

**JEROME SHAMP'S PLATFORM.**

**Tells About His Political Affiliations in the Past.**

LINCOLN, Neb., July 30.—To the Republican Voters of Lancaster County: I have been a republican all my life, with the exception that in 1891 I affiliated with the independent party in their movements for certain reforms which have since taken place.

I stood as a candidate for congress on the independent ticket but was at all times opposed to fusion with the democratic party. Since that time I have affiliated with the republican party, and when Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate four years ago for the position of president of the United States, believing that he was one of the greatest champions of the cause of the common people, I was an advocate for, and voted for his election, and from that time on, have affiliated with the republican party.

I believe that President Roosevelt has done more in the way of reform regarding the strict regulation of all corporations, than any president since Abraham Lincoln, and believing that he would in no wise recommend any man for president whom he did not know would carry on the reforms so well begun, I therefore, am for William Howard Taft, as president of the United States, and believe that he is perfectly able to carry forward this great reform movement.

I am very much interested in the present campaign, as I am a strong believer in the strict regulation of all railroads and trusts in the final hope that government ownership of the

means of transportation of this country will prevail.

I endorse the republican platform, and especially that clause which declares for postal savings banks.

As for my candidacy for state senator of Lancaster county, I stand upon this issue. I believe in securing all deposits in the state banks.

I believe in municipal ownership in all public works in our cities, and believe that labor should always be held on an equality with capital, and that all differences in labor organizations should be settled by arbitration.

I believe that our revenue system should be amended so that people should not be taxed on their debts, and there should be no penalty placed upon the people for loaning their money or capital in their own state. I am a believer in the initiative and referendum, for I believe that the people should have the right to vote on all questions of issue and importance that arise and a majority should rule. I have lived in Lancaster county forty-two years, coming to Nebraska shortly after being mustered out of the army, and am perfectly willing that my record should be investigated and that my record in the legislature of 1887 should be taken as a guide to the voters of Lancaster county as to my honesty in advocating that which is for their interests.

I am sincere in what I advocate, as my best friends well know, and I have never yet and will not commence now in deceiving those that have heretofore put their trust in me.

**JEROME SHAMP,**  
Candidate for State Senator for Lancaster County.

# WHAT UNCLE SAM IS DOING FOR LABOR

**ONE** line of accomplishment in which the United States government has gone ahead mightily in recent years is in the help that has been rendered to the cause of labor. Moreover the aid that has been given to the working classes of the country has not by any means been confined to those conspicuous services with which the public is familiar, such as the settlement of the anthracite coal strike, the enforcement of the eight-hour day on government work and the establishment of labor's own branch of public service—the department of commerce and labor.

Uncle Sam stands ready, of course, to step into the breach wherever occasion demands in an effort to secure a "square deal" and living wages for the toiling masses but even when there are no clouds on the horizon of the relations between capital and labor this paternal government is busily engaged with the problem of promoting the welfare of those who labor with hands or brain. A number of different branches of the government are contributing to this policy but in the main the work devolves upon the bureau of labor at Washington, which is, in effect, the labor division of the department of commerce and labor.

Newspaper readers hear of the bureau of labor when its head, the commissioner of labor, steps in and attempts to arbitrate some strike or threatened strike, as for instance the recent difficulties of the telegraphers of the country, but there is not one citizen in a thousand who has any idea of the scope of the everyday work of the bureau in acquiring and diffusing useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and most comprehensive sense of that word.

**Is Doing Good Work.**

By means of an energetic "field force" and a capable corps of experts in the home office at Washington this branch of the government is continually investigating in all parts of the country such subjects as the relations of capital and labor, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and other similarly fruitful topics. What is more, this public institution is continually striving to promote the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of the workers. Of course these government scouts in the labor field cannot work in a rut. Indeed the force is so mobile and the individual workers so versatile that when a serious dispute arises between employers and employes or there is a controversy such as that some time ago regarding conditions in the meat packing industry all other work at the bureau can be dropped and all hands concentrate their attention upon the causes and facts of the crisis of the moment.

The late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is perhaps entitled to be considered the father of the movement to have Uncle Sam systematically aid the cause of labor. It was in 1871 that Mr. Hoar, then a member of the United States house of representatives, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to study the subject of wages and hours of labor and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States. The bill did not pass but the ball had been started rolling and finally after much agitation congress in 1884 made provision for a bureau of labor as a part of the interior department. When the department of commerce and labor was organized in 1903 the bureau of labor was taken under its wing as one of its principal branches.

**Powers of Commissioner.**

Congress has conferred pretty broad powers upon the commissioner of labor. He can undertake at his discretion any investigation which in his judgment relates to the welfare of the working people of the country and he can employ in this quest for information all the means at his disposal and the corps of statistical experts, special agents, clerks, etc., carried on the payroll of the bureau of labor. Uncle Sam's labor commissioner may, if he choose, simply make a report to congress once a year on his investigations but of late years special reports have been issued monthly or even oftener, and on a number of occasions the president has called upon the commissioner of labor to make special inquiry in some field and communicate his findings as quickly as possible.

The bureau of labor is in reality a great "intelligence office" that pours out information through four different channels. The first of these is made up of the results of original investigations conducted by the bureau or its agents and experts. Secondly the labor bureau gives the whole country a

digest of state labor reports, thus bringing to the attention of the general public many matters relating to conditions in the different states of the union that might not otherwise become matters of common knowledge.

**Has Wide Scope.**

Thirdly, this bureau of labor information reviews exhaustively for the benefit of its millions of American clients the labor and statistical documents of all foreign countries and when anything is discovered that has a bearing on labor interests in Yankeeedom it is promptly brought to the attention of the people concerned. Fourthly, the bureau fulfills its function as public servitor by publishing and sending broadcast all new laws that are passed affecting the interests of the working people. No matter whether a law be passed by the national congress or by the legislature in some one of our two score states it is no sooner on the statute books than the labor bureau sends the tidings to the toilers who will be affected. Finally there is a similar system for the distribution of news relative to court decisions interpreting labor laws or other happenings affecting the relations of employer and employe.

Most interesting and most important of the undertakings of the bureau of labor are the special investigations conducted by its own experts. These have covered a very wide range of subjects. It is, of course, impossible to enumerate them at length but just to convey an idea of the fields that have been explored there may be cited such subjects as industrial communities at home and abroad; co-operative distribution; railway relief departments; the padrone system; conditions of negro workers; building and loan associations; the inspection of factories and workshops; the trade-union label; protection of workmen in their employment; child labor in the United States; wages and cost of living, etc.

**Deals Only in Facts.**

In the earlier years of the work people did not, in many instances, take kindly to the idea of having their private affairs probed for the benefit of the public, but latterly this spirit has largely disappeared. Nowadays if the special agents of the bureau of labor are refused information by one manufacturer they usually have no difficulty in discovering some other establishment where the needed data may be obtained. The government labor experts have won confidence by never allowing the names of parties furnishing facts to be given in its reports, although, to be sure, they take every possible means to verify all the information gathered. The bureau will have nothing to do with estimates or hearsay statements about labor conditions. It never makes any statements unless it has positive facts to back them up.

At the outset the government labor experts thought that they could carry on their investigations largely by mail, but it was soon found that few people would respond satisfactorily to queries thus transmitted and so the bureau of labor had to organize a corps of special agents who are continually "on the wing" securing information at first hand and recording it on carefully prepared schedules. The policy of the bureau of labor in looking into labor conditions and the problems of life affecting the working people is seldom if ever to argue a point. It simply secures all the facts in the case and then lets the intelligent labor man decide what is best for him from the information set out for his benefit. The bureau of labor is particularly fortunate in its directing heads. The commissioner of labor, Dr. Charles P. Neill, formerly one of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington, is a man who has a wonderful faculty for clear-sighted investigation and the chief clerk of the bureau, Mr. G. W. W. Hanger, has been fitted by long experience for work in behalf of the cause of labor.

**Employment Bureau.**

Uncle Sam has also inaugurated another aid to labor in the form of the largest employment bureau in the world. This is an adjunct of the bureau of immigration, and is in charge of Terence V. Powderly, at one time a recognized leader of union labor throughout the country. It is the function of this new bureau to inquire as to the facts about the reported demand for labor in all parts of the country. Mr. Powderly has opened correspondence with responsible officers in every state in the union concerning the need for labor and the opportunities for employment in each state and when any workman desires to make a change of location all he has to do is to inquire of Uncle Sam as to the prospects in any section in which he would like to find employment.

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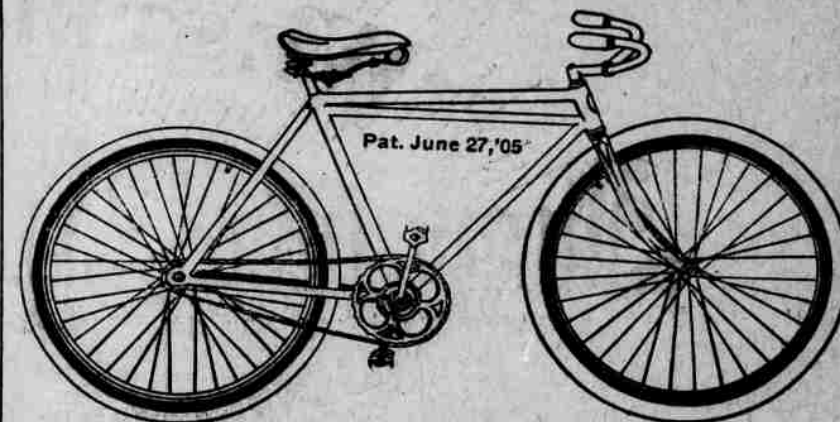
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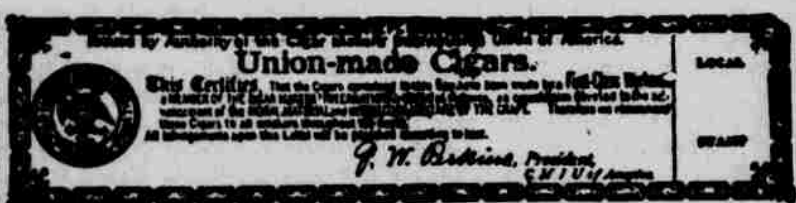
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