

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The bureau of immigration and naturalization is doing most effective work in diverting hundreds of poor aliens from the crowded centers of the country to fertile farms and other places where there is a demand for that class of laborers. This bureau is charged by an act of Congress with the great undertaking of promoting a beneficial distribution of admitted aliens and others seeking employment, but the actual work of distribution is conducted by the information branch of the immigration service in New York City. The method employed is to send out cards to all persons unable to secure necessary help, including farm laborers, common laborers and mechanics. Whatever kind of help is needed is indicated by the replies on the return postal cards. About 900,000 cards have been scattered broadcast over the country, and it is estimated that altogether about 4,000,000 cards will be sent out in the near future. From February 1 last to the close of June nearly 1,000 aliens and others had been sent in response to applications to various parts of the country. Twenty-six nationalities are represented in this distribution and the employment secured was principally farm work.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission announced that it would start a thorough investigation of the reasonableness of any increased freight rates, generally taken to mean that the President was thus answering the protest of the shipping interests against the proposed advance. Only two days before the Receivers and Shippers' Association of Cincinnati had addressed a public letter to the President, charging that the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island had deliberately ignored the mandate of the court and asking if there is no power in the land "to reach railroad companies that brush aside the decrees of our courts." The statement of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives notice that a close check is being kept on all increases in rates and, while admitting that it can not legally do anything toward altering rates before they have been in effect and complaints filed, it intimates that preliminary investigation on its own motion is possible and that this would make action very prompt. The presumption that prosecution would follow is apparent.

Secretary Taft states that a report he has received from Governor Magoon describing with great detail the conditions in Cuba is most satisfactory, with reference to the turning over of the island to the Cuban authorities in February next as proposed by the President's proclamation. Judging from the report, the Secretary is satisfied that the complete transfer of authority will be accomplished without friction.

By direction of the President, Secretary of War Wright has begun an investigation of the charge made by certain New England manufacturers of clothing that the uniforms of the American army have been made in England, especially the khaki uniforms. Wright said that no such contracts had been let under the direction of Secy. Taft.

Another invention is about to be introduced on the Indian reservations by Commissioner Leupp. Its ultimate aim is to make short hair fashionable. The commissioner proposes that official barbers shall be stationed at all Indian agencies and reservations. Lists of eligibles for appointment as barbers soon will be prepared by the civil service commission.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Borah, of Idaho, the President has removed from office United States District Attorney Rutick, the man who pressed the land fraud prosecution against Borah, resulting in an acquittal. At the same time the resignation of Marshal Rounds was called for, he having been the official who co-operated with Rutick in that case.

Postmaster General Von L. Meyer has insisted the expected order requiring that all papers printed in any language except English shall submit translations of their contents for examination. The effect is to be the virtual exclusion of the radical foreign press which could not afford the expense of translation.

Secretary of the treasury has decided to retire the \$64,000,000 issue of outstanding 3 per cent bonds issued in 1898, to supply funds for the war with Spain. He will not redeem the bonds, but will refund them into 2 per cent bonds, which banks will probably be glad to get as a basis for new circulation.

The converted yacht *Mayflower*, which for several seasons has done duty as the special dispatch boat for the President, and which had a collision while on the trip to Newport, recently, with the President and family on board, has been ordered to Caribbean waters to aid in the patrol of Hayti or other disturbed sections of the West Indies. Her next destination is Port-au-Prince, Hayti, relieving the gunboat *Paducah*.

President Roosevelt has appointed three commissioners to represent the United States on the joint international committee to investigate the opium question in the far East. They are Thomas Burke, an attorney of Seattle; Dr. Hamilton Wright, of Maine, and Dr. Charles D. Tenney, Chinese secretary of the American legation at Peking.

Having reached the age limit for active service, Rear Admiral Cowles, brother-in-law of the President, was placed upon the retired list.

Labor World

Boston Hebrew painters and paper-hangers are again organizing a union.

There is a movement to establish a labor temple for Memphis (Tenn.) trade unions.

At New Orleans, La., a permanent arbitration board for labor disputes has been completed.

The Waterville (Me.) textile workers have applied for a charter from the United Textile Workers.

The annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held at Halifax in September.

There is a movement under way to organize a building trades section of the American Federation of Labor in Fargo, N. D.

New York Typographical Union ("Big Six") has transferred \$5,000 to a special fund to be paid out to its out-of-work members.

The International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America has increased the membership more than 6,000 since April 1.

New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad clerks' lodge will make a further effort to have a system agreement made between the road and the clerks.

The American section of the boot and shoe workers' international body now has more than \$100,000 in its emergency fund, the money being in banks and drawing interest.

A wage agreement for the ensuing year was adopted recently at a conference between representatives of the steel interests and of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held at Pittsburg, Pa.

Average hourly wages in the United States in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the period, 1890 to 1907, and more than 20 per cent higher than the average in any year from 1890 to 1900.

The union of stationary firemen of Pittsburg, Pa., has established a night school, held once a week, when experienced union men lecture on topics connected with the everyday work of the trade.

The French laundries at San Francisco, Cal., have reported that the Japanese laundries are seriously affecting their business and have promised to support the Anti-Japanese League morally and financially.

The conciliation board of the Northumberland (England) miners, at a meeting held recently, agreed upon a 2 1/2 per cent reduction, making a total reduction this year of 3 1/2 per cent, after a long period of continuous advances in wages.

It is estimated that there are \$4,100,000 men idle in the building trade in New York City. Of the 100,000 skilled mechanics in the city 40,000 are still idle. Labor leaders express surprise that working conditions have not improved more rapidly.

The law limiting the work of women and children in factories to fifty-four hours a week was amended by the Massachusetts Legislature to read fifty-six hours, and was then passed with a proviso that it should not go into effect until Jan. 1, 1910.

The first annual report and balance sheet of the National Union of Journalists shows that the union, which twelve months ago had not one formally constituted branch, has now a large number in England and Wales, which embrace a membership of over 1,000.

San Francisco (Cal.) Lodge No. 68, International Union of Machinists, which has under its care Golden West Lodge of Machinists' Apprentices, has adopted a plan by which the youngsters are to be instructed by lectures on the different branches of the trade.

It has already been decided by the leather workers that they will make a universal demand for the eight-hour day within the next two years, but no definite time has been set. The object of their meeting at Kansas City, Mo., in September is to determine the date.

Frank Feeley of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the Elevator Constructors' Union of Philadelphia, Pa., and for many terms president of the Central Labor Union at that city, has been appointed to the office of elevator inspector. The position carries a salary of \$3,500 a year.

A reorganization of the building trades unions has been brought about in Buffalo, N. Y., after many years of warfare. The new organization is a branch of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The Buffalo branch has a membership of about 10,000.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Western Bar Iron Association have reached a settlement affecting 10,000 men in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. The welders are reduced from last year's scale about 8 per cent, and the finishers accept an average cut of nearly 2 per cent.

Charles W. Märker, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, recently visited an overall factory at the progressive little city of Somerville, Tenn., and reports it as the finest example of the benefits of organization he has seen. Not a child is employed in any capacity, every worker is a union man, and not a particle of dirt or speck of dust is visible from engine room to office. It is a safe prediction that no cases of consumption will be developed in such environments.

The Journeymen Bakers' Society of the United Kingdom have taken a vote modifying their eight-hour bill, which now permits of relays of eight hours. The decision was carried by a very large majority, the vote being one of the largest ever taken in connection with the union.

Serious mining catastrophes recorded in the United Kingdom last year have resulted in an increase in the death rate from 1,200 in 1906 to 1,322 in 1907, but freedom from accidents is greater in the colonies of the United Kingdom than in those of other countries, except Austria and Belgium.

Printers are greatly interested in a movement to exhibit photographs and literature of the Union Printers' Home and Tuberculosis Sanitarium Annex at Colorado Springs, Colo., at the coming world's tuberculosis congress, which will be held in Washington, D. C., the latter part of September.

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union has laid over the proposed amendment making it obligatory for members to have their names recorded in the respective local organizations before becoming eligible to hold any office in the union, as a precedent for the union in any later course, as an essential labor body.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Senator Burrows and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: You have in the restoration of the American merchant marine and in rendering whatever financial aid may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

I approve the movement for the conservation of our national resources, the fostering of friendly relations, the enforcement of our civil service law and the enactment of such statutes as will more securely and more effectively preserve the public health.

Our platform, as it should do, pledges adherence to the policies of President Roosevelt and promises to continue the work inaugurated during his administration, to insure to persons and property every proper safeguard, and all necessary strengthening of administrative methods will be provided to furnish efficient inspection and supervision, an prompt righting of every injustice, discrimination and wrong.

I have not touched upon every plank of our splendid platform, but I reiterate my full and unqualified approval of its every promise.

Opposes Posturing Class Hatred.

I emphasize as my party's creed and my faith that in legislation and administration favor should be extended to no class, no sect, no race, no section as opposed to another. To foster class hatred, to foster discontent, is un-American and un-American. Our party stands on the declaration that all men are created with equal rights, and it will have no part in the enactment or execution of any law that does not apply alike to all good American citizens, whatever their calling or wherever they live. It will allow no man in our land to have advantage in law over any other man. It offers no preferential treatment in any government to labor; no protection to the workman that is not insured to his employer. It would offer to each and to both in pursuit of health and happiness and prosperity every possible advantage.

The work that has been given the Republican party to do has been of immense importance. Much of that work has been fully accomplished; some has yet to be completed. Republican declarations once in our platform and no longer there are omitted because they have become accomplished facts. On the other hand, Democratic declarations have been abandoned because the voters have pronounced them to be unwise and unsafe and unsuited to our times and our country.

"Shall People Rule?" No Issue.

"Shall the people rule?" is declared by the Democratic platform and candidate to be "the overshadowing issue" now under discussion. It is no issue. Surely the people shall rule, surely the people have ruled; surely the people do rule. No party rules. The party, commissioned by the people, is simply the instrument to execute the people's will, and from that party which does not obey their expressed will, or which lacks the wisdom to lead successfully, the people will withdraw their commission.

For half a century, with but two exceptions, the people have commissioned the Republican party to administer the national government, because its declared principles appealed to their best judgment; because the common sense of the American people scented danger in Democratic policies. Ours always has been, always must be, a government of the people. That party will, after March 4 next, execute old laws and enact new ones in November it is commissioned by the people to do. That commission will be from an untrammelled American electorate. Shame on the party which, shame on the candidate who, insults the American people by the suggestion or declaration that a majority of its electorate is venal! The American voter, with rare exception, in casting his ballot is guided by his best judgment; by his desire to conserve his own and the public weal.

The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved; shall a party of demonstrated capacity in administrative affairs be continued in power; shall the reins of government be placed in experienced hands, or do the people prefer the rule of experimentals and theorists, whose only claim to a history is a party name they pilfered?

With a record of four decades of wise legislation, two score years of faithful administration, offering its fulfilled pledges as a guaranty of its promises for the future, the Republican party appeals to the people and, with full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, awaits the rendition of the November verdict.

Smoke Stacks and Tariff.

With glaring inconsistency some of our esteemed contemporaries clamor for "more smokestacks," and, at the same time, vehemently denounce the protective tariff. This country owes its great industrial development to the policy of protection. Were it not for the tariff there would be but few smokestacks, mills or factories in the United States. Those countries that had their manufacturing interests highly developed and that were paying labor wretched wages, could hold the American market indefinitely with their products, and their competition would make it unprofitable and impossible to develop American industry.

Under the stimulating influence of the tariff this country has become the leading industrial center of the world. The high degree of development it has attained in this respect, suggests the advisability of certain modifications in tariff schedules, and a revision has been decided upon, but this will be carried out by the friends of protection—not the yelled advocates of free-trade.—Scranton Truth.

Undermining the Revenue.

The tariff schedules as arranged by the Congress which passed the very effective Dingley bill produced ample revenues until, under the influence of the increasing pressure of the free-traders, commercial treaties attacking the source of revenue were consummated and confidence was undermined by incessant talk about tariff revision, which had a tendency to still further reduce receipts. The effect now being witnessed is merely a repetition of former experiences, which seem to point conclusively to the inevitableness of deficiencies and their attendant evils when the sources of revenue are assailed by the advocates of free-trade.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Army and Navy as Peace Guaranty.

I believe in the maintenance of such an army, the upbuilding of such a navy as will be the guaranty of the protection of American citizens and American interests everywhere, and an army of peace, that at every exposed point we may be

so fortified that no power on earth may be tempted to tempt us to believe in the restoration of the American merchant marine and in rendering whatever financial aid may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

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NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, LINCOLN. Monday, Aug 31—Lincoln Day. Tuesday, Sept 1—Governor's Day. Wednesday, Sept 2—Bryan Day. Thursday, Sept 3—Taft-Omaha Day. Friday, Sept 4—Parade Day. Best Agricultural, Live Stock and Machinery exhibits ever shown in Nebraska. \$30,000.00 in Premiums. \$12,000.00 in Speed. Fifteen harness and eight running races. Pain's stupendous spectacle. ERUPTION OF MT. VESUVIUS AND CARNIVAL OF NAPLES. 500 people. Big display of fireworks each night. Liberator's New York Festival Military band and Grand Opera Concert company of sixty persons, eighteen of whom are grand opera singers of national reputation. State bands from Hebron, Beatrice, Aurora and St Paul. Western League Base Ball. Athletic Meet. Wild West Show. New \$23,800.00 cattle barn, 174x255 to hold 636 head of cattle. New \$10,000 steel frame Auditorium, to seat 4500 people, to be dedicated by Hon W J Bryan on Wednesday, September 2. For premium list and entry blank, write W R Mellor, Sec. Lincoln.

READ The HERALD For All the News.

Successor to Dakota County Abstract Co. Bonded Abstractor J. J. EIMERS. Abstract I make. Guarantees the accuracy of every Abstract I make. The mutton market of London declines, while the shipments of mutton received at that point from Australia are constantly increasing. About 170 old letters have been discovered in a post box in the county courthouse of Belfast. Some of them had lain there since 1800.