives of the lower valley, with a view to procuring exhibits from that part of the county.

Besides the exhibitions at the three fairs Yakima county will be more extensively advertised at the exhibit it now has at Spokane in the Chamber of Commerce building. After the new exhibits have been used at the state fair and the Spokane fair, they will be placed in the booth at Spokane and kept there until time to take the specimens to the A.-Y.-P. exposition at Seattle.

Every kind of product grown in the county will be represented at the different exhibitions. Yakima county never has taken second place for any other county and its representatives in this respect do not propose to do so now.

Fred L. Harris, the erstwhile Grandview Press publisher, has as yet given no sign of demanding a hearing in the check case, for which he is at present occupying apartments in the county jail. Owing to the fact that there is only one justice of the peace on deck just now, Assistant District Attorney Taylor is in no hurry either, since the hearing would involve a trip to Old Town and leave no one in his office officially, in the absence of Prosecuting Attorney Wende, who is East.

Go to the Fulton Market for fresh salmon, halibut and smelt. We solicit eggs and butter from the farmers. The Fulton Market.

TOPPENISH SQUAW IS BEATEN TO DEATH

Result of a Drunken Spree Held By the Indians There Last Saturday.

Late Saturday night the sheriff's office here received information that a squaw, the wife of Jim Letts, a Toppenish Indian, had been found dead in the yard just outside her house at the locality two miles east of Toppenish, where the redmen mostly live in that neighborhood.

The woman, whose tribal name was Sammamute-Coshemete, had been beaten to death, her head, face, arms and chest presenting a loathsome appearance where the bludgeon of the murderer had done its work, for it was palpable that some kind of a blunt instrument had been used, though there was a false report here at first that a knife had been found sticking in her breast.

Officers to the Scene.

Coroner Frank and Deputy Sheriff Liggett left for the scene of the crime on the first train available, a freight, which got them down there early yesterday morning, and after an investigation, Coroner Frank held an inquest, the verdict of the jury being returned to the effect that the deceased had come to her death at the hands of two men, one of whom is known as "Quinaset," the other name not being made public at the office of the sheriff this morning for the reason that the officers have not yet caught him. He is supposed to be the principal party involved in the affair, the man now under arrest, Quinaset, being regarded more as a good witness than anything else, according to the statement of Mr. Liggett today.

Husband Evidently Guiltless.

Jim Letts, the woman's husband, bears a good character generally speaking, and his participation in the murder is not believed to have occurred for the reason that he was seen around Toppenish all Saturday, and was drunk all that time.

The victim must have met her death about noon Saturday for the reason that although the remains were not discovered by the Indians until 6 o'clock in the evening, the stench indicated too plainly that the woman had succumbed to the assassin at least several hours before that time.

As all hands were engaged in an uproarious spree, which was probably the direct cause of the murder, the matter was not reported to anyone until about 9 o'clock in the evening, when some of the Indians told Charles Newell, who is well known to them. He in turn, notified one of the police of Toppenish, and after going out to the scene of the murder, the men returned and called up the sheriff here.

Effects of the New Law.

Previous to the last two years the selling of liquor to Indians of the particular brand known as "allotment Indians," was a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, but two years ago the United States supreme court handed down a decision abolishing the penalty as well as the offense in the light of a crime, and though the state has a law prohibiting the traffic, it is next to impossible to secure convictions. As a consequence, the officers do not make much of an effort to get offenders, and the natural sequence is that crime has been on the increase among the aborigines during the period stated.

Quinaset was found on the reservation without any trouble, and offered no resistance to his arrest yesterday morning.

To the Voters.

(Paid Advertisement.)

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of sheriff of Yakima county at the coming Republican primaries.

JOS. H. LANCASTER.

June 8-Sept. 8.

WANTED—Agents to sell the Ohio Steam Cooker. Is especially attractive for the canning of fruits. Agents making \$3.00 to \$15.00 daily. Liberal commissions and exclusive territory. For particulars address 411 Granite Block, Spokane, Wash.

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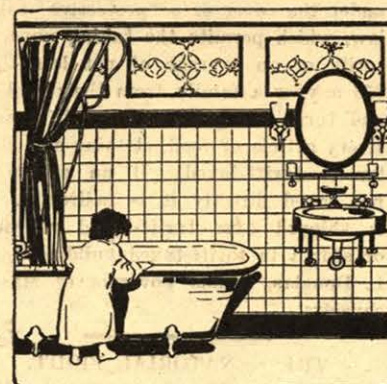
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We invite you to try this system.

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The Yakima Democrat

J. D. MEDILL, EDITOR

W. A. ERWIN, LOCAL EDITOR AND
BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscription \$1.50 Per Year in Advance

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North Yakima, Wash., August 15, 1908

FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN WORTH KERN

HIS OWN PLATFORM.

Captain J. H. Thomas, republican candidate for the legislature, regards the direct primary law as "unconstitutional and revolutionary." He is also frankly opposed to a local option law and refused to sign the pledge to vote for the winning candidate for United States senator. We can't agree with the captain in his judgment of the primary law, but that the law as it now stands is a vexatious and cumbersome piece of legislation we cheerfully admit. That it should and must be materially amended before it will be acceptable to the people is now a self-evident fact. However, the principle on which it is founded is sound and will not be surrendered by the people.

As to local option, such as it is proposed, we believe that Captain Thomas, in opposing it, is not far astray. In practice local option is but a delusion and a snare and in effect merely serves to keep the saloon in politics, where it really has no place. As a matter of fact, we have local option now under existing laws, as the licensing power vested in city councils and boards of county commissioners is discretionary.

The plank in the republican state platform, demanding the passage of "a reasonable local option law," is merely a piece of political buncomb which really means nothing except that it was intended as a sop to the temperance element. The democratic plank favoring a submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a much more honest declaration, and it means something. But the republican program of passing local option is mere sham, and Captain Thomas is honest enough to say so.

As to the candidate's refusal to pledge himself to vote, in the event of his election, for the popular choice for United States senator, Captain Thomas may be merely playing a long-headed game of politics in which he hopes to score over his republican opponents. In the not improbable event of Mr. Jones' defeat at the primary, Captain Thomas, if he survives that trying ordeal, would not then be tied up hand and foot to "Boss" Crocker and obliged to vote for Ankeny, a candidate that the people of this county unmistakably do not want. On the whole it rather looks as though Captain Thomas would do better on his own platform than any of his more youthful competitors can hope to do by standing on the party platform and by taking the senatorial pledge.

LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY TICKET.

With the exception of a nominee for the office of school superintendent, which is really a non-partisan position anyway, the democratic party will be enabled to go before the people of Yakima county this fall with a full legislative and county ticket, as one or more candidates have filed for each of the places to be filled.

The material offered is good. On the whole, we think it is better than used to be offered by the old time convention system. None of these candidates can be regarded in the light of professional office-seekers. With them all it is a matter of principle. It is because they desire to do service for their party rather than a longing for the fleshpots of office that these men have filed their declarations of candidacy.

However, that is not saying that the democratic ticket is without hope of election in this campaign. As a matter of fact it has, we think, a good chance of election. That a great majority of taxpayers are dissatisfied with the present extravagant administration of county affairs is merely to state a fact that surely does exist. Further than that, they are dissatisfied with the long practice at the courthouse of rotation in office from principal to deputy and from deputy back to principal again. The voters, or at least the intelligent portion among them, have no mind to aid further in the building up in Yakima county of a permanent class of office-holders. That feeling will be fully manifested in the succeeding campaign.

SENSIBLE TARIFF TALK.

When, with a high-tariff wall you prohibit foreign competition, you invite the competitors in any industry inside that wall to get together to sustain prices and bleed the penned-up consumers. We should not be surprised that we have so many trusts and that they put the prices up so high. It is not surprising that we have graft and corruption in public and private life. It would be strange if our present tariff system did not result in trusts and graft. It is equivalent to a license to form combinations and trusts to graft off the people.

Trust-busting that leaves the trusts as strongly entrenched as ever and permits constant increase in the cost of living is an utter and absolute failure. This whole trust-busting, as conducted at Washington, is farcical. The real remedy lies in the removal of the duties that shelter and protect the trusts.

All other grafts combined do not equal the annual graft of the tariff—the continuous robbery of the people under the cover of a "protective" tariff law, which permits the taking unnecessarily of an average of not less than \$50 a year a family from their pockets and turns the proceeds over to trusts. Every article of food, clothing and shelter is tariff-taxed. If an article is not taxed directly it is indirectly. It is shipped over tariff-taxed railroads or stored in tariff-taxed buildings.—W. L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts.

THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Mr. Jones this week sent another challenge to Senator Ankeny again inviting that senile old gentleman, in person or by proxy, to debate the question with him as to which of the twain is best fitted for the high office of United States senator.

The more the people of this state think about it the more they are apt to reach the decision that neither of these two standing candidates are really fitted for the senatorship.

It is no doubt due to the existence of this feeling that Snell of Tacoma has entered the race. The people of this state, while they apparently have no use for Ankeny and the gang of parasites that live upon him, have at the same time grown tired of the Jones method of campaigning, which is simply nothing but a tirade of abuse. Under the circumstances it will be somewhat surprising if a plurality of republican voters do not in the end turn to the support of the third candidate, who, as judged by the republican standard, is entirely eligible.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN?

The New York World says: "A tax on the hundreds of millions of annual income of the wealthy would go far toward relieving the burden of taxation now borne by people with small incomes or almost no incomes at all. There is no more or equitable way of raising public revenue."

Yet the republican national convention defeated an income tax plank by a vote of 950 nays to 28 yeas. How does it happen that such a just method of raising public revenue found only 28 supporters in an assemblage of 978 republican leaders?—Commoner.

Word comes from Olympia that State Treasurer Mills has made and is enforcing a rule in his office that no newspaper man may have any figures from the public records unless he specifies in writing just what he wants and what he wants them for. Treasurer Mills is Mead's political manager in Thurston county and he is using his official position to further the political interests of his candidate by preventing the publication of the condition of the state's finances, which had run behind \$400,000 last January. Taxpayers who foot the bills will be pleased to know that Russian methods of hiding facts will be in force in the treasurer's office until after the campaign. Czar Mills has not yet ordered the amputation of any man's head, but he will work up to that by degrees.—Seattle Times.

Republican bosses of New York, from Roosevelt down to the lowest ward heeler, are sorely perplexed just now to know what to do with that star reformer, Governor Hughes. From the machine politician's point of view the reform governor is a veritable bull in their china shop and they pray to be rid of him. To renominate him, they say, means the defeat of Taft in New York. On the other hand, the best element of the party declare that if Hughes is turned down Taft must necessarily lose New York. So it is clearly a case of be damned if you do and be damned if you don't. The chances are that Hughes, the reformer and man of principle, will be offered as a sacrifice to the petty bosses in the vain hope of pulling Taft through. But throwing Hughes overboard probably won't save Taft.

A New York dispatch states that W. R. Hearst proposes to make a huge swing around the circle during this campaign. The great yellow publisher will travel in a special train and will be ready to make a speech at every water tank as well as in every large

city. Hearst, it is said, will not stop to count the expense in his frenzied effort to defeat Bryan, whom he hates most bitterly. As a matter of fact, Hearst is not likely to hurt Bryan much no matter what sort of a campaign he makes nor how much of his mother's money he spends. Mighty few men will really be influenced by spite on the part of Mr. Hearst. If he goes junketing about on a special train denouncing Bryan he will only be laughed at.

The attempt of the republic press to stir up resentment by repeated assertions that Gompers has promised to "deliver" the labor vote to Bryan is the star joke of the campaign. The G. O. P. organs have evidently forgotten that the labor vote is too intelligent to be moved by any attempt to raise prejudice against one of their leaders. If the labor vote comes to Bryan it will come because laboring men realize that the democratic candidate and platform are more nearly in line with their own political ideas than the candidate and platform of the other party—Walla Walla Statesman.

This is what Colonel Watterson has recently said of Mr. Bryan: "Mr. Bryan is a bigger and a better man than we thought him. He is entitled to the respect of the people. He will make an entirely safe and sane president; much safer and more sane than Mr. Roosevelt, whose bark has been worse than his bite, disturbing the country without driving away the thieves. But, even if we personally detested Mr. Bryan, we should support him on the broad issue that the republican party has made itself the embodiment of vicious and immoral government."

The democrats of the state will be highly pleased to learn that Jack Splawn, the Cowiche rancher of Yakima county, has decided to make his declaration as candidate for governor. Jack Splawn is an exceptionally fit man for the position. He was elected in Yakima, a strong republican county as state senator on the democratic ticket. He has spent most of his life in Washington and is well posted as to the needs of legislation. If elected, he would give an honest, competent and economical administration.—Davenport Tribune.

It may be construed as a compliment to the administration of Sheriff Edwards that but one lone republican has entered the list against him in opposition to his re-election. It appears to be a fact well recognized that the present sheriff has afforded the public good service and good protection. We don't wish to discourage Mr. Lancaster thus early in the game, but to a man up a tree it looks as though he has a pretty hard row to hoe in convincing a majority of the voters that he could make a better record.

President Roosevelt, who is by far the best politician that the G. O. P. has produced during its entire existence, is said to be possessed of the fear that Hearst will hurt Taft more than he can possibly injure Bryan. This is a reasonable view, even though it is not shared in by many of the republican leaders. The better element of the democratic contingent of the independence league has already deserted the Hearst standard and will follow the "yellow kid" no further in his scheme of revenge.

"I look to see Bryan win in New York," said Timothy D. Sullivan, past worthy grand president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, who has just arrived in Seattle from New York. "And I believe that will give him the election. Bryan can no longer be held up as a scare-crow. He can't bring hard times, because they are already here, and the people are looking for a change. The republican 'full dinner pail' has busted." An excellent nutshell review of the political situation.

Every democrat in Yakima county and elsewhere should certainly make it a point to attend the primary September 8. Local democrats, who are responsible for Senator Splawn being in the gubernatorial race, should feel that they owe it as a duty to that gentleman as well as to the party generally to attend the primary and in the meantime to use their influence in his behalf, to the end that he may secure as large support in his home county as is possible.

Col. Robertson has a kick coming because the Associated Press devotes so much attention to Mr. Bryan, and the colonel emits a wail on the ground that he is getting an overdose of Bryan notoriety in his daily "pony" service. We would advise the colonel to hold himself in. No doubt he has a few democratic readers who appreciate the Fairview "dope." Anyway it makes easier reading than the "hot air" interviews that emanate at Hot Springs, Va.

The Republic goes after Snell, the new senatorial candidate, with a sharp stick and it lost no time in classifying the Tacoma man as a tool of "Boss" Brocker. It is doubtful if votes are to be gained for Mr. Jones by such

methods of campaigning. However, the method of campaign is a matter we suppose that must be determined by the manager, and by common consent Col. Rob is presumed to be the manager.

All democrats of North Yakima, or those who are in easy reach of this city, should without further solicitation join the Bryan-Splawn club. This organization is endeavoring to do a large amount of needed missionary work in this field during the present campaign and needs and should have the co-operation of every loyal democrat. The next regular meeting of the club will be held August 24.

The entrance of Judge W. H. Snell of Tacoma into the republican fight for United States senator at the eleventh hour apparently complicates the situation. If Judge Snell succeeds in developing much strength in Pierce county and in Southwestern Washington it would seem that he must necessarily do so largely at the expense of Congressman Jones.

Senator Splawn made his initial speech in the local campaign at the meeting of the Bryan-Splawn club Monday evening and it was a good one. Although making no pretense of being an orator the Yakima candidate is developing into a good campaign speaker. He is impressive for the reason that he speaks to the point and always with sincerity.

The socialist, Debs, the populist, Watson, and the unspeakable Hearst, all claiming to be reformers, seem to take a fiendish delight in shying stones at Bryan. Such a feeling must be due to the green-eyed monster, jealousy. The contemptible attitude of the trio is not explainable on any other ground. But if Bryan cares he makes no sign.

This appears to be a season of devastating forest fires throughout the great West, and the loss to fine timber areas mounts up into the millions. 'Tis a great pity, for the use of our timber through commercial consumption and attendant waste is destroying the country's available supply all too fast.

The Colfax Gazette publishes about thirty announcements of candidates for office and following the bunch is an advertisement, "Bring your hides to the Harris market." There will probably be a lot of hides on the fence after September 8 and Mr. Harris is wise in his generation.—Seattle Weekly News.

GOLD IS NOT MONEY.

I wish to make the following statements and offer to prove every one to the entire satisfaction of all the readers of the papers:

First—That gold, silver or paper is not money.

Second—That money is not an ingredient and that you can not see, feel, smell or taste it.

Third—That money is nothing but the law of congress.

Fourth—That by law it belongs to every citizen of the United States of America, and that they can or should have it or the use or interest on it (which they can have) by paying the interest to themselves.

Fifth—That there are five different governments in the United States of America; and each of these should have a bank, owned by the people, and that they not only own the money, but they can control the whole volume of money in the United States so that the money would not be too scarce or too much, so as to inflate the money market thus making prices high or too scarce to make prices low, and every dollar should have the same debt-paying or purchasing power that gold has today.

Save all these papers so that you may know that I have proven all that I have promised, and that it can all be carried out and would be worth more to the people than all the reform planks in both the old parties' platforms, or all the laws they have passed in the last ten years, or will pass in the next 20 years.

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Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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Honor graduate Chicago Veterinary College, 1893. Post graduate, 1903.
Member American Veterinary Medical Association. Member Minnesota and North Dakota Veterinary Association.
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Stone Building, S. First St.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

Decided reluctance on the part of growers of fruit in and about North Yakima to come to the prices offered by the local buyers is the pronounced feature of the local market at this time. Growers feel that the offers made on their fruit are not commensurate with the prices prevailing elsewhere and declare that local dealers are trying to make too much money. They declare that there is a combination among the shippers to keep prices down. This matter has been the subject of a number of informal discussions among the growers, and the associations of fruit men in various of the outlying valleys have taken it up. They want more money for their fruit and think they are entitled to more than the shippers are allowing them.

Quote New York Figures.

In substantiation of their position they point out that pears have sold as high as \$2.75 a box in the New York auction market, which is something like \$1.50 and \$1.75 higher than has been offered here. The reply to this argument is that this price is the price paid in New York, not in North Yakima, and it is procured only by the best quality of goods—such goods as the special packs of the Sawyer, Shadbolt, and Sanger ranches—and not the orchard run, such as is offered for the most part by those growers who, instead of shipping direct themselves, sell to a local dealer. The fact appears to be that after the high figures of last year, accompanied by a loss in dealing which loss fell on the buyer, conditions have not adjusted themselves in this community.

Buyers Are Going Slowly.

The buyers are not going to make the mistake of bidding against each other for fruit in the manner they did last year, while the grower is not prepared to take such a pronouncedly reduced price as he believes is offered to him. The entire question of whether fruit prices can keep up to their record or whether the law of averages will prevail and bring the price down, is involved. It is a large question and is complicated by the claim that as this

part of the country produces the quality, and quality is not affected by ordinary market rules, experience cannot be applied in forecasting the future. The situation at present is that though considerable fruit is being shipped the activity is not nearly so great as would be the case if there was a better understanding between the growers and those engaged in marketing the orchard yield.

Quotations on Hay.

The last day or two has seen much activity in hay handling, especially from the Moxee district. Considerable quantities of hay have been hauled, but shipments as yet are light or practically nothing at all. The quotation for alfalfa is \$7, with \$12 for timothy and \$9 for wheat hay. Half a dollar more is paid for very superior stock, but it has to be the very best. Seattle reports that Puget Sound hay is arriving in that market and is sufficient for all the demands. A similar report was brought here yesterday by C. J. Hill, who says there is enough hay on the Sound to meet all present demands and that it will not be necessary to prepare for shipments there for some little time to come. The hay crop, while admittedly a little below the normal in a number of sections, is declared to measure up well in others and there will be no shortage, particularly in view of the fact that some stocks were carried over from last year.

Butter Is Advanced.

Cantaloupes have not made their appearance in any large quantities as yet. There are a few scattered lots coming in, but the crop is not on, to use a trade phrase. Such cantaloupes as have gone forward to the Sound from the lower valley have found a ready sale and have brought \$3.50 per crate, or better, and sold fast.

Butter is on its upward journey and was advanced again throughout the state yesterday, the price of Washington creamery going to a point at which the grocer is compelled to ask 70 cents for a two-pound roll in order to make a profit in handling it. It will be found by watching the slips from the grocer that some stores are even in advance of this figure.

In the general opinion of all dealers,

wholesale and retail, money is getting to be a little easier, trading is going along more freely and in general the situation is promising. General quotations are herewith given.

RETAIL MARKETS

Flour.	
Yakima Best, per sack	\$1.40
Prosser Best	1.35
Dutch Mill, hard wheat	1.40
Graham	1.30
Whole Wheat Flour	1.35
Yakima Kite	1.20
Barnes' Best Special	1.35

Salt Meats.	
Sacked ham	22c
Skinned ham	20c
Dry salt sides	14c
Bacon	18c
Breakfast bacon	25c

Produce	
Butter, creamery, per roll (2lbs.)	70c
Butter, ranch, per roll (2lbs.)	60c
Cheese, native	25c
Eggs, per dozen	30c

Meat.	
Cows, No. 1, per 100 lbs	\$2.50@2.75
Steers	3.50@3.75
Fat hogs, best	6.50
Hogs, dressed	8
Wethers, dressed, per lb	9
Lambs, dressed, per lb	11

Poultry	
Chickens, per lb	10@12
Turkeys	13@15
Ducks	8@10
Geese	9@10

Wool.	
Eastern Washington, per lb	12c
Fruit, Wholesale.	
Common apples	60c
Gravensteins	75c
Peaches	40@45c
Pears, per ton	20.00

Specials—Retail	
Lettuce, bunch	5
Tomatoes, per lb	10
Sweet Corn, per dozen	15
Green onions, 3 bunches	10
Rhubarb, per lb	5
Cucumbers, 2 for	5
String beans, per lb	10
Green apples, per lb	3
Pineapples	20@25

Beets, bunch	5
Cantaloupes	10
New potatoes, per lb	1 1/2
Potatoes	15.00

Hay—Prices Paid Producers.

Hay.	
Alfalfa	\$ 7.00
Timothy, per ton	12.00
Wheat hay, per ton	9.00
Oats	28.00

FRUIT BUYER THINKS

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Representative of Minneapolis

House Believes Consumption Will Be Large.

L. J. Roberts of Minneapolis, representing the S. G. Palmer company, which handles a great deal of Yakima fruit, is in this city to visit the growers of this and the neighboring districts, size up the fruit situation and generally represent his company in the season's business. Mr. Roberts has a decidedly optimistic point of view regarding the general fruit situation. He does not begin to assert that growers here can have as much money from their crops as they had last year for he thinks that last year they got more than they were entitled to in that they got it all. He does believe, however, that they will get their proportion this year and that it will give them a good profit on their season's operations. There is a good crop throughout the country, an excellent crop in some districts, Mr. Roberts says, but as against this there is a very large consumption, much larger than is generally believed, and unless prices go out of sight it will readily manifest itself.

Mr. Roberts impresses the necessity of a clean, attractive pack. He says that it isn't merely an advisable thing; it is a necessary one. No person handling large quantities of fruit has time to open and inspect every package. At best he can inspect but one or two in every lot and the character of the packages inspected will determine the value of the shipment. Therefore, it is necessary that the pack be excellent and that they grade up well. Inferior stuff condemns a whole shipment. This, he says, will be learned in time. Districts like Hood River and Wenatchee, which produce practically nothing else but fruit, of necessity put the best front on their goods and Yakima must do the same to compete with them, or take a back seat.

JACKSON IS MARRIED.

Rumor Has It That the Colored Barber Found a Wife in Tacoma.

Reports that seem to have some truth in them, reached North Yakima Saturday to the effect that William Jackson, the veteran colored barber of North Yakima, was married in Tacoma Friday afternoon to an old-time sweetheart of his own race. Jackson went to American Lake with Company E to shave the members of the company while they were in camp.

Friday, so the report goes, Jackson slipped off to Tacoma and later in the day sent word to Captain Curry to the effect that he would not be back for a day or so. The word was sent to this city and Saturday evening the matter became common street talk.

Leitta Is Anxious.

When asked about the affair today, little Leitta Sanders, who has been raised from her babyhood by Jackson, said she knew nothing of it. The little miss became exceedingly anxious when told by patrons of the shop that her guardian had decided to bring a new mistress to the simple home behind the barber shop. She said:

"If there is a Mrs. Jackson coming here I see where I must go. She might be a nice woman and she would probably be nice to us children, but I don't want Mr. Jackson to have her." The child's outburst caused a ripple of laughter in the shop where many early morning customers had congregated. Jackson is one of the best known colored men in North Yakima. He has been here for many years. Nearly all old settlers of Yakima valley know him and know what he has done for four children who were left penniless and parentless by the death of Mrs. Sanders whom Jackson was engaged to marry. Mrs. Sanders died about 12 years ago. Her last word to Jackson was a plea for the then small children. Jackson promised to take them and raise them.

Educates the Children.

He has done so and has asked nothing in return. He has never adopted them, preferring, as he said, to allow them their liberty. He has given them all an education. To Bennie, Margaret and Leitta he has given a musical education. Hugh Sanders, the oldest boy, left home some years ago before his education was completed. The two girls and Bennie still live with Jackson.

LOST—Chocolate brown mare; weight 850; branded; reward. Leave word at Democrat Office.

WANTED—Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fat calves, cattle, hogs, at the Fulton Market, corner Chestnut and First streets. Highest market prices paid.

Cider Presses, Picking Pails and Tree Supports at Hartung-Larson Hdw. Co.

5 PIANOS At Wholesale Prices

At the time of the closing of the D. S. Johnston Co. store in North Yakima there were five pianos of the stock left unsold. These have been in storage in the building east of the Postoffice.

Not wishing to ship these pianos back to Tacoma where our floors are already loaded with a tremendous stock of pianos and organs, we have concluded to offer the five pianos at practically wholesale prices as an extraordinary inducement that they may be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

The instruments are from some of our most noted factories and are in beautiful mahogany, walnut and oak cases.

While we have from time to time sold pianos in North Yakima at greatly reduced prices we have never offered them at anything near like the low prices at which these pianos will be sold. A small cash payment will secure any one of these instruments; balance may be paid in easy monthly or quarterly payments. If you have \$50.00 or \$100.00 to pay as a first payment, all well and good; or if you have only \$15.00 or \$20.00 to spare at this time come down anyway—satisfactory arrangements can be made as to the balance and you can still get the benefit of the very low prices.

Three organs will also be sold at this time at about One-Half their regular prices. Seventy-five cents per week will buy one of these.

The instruments may be seen in the building across the street east of Postoffice.

V. H. Mattson

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

D. S. Johnston Co., Tacoma

CASCADE LUMBER COMPANY

Sash and Doors

Are Made at North Yakima—Nothing Too Large or Too Small for us to Make Up.

Pine or Fir

All Kinds Glass Carried in Stock to Suit the Most Fastidious.

Lumber Yards

NORTH YAKIMA, NACHES CITY, GRANGER, MAB-TON, SUNNYSIDE, GRANDVIEW, PROSSER, KEN-NEWICK AND RICHLAND, WASH.



Sherwin-Williams

Paint, Shingle Stains, Varnishes and Oils also Glass, Brushes, Wall Finish

HARTUNG-LARSON HDW. CO.

A. J. Shaw & Sons

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LICENSED EMBALMERS

Prompt response to all orders day and night. No. 20 North Second Street Day phone 4941. Night phone 2605

Eastern Furniture Co.

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U. S. Depository

Capital Surplus - - \$250,000.00 Assets - - - \$1,700,000.00

Banking in all its departments



W. L. STEINWEG, President

CHARLES CARPENTER, Vice-Pres.

A. B. CLINE, Cashier

CHARLES DONOVAN, Asst. Cashier

Established 1885

Steel Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent

"But You Can Do Better at the Barnes-Woodin Co."

Pulling the Prices Lower

Our final efforts on these summer clearance lots of merchandise should be prolific of splendid crowds for we have shoved the prices down to the very bottom of possibility. If you have a single merchandise want you should fill it now.

WASH GOODS--At 9c and 19c per yard. We've reduced this stock to just two lots--one at 9c and the other at 19c per yard for wash goods worth from 15c to 85c per yard.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND MEN'S OXFORDS--At reductions that are severe. We are determined to make a complete clean-up on all summer footwear--almost 100 pairs sold yesterday.

THE SUMMER MILLINERY IS NO MORE--Just a handful left. Muslin Underwear takes its place in the center balcony--assorted in lots and marked at prices to close out quickly.

UNUSUAL SHIRT WAIST SALE--The two words, Half Price, tells the story fairly well and means that you ought to be here.

Visit the women's Ready-to-Wear Department and profit thereby.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN MEN'S SUMMER WEARABLES--The values in Men's Goods are truly amazing and really mean that this department will soon be cleared of all summer lines.

It would be a good business proposition for you to buy two or three Boy's Suits at the prices we have placed on them--others are doing it.

Barnes-Woodin Co.

Formerly The Boston Store

BRYAN DELIVERS

GREAT SPEECH

(Continued from first page)

personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their approval. If one is nominated upon a platform which is not satisfactory to him, he must, if candid, either decline the nomination or, accepting it, propose an amended platform in lieu of the one adopted by the convention. No such situation, however, confronts your candidate, for the platform upon which I was nominated not only contains nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the remedial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years.

Republican Challenge Accepted.

The distinguished statesman who received the republican nomination for president said, in his notification speech: "The strength of the republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on."

In the name of the democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the republican party is responsible for all the abuses which now exist in the federal government, and that it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I can not concur in the statement that the republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether those reformers be republicans or democrats. So far did the republican convention fall short of its duty that the republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party, upon whose co-operation he must rely for the enactment of remedial legislation.

As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount question, and to the far-reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.

Shall the People Rule?

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion, is "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us: Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare? or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subversive officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

President's Indictment Against Party. In a message sent to congress last January, President Roosevelt said: "The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage-earners to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock-jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinary decent conscience, and who commit the heinous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have, during the past few months, made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a re-action. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrong-doer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money."—What an arraignment of the predatory interests?

Is the president's indictment true? And, if true, against whom was the indictment directed? Not against the democratic party.

Mr. Taft Indorses the Indictment.

Mr. Taft says that these evils have crept in during the last ten years. He declares that, during this time, some "prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their actions;" and that "the revelations of the breaches of trusts, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railroads, the accumulating evidence of the violations of the anti-trust laws, by a number of corporations, and the over-issue of stocks and bonds of interstate railroads for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management"—all these, he charges, "quicken the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening."

During all this time, I beg to remind you, republican officials, presiding in the executive department, filled the cabinet, dominated the senate, controlled the house of representatives and occupied most of the federal judgeships. Four years ago the republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860—with the exception of two years—the republican party had been in control of part or of all the branches of the federal government; that for two years only was the democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries; having enjoyed the honors; having secured the prestige, let the republican party accept the responsibility!

Republican Party Responsible.

Why were these "known abuses" permitted to develop? Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been en-

forced? All of the executive machinery of the federal government is in the hands of the republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a republican president to recommend, with a republican senate and house to carry out his recommendations, why does the republican candidate plead for further time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrong-doers than the present executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the senate than his party now has? Does he need more republicans in the house of representatives or a speaker with more unlimited authority?

Why No Tariff Reform?

The president's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was restive under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for 25 years contributed to the republican campaign fund, and who in return have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reform. As the present campaign approached, both the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases, that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection, as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

Why No Anti-Trust Legislation?

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Why No Railroad Legislation?

For ten years the interstate commerce commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers, that it might prevent rebates and discriminations, but a republican senate and a republican house of representatives were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to endorse the demand for railway legislation, but its platform was silent on the subject. Even in 1904, the convention gave no pledge to remedy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator LaFollette and supported by the democrats—amendments embodying legislation asked by the interstate commerce commission. One of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate, but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention, and the republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of the railroads.

Over-Issue of Stocks and Bonds.

Mr. Taft complains of the over-issue of stocks and bonds of railroads, "for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management," and the complaint is well founded. But, with a president to point out the evil, and a republican congress to correct it, we find nothing done for the protection of the public. Why? My honorable opponent has, by his confession, relieved me of the necessity of furnishing proof; he admits the condition and he can not avoid the logical conclusion that must be drawn from the admission. There is no doubt whatever that a large majority of the voters of the republican party recognize the deplorable situation which Mr. Taft describes; they recognize that the masses have had but little influence upon legislation or upon the administration of the government, and they are beginning to understand the cause. For a generation, the republican party has drawn its campaign funds from the beneficiaries of special legislation. Privileges have been pledged and granted in return for money contributed to debase elections. What can be expected when official authority is turned over to the representatives of those who first furnish the sinews of war and then reimburse themselves out of the pockets of the taxpayers?

Fasting in Wilderness Necessary.

So long as the republican party remains in power, it is powerless to regenerate itself. It can not attack wrong doing in high places without disgracing many of its prominent members, and it, therefore, uses opiates instead of the surgeon's knife. Its malefactors construe each republican victory as an endorsement of their conduct and threaten the party with defeat if they are interfered with. Not until that party passes through a period of fasting in the wilderness will the republican leaders learn to study public questions from the standpoint of the masses. Just as with individuals, "the cares of this world and the deceitfulness of riches choke the truth," so in politics, when party leaders serve far away from home and are not in constant contact with the voters, continued party success blinds their eyes to the needs of the people and makes them deaf to the cry of distress. **Publicity as to Campaign Contributions.** An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the recent republican national convention, the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 94. Here,

too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and to declare himself in favor of a publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says upon this subject, you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says:

"If I am elected president, I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing, in a federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarrass him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any encouragement he has received from republican leaders. It is sufficient to say that if his hopes were realized—if, in spite of the adverse action of his convention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law which he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platform, not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the democratic national committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and yet, he fails to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the election. Of course, it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the locking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

An Election a Public Affair.

An election is a public affair. The people, exercising the right to select their officials and to decide upon the policies to be pursued, proceed to their several polling places on election day and register their will. What excuse can be given for secrecy as to the influences at work? If a man, pecuniarily interested in "concentrating the control of the railroads in one management," subscribes a large sum to aid in carrying the election, why should his part in the campaign be concealed until he has put the officials under obligation to him? If a trust magnate contributes \$100,000 to elect political friends to office, with a view to preventing hostile legislation, why should that fact be concealed until his friends are securely seated in their official positions?

This is not a new question; it is a question which has been agitated—a question which the republican leaders fully understand—a question which the republican candidate has studied, and yet he refuses to declare himself in favor of the legislation absolutely necessary, namely, legislation requiring publication before the election.

Democratic Party Promises Publicity.

How can the people hope to rule, if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The democratic party meets the issue honestly and courageously. It says:

"We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund, and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations, that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contributions above \$100 would be made public before the election—those received before October 15 to be made public on or before that day, those received afterward to be made public on the day when received, and no such contributions to be accepted within three days of the election. The expenditures are to be published after the election. Here is a plan which is complete and effective.

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the constitution, the demand for the popular election of senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the fifty-second congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the fifty-third congress a similar resolution was reported to, and adopted by, the house of representatives. Both the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894, and in the fifty-fourth congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, the sentiment grew among the people, until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats, and then another and another republican congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in

1908, for the recent republican national convention, by a vote of 886 to 114, rejected the plank endorsing the popular election of senators—and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

Personal Inclination Not Sufficient.

In his notification speech, the republican candidate, speaking of the election of senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to make this a party question? When the democratic convention endorses a proposition by a unanimous vote, and the republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of seven to one, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft can not remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

The Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature? Through a democratic victory, and through a democratic victory only, can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

House Rules Despotism.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the house of representatives. Our platform points out that "the house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution, to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will," and adds:

"The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations, and powers of legislation."

"We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

This arraignment is fully justified. The reform republicans in the house of representatives, when in the minority in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a hearing or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the democrats. In the recent session of the present congress, there was a considerable element in the republican party favorable to remedial legislation; but a few leaders in control of the organization despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the house to submit to a well organized minority. The republican national convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, eulogized congress and nominated as the republican candidate for vice president one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the house. Our party demands that "the house of representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the speaker," and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the house of representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They can not do so unless they can control the house of representatives, and through their representatives in the house, give expression to their purposes and their desires. The republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the house of representatives; the democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules, as will bring the popular branch of the federal government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our constitution and founded our government.

Other Issues Will be Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat. It is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses, I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for whether we consider the tariff question, the labor question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, we shall find that the real question in each is, whether the government shall remain a mere business asset of favor seeking corporations or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

Democracy Has Earned Confidence.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the republican party and with its management of public affairs we can not reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of

government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the republican party and in favor of the democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred.

Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the "oppress or wealth or refinement of a few, but by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the democratic party charges the republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

Democracy Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of Heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

The democratic party seeks not revolution, but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity

as their application is postponed. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm tomorrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body politic can not be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them has been fully demonstrated during the last ten years. I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism of the people that I can not doubt their readiness, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, so far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

The Divine Law of Rewards.

There is a living law of rewards. When the creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, the sunshine with its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as if His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might was overthrown, cunning unlearned or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the government to this law ought to be the ambition of the statesman; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately operate.

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

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