

## FROM THE CENTER OF THINGS

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 28.—(Special Correspondence.)—Thursday night of last week Mr. Bryan wound up at Nebraska City—"in the shadow of the starch trust"—the most enthusiastic round of receptions ever tendered to him in his home state. Starting from Omaha on Tuesday morning, he addressed an average of 35,000 people a day for three days, winding up at Nebraska City with a speech that was remarkable for its incisiveness and argument.

Eight years ago, while a Democratic attorney general was trying to enforce the Nebraska anti-trust laws and thus keep Nebraska City's starch factory from falling into the hands of the starch trust, Mr. Bryan was threatened with bodily violence if he attacked the trust while in Nebraska City. He did attack it, and warned the people of Nebraska City that they had no assurance of their starch factory's continuance if it fell into the hands of the trust. They laughed at him, and when Nebraska went Republican they wrote him mocking letters asking, "Isn't the shadow of the starch factory extending over the whole state?"

Thursday night Mr. Bryan, standing within a few blocks of the dismantled factory buildings—now in the hands of the wrecking crews—asked his political opponents how far the shadow of the starch factory extended these days. He handed the chairman of his meeting a five dollar bill to be given to the Republican committee if the Republicans would carry in this year's parades the banners they carried eight years ago.

The Republicans of Nebraska City are not asking "what Bryan prophecies have been fulfilled?" They know of it least one. They see the answer in the huge piles of brick and stone that once formed the buildings of their starch works. And 500 people who once earned fair wages in the starch works now having little else to do than ponder over this expensive object lesson in "trust busting" under a Republican administration.

W. A. Woodward, one of the leading business men of Lincoln, a life-long Republican and a member of the city council elected on the Republican ticket, has publicly announced that he will vote for Bryan and do all that he can to bring about the election of his distinguished fellow citizen.

Normal precinct, the home of Mr. Bryan, is usually reliably Republican. Six years ago the Republican State and congressional committees spent over \$300 in Normal precinct in order to secure the "satisfaction" of carrying Bryan's home precinct against him. Normal has less than 200 votes. Now a move is on foot, engineered by Normal Republicans, to give Mr. Bryan the unanimous vote of the precinct. All but a dozen or fifteen Republicans have agreed to help, and pressure is being brought to bear to induce the obdurate ones to get in line. The "pressure" consists wholly of appeals to neighborly pride.

A few days ago Mr. Bryan received an unique and valuable present from a Lincoln admirer. It is a center table that was made by Erstine King, a union printer of Lincoln. It is a sample of "parquetry work" and is made of upwards of 5,000 different bits of wood, hundreds of them being of almost microscopic size. Mr. King started the work twelve years ago, and has put in his odd moments on it. It follows a "16 to 1" design, and it shows artistic as well as mechanical talent in a high degree. "When Bryan is inaugurated," said Mr. King, "my happiness will be complete if that little table stands by his side and bears the pitcher of ice water."

"There was a pathetic incident at Tecumseh last week, when Mr. Bryan visited that town. Mr. Ross, an aged citizen, lay upon his death bed. For days his one wish had been that he might live until Mr. Bryan came to Tecumseh that he might once more grasp the hand of his hero. Mr. Ross, 80 years old, has been one of Mr. Bryan's staunchest supporters ever since 1890, when Mr. Bryan entered political life and was elected to congress. The Democratic leader cut his Tecumseh visit short that he might hasten to the bedside of his old friend. The old man lay upon his bed near the front door, surrounded by relatives and friends, waiting for his hero to come. Mr. Bryan entered the room and without a word hastened to Mr. Ross' bedside. The dying man could scarce raise his hand, but a smile flickered over his wan face as Mr. Bryan took the wasted hand in his own strong palm. With a few words of cheer that visibly brightened the dying man, Mr. Bryan left the house, his eyes glistening with tears. The people who witnessed the incident will never forget it.

Last week Mr. Bryan was called upon to mourn the death of one of his staunchest friends and supporters, Judge Jefferson H. Broadly of Lincoln. When Judge Broadly died one of the staunchest and ablest Democrats in the west, a distinguished jurist and an exemplary citizen, passed to his final reward. He was a pioneer in Nebraska and had a distinguished record as a judge and as a lawyer. He was one of the democrats who rallied around Bryan in 1894 and wrested the control of the democratic party in Nebraska from the hands of those who strove to make it a business asset. He never failed to respond to the call of duty, and he was a power in democratic councils. In the legal and political history of Nebraska the name of Judge Jefferson H. Broadly is writ large and in enduring letters.

Senator Beveridge came to Lincoln last week and spoke at the Auditor-

ium. He asked Mr. Bryan a few questions—Mr. Bryan being about 500 miles away. When the senator mentioned the name of Bryan the audience cheered much louder than it did at any of the speaker's arguments. Senator Beveridge took the interruptions goodnaturedly, but he was seemingly convinced that he was in a "Bryan crowd." In an effort to rally the labor vote to Taft, Senator Beveridge said: "All the rights that labor has, or will have, we have given and will give." The assertion was greeted with laughter and jeers from the workmen present.

"About this time of year look out for a change in the weather." This is the way the old almanac makers used to predict things. So, also, "about this time of the campaign look out for roorbacks from the g. o. p." The wily managers of that foxy old machine are cooking up some broadsides to fire during the closing hours of the campaign. Experience proves that no account will be taken by the g. o. p. managers to ascertain the truth or falsity of their roorback charges. The writer predicts that the chief broadside to be fired by the g. o. p. managers will be a lot of misstatements, false charges and silly lies about Mr. Bryan in connection with the Bennett estate. Also, they will again attempt to appeal to the old soldiers with that alleged pen-

be a part of Massachusetts and under the plantation system. The present county of Knox, in which Hope is situated was formerly a part of Waldo county, and before that a part of Lincoln county. The town of Hope is located upon a part of the original Dunton farm. Mr. Dunton is 101 years old, and every now and then seeks diversion by making a pair of shoes. He followed the shoemaker's trade for upwards of seventy years.

Can that democratic record be beaten by any man in this country?

Governor Hughes is attacking the trust plank of the democratic platform by ridiculing the 50 per cent clause. He says the idea of limitation is puerile and ridiculous. Yet Governor Hughes advocates identically the same plan in regard to insurance companies. He asserts that it is foolish to attempt a limitation upon the output of a corporation, but insists on limiting the business of a life insurance company to \$150,000,000 a year on the plea that it is enough for one company to handle.

What has become of "Old Figgers" Grosvenor? He hasn't made a prediction this year. But C. V. Mitchell, of Zanesville, O., who claims to be a political prognosticator with a record for hitting it off right comes forward with this prediction:

"Taft will probably carry Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Del-

attacks on the organized workmen of the country, whom he alludes to as lawbreakers, sluggers, dynamiters, and other terms of endearment, it sets men to thinking who might not otherwise realize where they were drifting. Go on with the good work; it's true it may decrease your bank account, but it shows that as an educator of the common people and a missionary for the success of Bryan, you are in a class by yourself.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

### CATCH 'EM AS THEY COME.

Labor Leaders on Way to Denver Should Be Halted in Lincoln.

The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Denver next month. The "big guns" of the various trades unions will attend this meeting, and every one of them should be induced to come through Lincoln and stop off a day either coming or going.

Let the printers get busy and have President Lynch stop off. Let the pressmen get busy and communicate with President Berry. In brief, let the plumbers get their president, the barbers their president, the electrical

## ALL HANDS ON THE JOB TODAY

The republican managers for some days have been concentrating practically all their efforts in the direction of disreputing organized labor and for the purpose of driving support away from President Gompers and the executive council of the A. F. of L. From now on until the end of the campaign, the president, Chairman Hitchcock of the republican national committee William Nelson Cromwell, head of the republican advisory committee, and former labor leaders now holding federal jobs, will do little else than attempt to shatter the ranks of organized labor and discredit Gompers and his co-workers.

### Labor First Despised.

At the outset of the campaign the republican campaign managers attached little importance to the stand taken by organized labor against Injunction Judge Taft, and considered that the natural resentment among wage-earners because of the insulting turn-down which their accredited representatives received at the republican national convention would wear away,

that the efforts of the republican managers, at last aroused to the power and strength of labor, will direct their efforts toward influencing the votes of the wage-earners.

### Sending for Labor Leaders.

Between now and election day the president will send for labor leaders wherever he believes he can find one who can be induced to declare for Taft and against Gompers.

The republicans here also are hurriedly preparing and sending out literature designed to influence the labor vote.

The class of literature given out from the White House, the character of the men invited to confer with the president and certain activity in government bureaus in the work of compiling information on labor questions all show a concerted effort to make a successful bid for the labor vote. Some of the republican managers who have called on the president recently have told him that the labor vote was the chief factor of doubt.

Some days ago the president conferred with Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; P. H. Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, and Daniel Keefe of the International Longshoremen's Union. Then he saw James Bronson Reynolds, who is busy among the membership of organized labor in New York. Then Representative Herbert Parsons made a hurried trip to Washington to see Secretary Root in the interest of Jan Poulan, the Russian, alleged to be a revolutionist, whose extradition had been demanded by Russia. The members of organized labor in New York City had remonstrated against turning the prisoner over to Russia, and Mr. Parsons hurried to Washington to protest to Secretary Root.

The conferences looking to the control of an advantageous division of the labor vote continue every day. Among the president's callers who discussed the attitude of labor toward Taft were Ralph M. Easley of the National Civic Federation and Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, who holds a membership in the Typographical Union. Mr. Moore has been actively working for Taft. He has been in communication with many of the labor leaders and professes to believe that the drift is now toward Taft.

### Mitchell's Loyalty.

The president sent for Mr. Easley in the desperate hope that he might get John Mitchell with him, but it is said that Easley told the president that any attempt to get Mitchell to desert Gompers and the A. F. of L. would undoubtedly be viewed by Mitchell as an insult.

The president put the capheath on the day's stack of arguments to show why trades unionists should vote the republican ticket by making public a letter he had received from George L. Cain, an employe of the Boston navy yard, who, as president of the National League of Employes of Navy yards, Naval Stations, Arsenals and Gun Factories, thanked Mr. Roosevelt for inaugurating the weekly pay day for this class of employes. Cain declared in his letter that the present administration has done more to "uplift labor" than any of its predecessors ever did.

Much important literature is being prepared in government departments for "hurry up circulation among the labor voters in the last two weeks of the campaign.—Washington Correspondence Buffalo Republic.

### THE ANNUAL JOKE.

Cincinnati Firm Again Selling Employers "Secrets" of Federation.

A Cincinnati firm is springing its annual joke on "easy mark" employers and selling them the "secret proceedings of the American Federation of Labor convention. The firm says it has men on the inside who will secretly report the work of the convention, and these secrets will be sold to employers who want them badly enough to pay the firm's price, which is \$15.

The joke of it is that the Cincinnati firm gathers in a lot of victims at \$15 per, while the sessions of the American Federation of Labor are as open as the doors of a church. There is nothing secret about a convention of the American Federation of Labor. The doors stand wide open and he who will may enter. The proceedings are reported stenographically and printed in full every day. Then these daily reports are printed in permanent form and can be obtained from Secretary Morrison on payment of 25 cents.

But a lot of employers buy the Cincinnati firm's gold brick and think they are wise.

# WHO GETS THE PROSPERITY?

During the past twelve years of Republican government the average cost of living has increased 48 per cent.

## HAS YOUR INCOME INCREASED 48 PER CENT?

**Bryan and Kern's Election Means Real Tariff Revision and Lower Cost of Living**

### A FEW FACTS

**SHOES** that cost \$3.00 a pair in 1896 now cost \$4.00 and \$5.00 because materials have gone up 52 per cent. Trust controlled, tariff protected sole leather has gone up over 170 per cent.

**BEEFSTEAK** that cost 16c per pound in 1896 now costs 24 cents. Why? Increase in population outstripped increase in supply. Tariff protects the Beef Trust. American cattlemen get less, American consumer pays more.

**SUITS OF CLOTHES** that cost \$25.00 in 1896, cost \$35.00 to-day. Tariff bars foreign woolsens.

**SUNLIGHT** is free but the glass in your window, that cost 75 cents in 1896, costs \$1.88 to-day, thanks to protection.

Your house costs you 40 per cent more to build to-day than it did twelve years ago, because tariff allows this extortion.

**You pay 48 per cent more to live under Republican Government, because of the tariff that enriches the few.**

# VOTE FOR BRYAN and KERN AND LOWER LIVING EXPENSES

sion speech. The alleged speech was really an editorial in the Omaha World-Herald, and appeared therein three years before Mr. Bryan became connected with that paper, and while he was still in congress. The pamphlet sent out by the republican managers asserts that it was a speech made by Mr. Bryan on a certain date in congress. Unfortunately for their contention the date happens to be during a congressional recess.

A few weeks ago this department made reference to a visit paid to Mr. Bryan by P. S. Morrison, of Big Horn, Wyo., who is a democrat who voted for Andrew Jackson. Now comes word of a man who makes Mr. Morrison look like a lad in knickerbockers. He is Abner Dunton, of Hope, Maine, who expects to vote for Bryan next month, and who voted for John Quincy Adams in 1828, and Andrew Jackson in 1832. Mr. Dunton lives on the farm where he was born, and has never lived anywhere else. Yet he has lived in two states, three counties, a plantation and a town. This is explained in this way: Maine used to

ware. Hisgen will get Massachusetts. Bryan will carry all the rest."

It might be well to paste that up.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, republican nominee for vice-president, is a very versatile gentleman. In addition to drawing \$7,500 a year as a congressman, he also draws \$1,200 a year from the state of New York as attorney for the Utica Hospital for the Insane, and has been drawing it for eleven years. This is a direct violation of the law against holding two positions in the public at the same time. He is also president of a bank, a canning company and the Utica ice trust.

And, by the way, have you noted how strangely silent the republican organs are about "straw votes?" The "straw votes" show up very badly for Taft and Sherman. Perhaps that is the reason for republican silence.

### AIDING BRYAN.

Post, the saw dust promoter, is all unconsciously aiding Bryan, for every time he issues one of his scurrilous

workers their president—let every local get busy and get their president to stop a day in Lincoln. And let the central body get extremely busy and secure the presence of Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison.

Here's a chance to bring about a revival of trades unionism in this city, and the chance should not be overlooked.

### VAN CLEAVE'S ADVICE.

"Attend the primaries and discard all labels. Business men should do both in the present campaign," says James Van Cleave in his magazine. "American Industries." Mr. Van Cleave is supporting Taft, and union men who believe that Van Cleave is a good man for union men to follow ought to vote for Taft if they would be consistent.

and that labor, as usual, would be divided against itself on election day.

The splendid, loyal and determined manner in which labor all over the nation has been rallying to labor's standards, however, finally threw the republican managers into consternation and panic and they realized finally that the labor vote would surely overwhelm them unless something could be done to split its organization wide open.

### Plans to Disrupt Labor.

Chairman Hitchcock rushed down to Washington and appealed to the president for help. The president got on the job with Hitchcock at once.

It was decided to induce as many labor leaders or alleged labor leaders now holding federal jobs or willing to hold them to repudiate Gompers and come out for Taft.

Everything proves conclusively,