



Labor's Independent Vote to Be Renewed With Vigor This Year.

By SAMUEL COMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

The Republican Convention

It has passed into history, and what did it do?

It nominated Taft, a man of high personal character, but wholly unfit to carry out the Roosevelt policies, for the very good reason that he has never shown the least sympathy for or with those policies, and for the further reason that he lives and moves in politics with those great interests which have at all times thrown stumbling blocks in the way of every reform attempted by President Roosevelt.

The convention nominated for vice-president Congressman Sherman of New York. For many years he has been the ideal advocate of special interests in congress, a trust magnate, and a big banker. He has stood like a stone wall in the path of every reform advocated by President Roosevelt, acting the part of right bower to the notorious Joe Gannon in all efforts of that crafty corporation henchman to discredit the president and to defeat his plans for reforms in national affairs.

And what about the platform adopted by the national republican convention? Did the convention put the seal of approval on any of the reforms urged by President Roosevelt?

By the overwhelming vote of 866 to 114 a plank favoring the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people was defeated.

President Roosevelt asked the convention to declare in favor of a law to secure publicity of campaign contributions, and yet the convention spat in the face of the president, and repudiated that plank by a vote of 880 to 94.

Senator Lafollette wanted a plank in favor of the physical valuation of railroads for taxation and rate-making purposes, but the Wall street influence choked that good plank to death by the enormous majority of 917 to 63.

And what did the convention do with the all-important question of guarantee of bank deposits? Again the grip of the great financial interests was clearly shown. So intense was the opposition of those great financial interests to the popular demand of the people for a law to make all banks safe, that not one word on that important subject was spoken by any delegates in that great convention, and not one line of the platform touches that great and much-needed reform.

Looking at the nominees of the convention, and looking at the platform adopted, no friend of President Roosevelt can find one ray of hope for the carrying out of Roosevelt policies by such candidates, standing upon such a platform.

Grover Cleveland Dies Suddenly

Ex-President Succumbs to Heart Failure.

Princeton, June 24.—Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States, died suddenly at his home at Westland here at 8:40 o'clock this morning.

Heart disease, complicated with other disorders, was the cause.

The death of Mr. Cleveland was not immediately announced, but the announcement was postponed until an official statement of the physicians who attended him during his illness was given out. The statement is as follows:

"Mr. Cleveland for many years had suffered from repeated attacks of gastro intestinal origin. Also he had long-standing organic disease of the heart and kidneys. Heart failure complicated with pulmonary thrombosis and oedema were the immediate causes of Mr. Cleveland's death."

The funeral will take place tomorrow. President Roosevelt will be in attendance.

Secretary Taft in his Decoration day speech at the tomb of General Grant said that Grant left the army in his younger days to escape being court-martialed for drunkenness, and this in the presence of some of the great general's grandchildren, and in an assembly of friends. True or not, it was in bad taste, and Taft is being justly criticized everywhere for it. Indeed, the language is an insult to every old soldier and to every friend of the great general who gave the best years of his life to his country.—O'Neill Independent.

In view of the serious crisis which confronts the workers there will be far greater political activity this year than ever before. Our campaign work will still be dependent upon voluntary contributions from friends and sympathizers, but we have no fear whatever of the result, for our cause is just and righteous.

The action of every member of the Sixtieth congress in regard to labor's measures and interests HAS BEEN CAREFULLY NOTED, and this information will be available in every district for campaign purposes.

That the dominant majority in congress was cut from 112 to 56 by labor's efforts in the campaign of 1906 is a fact which has been sedulously ignored. The increases or decreases in pluralities demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability and influence of the American Federation of Labor plan of campaign and should be an incentive to all ardent, active unionists and friends to give RENEWED ACTIVITY to this movement this year, when so much is at stake.

THE COMPARISON OF THE INCREASED AND DECREASED PLURALITIES IS A MOST INTERESTING STUDY. IT WILL BE ESPECIALLY VALUABLE TO THE VOTERS IN THE RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS BECAUSE THEY ARE ABLE TO JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES WHAT WERE THE INFLUENCES WHICH DECIDED THE VOTE IN 1906, AND THEY ALONE CAN CARRY INTO FULL EFFECT THE DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THE NATURAL AND INHERENT RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS.

The policy advocated by the American Federation of Labor was effectively carried out by the state and central bodies in many instances successfully in 1906, and they will be prepared this year to profit by that experience and accomplish still greater results. The practicability of our political movement has demonstrated itself in the action of the Sixtieth congress. Members of that body who prior to the last election imagined that labor measures were something with which to play the game of battledoor and shuttlecock and who were either hostile or indifferent have now realized that even where they were not defeated a stinging rebuke has been administered to them by the enormous reductions in their pluralities.

Their record will be made the basis for future action at the hands of the workers. Already can be seen THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL, and without fear of contradiction it can be said that labor will guard its interests and make its political power felt to a greater degree in the next congress than in former ones, and better results will be obtained.

Party leaders appreciate THE POTENCY OF THE INDEPENDENT VOTING POWER. They fear the growth of this spirit of independent voting more than anything else, as they realize that it means their ultimate destruction as dictators.

THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENT VOTING WILL BE CONTINUED WITH RENEWED VIGOR. IT IS ALREADY DEEPLY IMPRESSED UPON THE MINDS OF THE WORKERS THAT FOR THEM TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM PARTY DOMINATION AND POLITICAL SLAVERY THEY SHOULD ALWAYS AND EVER BEAR IN MIND THAT "THEY WHO WOULD BE FREE MUST FIRST STRIKE THE BLOW."

Why Immigrants Like America

By Professor EMIL REICH, Historian and Lecturer.

FEW Americans are aware of one of the secret causes of the fact that the Yankees assimilate, without even thinking of it or without troubling much about it, millions of Europeans, not 1 per cent of whom could have been really assimilated in Europe by the English, the Germans or the French.

Millions of Germans become in the United States rabid Yankees in the course of a few months without any Americans so much as asking them to do so, while all the wisdom and power of the Prussian government have these hundred years been unable to assimilate a hundred thousand Poles.

But when the German peasant arrives at New York he has not been there a single hour but that half a dozen people have done him what is to his mind an exquisite and flattering honor. They have "sirred" him. They have said "Yes, sir," or "No, sir." In Europe the honor of being addressed by "sir" has never been done him, although he was always expected to "sir" every better dressed person speaking to him. For years this had rankled in his heavy soul, and now a new flood of sensations shoot to his heart and brain, and in that very moment he is a new man.

THE AMERICANS ARE QUITE UNAWARE THAT THAT MEANINGLESS "SIR" HAS DONE MORE FOR THE ASSIMILATION OF MILLIONS OF EUROPEAN NEWCOMERS THAN HAVE ALL THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

"Shall I Find the Soul I Loved?"

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, Author.

IF the next life is to give to the fit survivor the realization of denied things, there must be involved to a certain extent the restitution of lost things. No preacher, no teacher, no writer, who ventures to approach the mysteries of the unknown life ever escapes the bombardment of one question, more often repeated, more poignant than all others, "SHALL I FIND THE SOUL I LOVED?"

If it is worth loving and if you are worthy to love it—yes. Since God, who is love, gave you love capacity and since fate, which may or may not be God, starved you with love famine—yes. By every broken heart, by every widowed sob, by every grief too great for tears, by every flower of pure and perfect love broken at its roots in the garden of your trampled being—yes.

I am ready to say without hesitation that for the love worthy the next world must fulfill the obligations of this one and that THE RESTORATION OF OUR SORROWED DEAD is one of the most legal of such obligations.

REVOLT AGAINST TAFT

Steam Roller Methods Anger Old Line Republicans.

DEFEAT AT POLLS PREDICTED.

Crushing of the Allies at Chicago Aroused Bitter Antagonism to the White House Pet—Why Senator Crane Visited the Stockyards—Great Statesmen, Past and Present.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Out of the Republican national convention have come many heartburnings and many political antagonisms. The heavy hand and the iron heel with which the Taft forces in the national committee crushed down all opposition in the convention aroused antagonisms that will amount to something serious in the campaign yet to come. In Chicago two great mass meetings of negroes, attended by all the colored delegates who were thrown out of the convention, have already been held, and resolutions denunciatory not merely of Secretary Taft, but of President Roosevelt as well, were adopted. The so-called allies, Foraker, Fairbanks, Dick, Knox, Crane and Cannon, the most eminent names in the Republican party today save that of Roosevelt himself, entered the convention with a feeling of despair and left it in nowise comforted. To what extent this feeling of hostility may be mitigated or ameliorated during the campaign it is difficult now to estimate. The Republican party has a singular knack of getting together toward the end of the campaign. But one of the senators mentioned above—never mind which one—in conversation with me admitted that he cared as little for Roosevelt as he did for Taft, but that he had fought for Roosevelt because he believed that the president could win and had fought against Taft because he believed there was not a single chance for the secretary's victory. Said he: "We do not care for Roosevelt personally. As a matter of fact, we dislike him. But the Republicans in the senate, the old guard, would rather have Roosevelt in the White House than a Democrat, whoever the Democrat might be. At least with Roosevelt there might be some shreds of patronage left to us, while with Bryan we would expect nothing whatsoever." This utterance is typical of the attitude of most of the allies at Chicago. They did not believe that Taft could by any possibility be elected.

Senator Crane's Little Joke.

Just in the middle of the very vigorous operations of the Taft forces in the national committee for the obliteration of all the anti-Taft delegates who had come as contestants Senator Murray Crane delivered himself of a witticism which, though not yet printed, has caused laughter in all political circles in Chicago. Crane was one of the leaders of the anti-Taft movement. Meeting at a Chicago club the head of the great Swift Packing company, Crane said: "Swift, I wish you would take me out to the stockyards. I want to go through your plant." "What for?" asked Swift. "It isn't a very pleasant sight, and you are no ordinary sightseer." "Oh," said Crane in his mild and somewhat insinuating way, "I would just like to find out whether you fellows out there can equal in scientific butchery what has been done to us who came to Chicago expecting to get a fair hearing before a national committee even though we did oppose the White House and its pet." Perhaps the story isn't literally true. Senator Crane did not tell it to me. But I happen to know that he did go to the stockyards with Mr. Swift and returned wearing a very thoughtful air.

David B. Hill's Swan Song.

Men once great often pass into the period of pettiness. Twenty years ago David B. Hill might fairly be regarded as a big man, an able man, though not altogether a great man. He never rose to the point of true greatness. But if he was rightly quoted by the New York reporters on the eve of his sailing for Europe he must have descended even from the heights which he reached to the lowlands from which he rose. Mr. Hill deplored the decadence of the Democratic party, which, by the way, was never more united and militant than it is today. He grieved over the disappearance of the "giants," apparently classing himself as one of them. He attacked Mr. Bryan bitterly, which, of course, was to have been expected. But he wound up with the most remarkable encomium upon Governor Johnson that could possibly have been imagined by any mind. Space will not permit its quotation in full. In effect, Mr. Hill declared that it was a great thing that Governor Johnson had been brought up in a poorhouse and said, "Think what the effect would be upon the masses of the people of a great torch-light procession bearing banners inscribed, 'Johnson, the Poorhouse Candidate!'"

To me it is almost incredible that even at this day Mr. Hill should have been guilty of such bad taste and worse politics. To begin with, Governor Johnson was not brought up in a poorhouse, but was rather a self-supporting member of an unfortunate family, and furthermore, the time has gone by when the American people could be swayed in their determination of a presidential issue by such picaresque political devices as the one suggested.

Great Men and Their Disappearance.

Talking with an old Democratic politician who in the last three or four years has been out of touch with the

current sentiment of the party, I was forced today to listen to a jeremiad concerning the disappearance of great men from the Democratic party. "Where today?" he cried, "are our Gormans, Bayards, Whitneys, Tildens, Thurmans, and men of that type who twenty years ago led the Democratic party and made it a controlling factor in the affairs of the nation? Idle, indeed, was it to respond that perhaps in some of these instances—never mind which—the Democratic party had done more for the individual than the individual had ever done for the party. Nor did it seem worth while to point out that against the bygone galaxy of power, many of whom were in politics for what political activity would bring them, we might fairly set up today the names of Bryan, Folk, Tom L. Johnson, D. R. Francis, Charles A. Culberson, John Sharp Williams, J. W. Bailey, B. R. Tillman, John A. Daniel and the two senators from Oklahoma, Gore and Owen. The tendency to exaggerate the virtues of the statesman of the past—and you know Tom Reed said that a statesman was a politician who was dead—and to underrate the merits of those still living and fighting seems ineradicable, but if the wall of my Democratic friend should be well founded the Republican party has been and will shortly be in even a worse state. With the exception of Theodore Roosevelt himself, the biggest men in the Republican party, the most veteran legislators, the men most thoroughly versed in affairs both business and political, are exactly those who during this Republican convention have been thrust aside by a new and almost unknown clique of politicians. To substitute for Foraker as a leader in Ohio Vorys is to put a very unknown quantity in the place of a great national figure. To set aside Murray Crane of Massachusetts is to remove from national prominence a man who, whatever we may think of his political views, has unquestioned ability, sagacity and political acumen. And so it goes through the list. Fairbanks and La Follette, Cannon, Allison, Knox and even Hughes have been crushed by the remorseless steam roller. Perhaps in a few weeks the Republican party may wake up to discover that it has suddenly become destitute of all leaders known to the American people save only the boss leader who occupies the White House today.

Queer Vice Presidential Suggestions.

Perhaps it was for just this reason—namely, the elimination from the inner Republican councils of so many of the biggest men in the party—that just before the convention so many utterly unknown men were suggested for the nomination for vice president. There was, for example, John L. Hamilton, who comes from Hoopston, Ill. Now, who knows where Hoopston is or who Hamilton is? Even in Chicago when his headquarters were opened and his name was being discussed in hotel corridors newspaper correspondents were going around offering rewards for any man who knew who he was or whence he came. Then there was Frank P. Kellogg of Duluth. Everybody has known of Duluth since Proctor Knott's famous speech about the zenith city of the unsalted seas. But nobody knew Kellogg. And, finally, there was John Hays Hammond, a millionaire mining man and engineer. Mr. Hammond's experience in politics in the United States began about six weeks ago. He did mix somewhat in politics in South Africa a few years ago when he became involved in the Jameson raid and would have been hanged by Oom Paul except for the timely interposition of the state department of the United States.

Really, if both parties could make the delegates to their conventions cling to the idea that no man should be nominated for vice president whom they would not be glad to see president the long time farce of "the fall of the ticket" would be ended and good government greatly profited thereby.

In Old Kentucky.

During the convention in Chicago came the news that Governor Willson of Kentucky had pardoned the two men, Powers and Howard, who had twice been convicted of complicity in the murder of the late Governor Goebel and have been in prison pending appeals for almost eight years. There was much speculation among Republicans as to the effect of this action upon the political complexion of Kentucky in the next election. The Kentucky delegation was inclined to be jubilant. To them the murder of Goebel was a crime to be condoned and the evidence against the accused was merely political falsehood to be set aside by a jury, a court or the great court of public opinion. But Republican delegates were inclined to look askance upon the governor's action. It was pointed out that somebody killed Goebel; that the shot which struck him in the back and laid him low was fired from the office of Powers, who was then secretary of state; that when arrested Powers had in his pocket a pardon signed by Governor Taylor, the Republican incumbent of the office at the time, and dated before the commission of the crime; that Taylor fled into Indiana and has ever since been protected from extradition by successive Republican governors of that state. It was the feeling of many of the northern Republicans at the convention that Governor Willson's action would be disastrous to the party, implying, as it did, that political assassination was regarded by the Republicans of the state of Kentucky as a legitimate expedient under desperate conditions. It is altogether probable that the revulsion of sentiment in Kentucky against this use of power won by a Republican governor upon an entirely different and distinct issue may rise up to curse the Republican party when the time for voting comes in November.

Chicago.

JUNIOR NORMAL NOTES

Enrollments for the normal since last issue of this paper are as follows: Leona Bowdish, Crawford; Elsie Lane, Scottsbluff; Lottie Crouther, Lakeside; Murelle Highland, Alliance; Jean Laravea, Alliance; Lela Reid, Alliance; Anna Egan, Hay Springs; Nettie Uhrig, Hemingford; Edith Sage, Simla.

Maggie Jones and Florence Fuller, of Sidney, and Lillie Colyer, of Lisco, who had enrolled only for the institute, have decided to remain for the full term.

The total enrollment is now 220.

A number of teachers who enrolled for the institute only have departed for their homes, but the number is not great, and the chapel is still crowded almost to its limit.

Two games of basket ball are to be played this week between the ladies of Alliance and the normal team, one game Wednesday night and the other Friday night. These two teams played a game Thursday evening of last week, and after a hotly contested game the normal girls carried away the victory, the score being 16 to 14.

Prof. Philpot gave a very helpful talk at chapel Thursday of last week on "The Recitation." He emphasized the fact that the teachers must be enthusiastic if they would inspire interest and enthusiasm in their pupils. Mr. Philpot will conclude his remarks at some chapel period this week.

The regular teachers' examination was given Saturday of last week. This examination was open to students from all counties, and many availed themselves of the opportunity.

Supt. Ritchie of Cheyenne county went to Bridgeport last Saturday to take charge of the county eighth grade graduating exercises. Supt. Ritchie has succeeded in inspiring considerable enthusiasm in this matter in Cheyenne county, and from present indications more eighth grade graduates will attend high school next year than ever before in the history of the county.

The first number of the lecture course, impersonation by A. W. Newens, was given at Phelan opera house Friday night, and although the Sells-Floto show was holding forth in the city the same evening, a large audience was present to hear Mr. Newens, and felt well repaid for their attendance. Mr. Newens is one of the best impersonators in the United States and held his audience enrapt during a two hours' recital of "A Messenger from Mars."

Friday at chapel Mr. Newens talked to the students on "The Debts We Owe," and brought to the attention of the students the debts of gratitude we owe—that we can never repay—for the pleasant things we enjoy in life. At the close of his talk he read a selection from Kipling which captivated his hearers and made each one resolve to be present at the evening program.

Miss Jean Laravea, who was enrolled with us last year enrolled for this session last Monday. Miss Laravea would have enrolled sooner, but she has just completed teaching her tenth month of school during this school year, and her school did not close soon enough to permit her enrolling earlier.

Chapel exercises are being made more interesting by having an extra musical number given when time permits. Miss Edith Swan, Mrs. Thomas and Harold Jones have given instrumental selections this week which were greatly appreciated by the students.

Deputy State Supt. Bishop was in the city last Friday for the purpose of inspecting the junior normal school and expressed himself as highly pleased with the attendance and general tone of work that prevails throughout the student body. Mr. Bishop expressed himself as strongly favoring the location of a permanent state normal school in this part of the state. He left here Saturday for Valentine where he will inspect the junior normal at that place.

County Supt. Miss Ellis of Dawes county, who brought a large number of her teachers to the junior normal and who has been taking some work in the normal herself, departed for her home Wednesday of this week. Miss Ellis is one of the energetic county superintendents who has helped largely in making the junior normal the success that it is this year.

Rev. Graves conducted devotional exercises at chapel Wednesday morning, and also concluded his talk on the poetry of the bible. His remarks have been highly instructive as well as entertaining to the normal student.

Hon. Luther P. Ludden, secretary of the normal school board, will be in the city Monday for the purpose of inspecting the junior normal school, and will lecture in the Methodist church Monday evening. Dr. Ludden is a talented speaker, and the church should be filled. No admission fee.