

Democratic National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHN W. KERN OF INDIANA

From the Center of Things

[Special Lincoln Correspondence.]

Lincoln, Neb., July 23.—(Special Correspondence)—Mr. Bryan will be formally notified of his nomination on August 12, and the notification will take place at Fairview. In 1896 Mr. Bryan was notified and made his address of acceptance at Madison Square Garden, New York. In 1900 he went to Indianapolis to receive the nomination. This time he remains at home, and the occasion will be seized upon to make one of the greatest democratic demonstrations ever held in the west.

Friday evening, July 17, witnessed a striking demonstration at Fairview. On that evening a large crowd of representative union men—republicans, democrats, socialists, prohibitionists and independents—journeyed to Mr. Bryan's home to present to him the unanimous endorsement of the Lincoln Central Labor union, which endorsement was adopted at a meeting of the body on the Tuesday evening before. Mr. Bryan listened to the reading of the resolutions and then made a short address to the visitors. Then an hour was spent in social discourse on the big lawn and in the house looking at the hundreds of souvenirs Mr. and Mrs. Bryan brought back from their tour of the world.

"No man who knows Mr. Bryan can envy him his fine home and his evident success in life," said one of the visitors. "There is nothing too good for a man like Bryan. I felt just as much at home in that big house as I do in my little cottage on North Twenty-sixth street."

John W. Kern made a hit with the working men of Lincoln when he was here the first of the week. He met a number of them at different places and he demonstrated his ability as a "mixer" from the very start. He talked "railroad" with the railroad boys, "printing" with the printers and "woodworking" with the carpenters. There is something in the keen glance of his eye that attracts people and inspires confidence. The respect felt for Mr. Kern in his home city of Indianapolis was evidenced by the warmth of the reception tendered to him by his fellow citizens when he returned home last week. Vice President Fairbanks made the address of welcome, and there were as many republicans as democrats in the crowd of 5,000 people who met to do honor to their fellow townsman.

One night last winter a jolly company assembled at Mr. Bryan's home to celebrate an anniversary, no matter what. While refreshments were being served Mr. Bryan was telling about the different kinds of fruit he and Mrs. Bryan had eaten while on their journey abroad.

"Did you eat any kumquats while you were in Ceylon?" asked one guest.

"O, yes; we found them very plentiful there," replied Mr. Bryan.

"We didn't have any kumquats in Ceylon," said Mrs. Bryan, with a smile.

"O, yes, we had plenty of them. I remember how delicious they were," said Mr. Bryan.

"Not kumquats," said Mr. Bryan with a smile.

"Yes, kumquats," said Mr. Bryan with a smile.

"Will, those were not kumquats," said Mrs. Bryan, decisively.

"No, they were not kumquats, come to think of it," said Mr. Bryan humorously. "They merely looked and tasted like kumquats."

Which little incident sets forth very clearly that in some matters Mr. Bryan "takes chicken."

The writer has the handling of some 3,000 or 4,000 exchanges on The Commoner, and he has been wonderfully interested in noting the attitude of the democratic newspapers towards Mr. Bryan's candidacy. There has been a wonderful change since the strenuous days of 1906 and 1900. Scores of democratic newspapers that opposed Mr. Bryan in those campaigns are now out for the ticket, Bryan and Kern. The New York World has only words of commendation for the platform, and the Cincinnati Enquirer seems to be in line again. The New York Staats Zeitung, the largest German daily in the United States, is supporting the ticket with vigor. Two of Pittsburg's big dailies are in line once more. Several big southern dailies are back in the democratic column again. There is cold comfort in the newspaper situation for those republicans who gleefully figured that Mr. Bryan's daily newspaper support would be no better than it was in former campaigns. With such papers as the Boston Globe, Philadelphia Item, Uica Observer, Louisville Courier-Journal, Pittsburg Post, Charleston News and Courier and the Cincinnati Enquirer supporting him, and a lot of big republican newspapers admitting Mr. Bryan's strength and fitness, democracy can get along very well without the support of some of the daily newspapers that claim to be democratic but invariably give aid and comfort to the enemy.

Perhaps a few figures concerning the popular vote in 1900 and 1904 will be interesting. Much has been heard of Mr. Roosevelt's wonderful majority, but an analysis of the figures show that Mr. Roosevelt's increase over the McKimley vote hardly makes good the natural increase in the voting strength of the republic. In 1900 McKimley received 7,207,923 votes. In 1904 Roosevelt received 7,624,489, or 416,566 more than McKimley. In 1900 Bryan received 6,358,153 votes. In 1904 Parker received 5,082,754, or 1,275,399 fewer votes than Bryan received four years before. Roosevelt's excess over McKimley was only 33 1/2 per cent of the loss sustained by Parker. If these figures mean anything at all they mean that Roosevelt's majority was due to democratic apathy and not to Roosevelt popularity. The conditions in democratic ranks now is vastly different from the conditions existing in 1904. Then the party was disorganized; now it is united.

The democratic national committee met at Fairview on Monday, July 13, but did not select a chairman. A sub-committee of eleven was selected, and this committee will meet in Chicago soon and announce the selection of a chairman. Mr. Bryan will meet with the committee in Chicago, and by that time the plan of campaign will have been perfected.

Mr. Bryan agreed nearly a year ago to deliver the Labor Day address in Chicago and will therefore be in the windy city on the first Monday in September. The Chicago trades unions are preparing to make it the greatest labor demonstration ever pulled off in any city or country.

Mr. Bryan, realizing that the work of the campaign will consume all of his time, has decided to withdraw from active editorial work until after the election. Acting upon this determination he will soon issue a notice to that effect, asking that he be not held responsible for any editorial utterances of The Commoner unless the same appears over his signature. He further adds that all profits accruing from The Commoner between now and election will be turned over to the national committee for campaign purposes. Mr. Charles W. Bryan, who has been publisher of The Commoner since its inception, will be in entire charge of the paper, with Mr. Richard L. Metcalfe as editor-in-chief, assisted by a capable corps of assistants.

The "immense farm" owned by Mr. Bryan, according to the eastern press, consists of exactly 105 acres. It does not all lie in one piece, there being several five and ten-acre tracts that are isolated. It is all good farming land, and owing to its proximity to Lincoln, is worth perhaps \$250 an acre. The "alfalfa lawn," which you have read about so much, is a fragment of the correspondents' minds. The Fairview lawn is blue grass. The famous alfalfa field is not owned by Mr. Bryan, but is leased by him because it lies directly in front of his property and between him and the street railway line. The \$50,000 "mansions" cost Mr. Bryan about \$14,000, and it was built by union labor, working by the day at above the union scale, street car fare added. The "\$20,000 barn" cost about \$2,000. There is a comfortable little cottage on the farm for the farm foreman, and it cost perhaps \$1,500. There is also another cottage which stood upon a piece of land purchased by Mr. Bryan and which is occupied by one of the farm hands. Mr. Bryan denies being a farmer but admits that he is an agriculturist. He explains the difference in this way: "A farmer is a man who makes his money on the farm and spends it in town; an agriculturist is a man who makes his money in town and spends it on the farm." Mr. Bryan is rated as the second wealthiest man in Lancaster county, his assessment showing property to the amount of \$85,000. The Nebraska assessment averages about four-fifths of the real value.

Now big corps of newspaper correspondents in Lincoln are all "Bryan men," although not all of them will vote for him. They are a unit in praising Mr. Bryan's uniform courtesy and his efforts to add to the comfort of their stay in Lincoln. They have a fine tent on the Fairview lawn, and it is equipped with tables and all necessary stationery. They have received notice that in case of a storm the Bryan home is open to them. He exerts himself to help the newspaper boys, but they long since learned that when Mr. Bryan feels the necessity of refusing an interview on some particular question it is useless to apply the reportorial "pump." All they can get on such occasions is a fund of good stories that sends them away feeling like their efforts have not been in vain.

In figuring out the election returns he who puts Nebraska in the "doubtful" or "republican" column is exhibiting only a thorough ignorance of the situation. Mr. Bryan carried Nebraska in 1896 by nearly 15,000. He lost it in 1900 by less than 8,000—and Nebraska is more thoroughly for Bryan now than it was in 1896. Mr. Bryan will carry Nebraska.

WILL M. MAUPIN.

Primary Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1908, a Primary Election will be held for Box Butte County, Nebraska, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices and amendments:

- Eight Presidential Electors. One Governor. One Lieutenant Governor. One Secretary of State. One Auditor of Public Accounts. One State Treasurer. One Superintendent of Public Instruction. One Attorney General. One Commissioner Public Lands and Buildings. One Railway Commissioner. One Congressman for Sixth District. One State Representative for 3rd Representative District. One County Attorney. One County Commissioner for 2nd District. One Road Overseer for each Road District. Also, for or against a proposed amendment to section nine (9), article eight (8), of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund. Also, for or against a proposed amendment to sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6), and thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska with reference to an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, providing for their appointments, terms, residence and compensation of the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts.

Which election will be opened at 12 M and will continue open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1908. W. C. MOENCK, County Clerk.

Don't make enemies unnecessarily. Your friends don't do much for you, as you all know, but your enemies will lie awake nights looking for opportunities to take a shot at you. And you all know that, too.

CAMPAIGN PUBLICITY

Republicans Dodged the Issue at Chicago.

BY BRUTE FORCE OF MONEY.

Action of the G. O. P. Convention Invites the Criticism That Its Campaign Will Be Waged on a Boodles Basis—Democratic Anti-injunction Plank Approved by Both Capital and Labor—Popular Election of Senators.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Of course by this time the ticket of the Democratic party is clearly known and, in my judgment, generally approved. It is not necessary here to go into detail concerning the qualifications for the places sought by the two men. He who would seek to say what Mr. Bryan stands for would be indeed an over-assertive man. And John W. Kern is so well known to the people of his state and the adjoining states that it is wholly unnecessary to say anything now about him. As my readers have already had the platform, they must judge for themselves of its qualities.

The Next Step.

Within a few days a majority of the members of the Democratic national committee will visit Mr. Bryan in Lincoln. At that time the organization of the campaign will be determined upon in a preliminary way, not a permanent one. It will probably be two or three weeks before the chairman, secretary and executive committee will be selected. We hear many names suggested for these places, but as yet there has been no centering on one of them. Committeeman Ryan of Wisconsin would make a strong man at the head of the national committee. So, too, would James Kerr of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kerr has the advantage at this moment of having made a winning fight against one of the most powerful and at the same time most sinister politicians in his own state. When he won place on the national committee he showed a strength in politics that would justify his aspiration to the national chairmanship. Perhaps before publication of this letter a selection may be made, but my judgment is that it will not be. Certainly the new national committee is earnestly and enthusiastically favorable to Mr. Bryan, and his suggestion as to chairman, secretary and other executive positions will in all probability be accepted. A candidate whose acquiescence was sought before any action was taken by the convention, a candidate who absolutely refused to interfere in the slightest degree with any movement in behalf of this man or that man whose name had been mentioned for second place, might well be intrusted with selecting the managers of his own campaign.

Concerning the Platform.

When we Democrats came to Denver it was to meet threats that on the anti-injunction plank there would be made such a fight as never was known in a Democratic convention since the time we fought over free silver. What happened? There was no fight. We heard that Judge Alton B. Parker was coming from New York to antagonize not merely the views of the majority on this particular declaration of principles, but to oppose Mr. Bryan himself. Judge Parker came to Denver and made it his purpose to meet the closest friends of Mr. Bryan and to say that under no circumstances would he do anything to be regarded as hostile to the Nebraska. The state of New York, supposed to be hostile, voted its entire seventy-eight votes for the nominee and voted for the platform. In talking with a number of labor men I have found that the approval of the anti-injunction plank is universal. One whose name I may not mention, but who is known to members of organized labor all over the land, said to me: "The question of the anti-injunction plank was necessarily left to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He has approved the action of the convention, and we will all approve it." On the other hand, prominent representatives of the employing classes here in Denver say that the plank is so fair and that the presidential nominee is so thoroughly to be trusted not to destroy business interests that they accept the labor declaration of the Democratic party. For an issue which prior to the convention seemed to be likely to create serious hostility this one has in the end been so thoroughly smoothed out that no political dissension seems likely to result from it.

As to Campaign Publicity.

Here is rather an interesting thing. The president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the nominee of the Republican party at Chicago, Mr. Taft, some months ago declared themselves in favor of a federal law compelling the publication of all contributions made to campaign funds. Not having any influence with the recent Republican convention in Chicago, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were unable to get a plank in the Republican platform giving effect to what they had asserted to be their desires. Mr. La Follette sent in such a plank, but every Taft man and every Roosevelt man voted it down. The Democratic party in its convention here declared absolutely for compulsory publication of campaign contributions. What happened then? Within twenty-four hours the Republican papers were saying that the Republican national committee would report to the people of the United States all contributions made to its campaign fund, "as provided by the law of the state of New York." What has the law of the state

of New York to do with a national committee? If the contributions come from the most notorious trust controlled state of the Union, New Jersey, what assurance will the people have that there will be any publicity given to them? When the Republican organization gave out to the newspapers this statement that it would report all contributions, it acted without any sense of truth or of fair play. There was one way for the Republican party to avert the criticism that it is going into this campaign with the intent and purpose of carrying it by the brute force of money. That one way was a plank in its platform that it would stand for and enforce official publicity of all campaign contributions. In house and senate and in the national convention this principle was voted down by the Republicans, and they cannot longer claim that they stand for the moral principle which it represents.

The Interest of the Telegraphers.

In the United States today there are more than 80,000 telegraph operators. Within the last four years they have twice struck for more reasonable treatment by the colossal monopoly which controls their terms of employment and which has its grasp on the most speedy way of the interchange of information and news throughout the states of this Union. Both times the telegraphers were beaten in their effort to secure fairer treatment. Both times the telegraph companies, the Postal and Western Union alike, raised their rates of service while refusing to raise the pay of the operators. One of the planks sent to the Chicago convention by Senator La Follette, but one which was not accorded, like the famous three, the opportunity of a roll call, was this:

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the states under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission.

The one difference between this plank, which was adopted by the Democratic party, and the plank which was rejected by the Republican party is the use of the word "Democratic" in the first line. Eighty thousand telegraph operators throughout the United States who have more than once failed to secure for themselves that proper recognition which is due them may now consider whether the Democratic party, which accepted and promulgated the plank offered by their representatives, or the Republican party, which rejected the same plank, though it had back of it the great influence of Senator La Follette, is the better to support in the coming election. But one line of the telegraph plank deserves especial attention. It puts telegraph and telephone companies doing an interstate business under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. That is a vital step forward.

The Tariff This Year.

The tariff plank in the Democratic platform is acceptable to so veteran a tariff reformer as Henry Watterson, to so extreme a tariff reformer as Tom L. Johnson and at the same time to that element in the party which believes in revision and not in free trade. Personally I would be more interested in the plank if I could feel that the conditions, even in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, would give us opportunity to give it effect. It must be admitted that if we Democrats carry the house and the presidency we still can not have the senate. And the senate has always been the last ditch, the true citadel, of the militant forces of overprotection. With Aldrich there representing the allied interests of Standard Oil and all its works, with the steel trust, the tobacco trust, the smelting trust thus installed in power, the utmost that we Democrats can do in the event of our assured success next November is to make such a fight from the White House and from the house end of the capitol that the country will be impressed with our sincerity and that every two years we may elect a few more Democrats to the senate.

Direct Election of Senators.

And upon this very subject of the part that will be played by the United States senate to check the legislation which the people of the United States desire the Democratic party speaks in its platform not directly, but in a way that no one can fail to understand. It declares for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. This is one of the planks presented by Senator La Follette and described by Senator Hopkins of the Republican party as an utterance of socialism and demagoguery. Had such a law been in effect in the state of Illinois so notorious a corruptionist as Hopkins would not have had an opportunity to keep a recommendation of it out of a Republican platform. Were it in general effect we would not have a Guggenheim from Colorado, who is wholly destitute of any of the qualities of statesmanship, but who represents the second greatest trust in the United States and who stands with all the other trust magnates. We would not have to bother with a senile Senator like Platt or a smiling lobbyist for railroads like Depew, nor would we have occasion to wonder whether Pennsylvania could produce in future another Quay or a Penrose and whether it would be possible for New Jersey to discover another Dryden or a Kean. In brief, if the Democratic plan of the election of senators by direct vote of the people, a plan for which the house of representatives has repeatedly voted and which sooner or later will be forced upon the attention of the people in the shape of a constitutional amendment, should be adopted we will have a senate responsive to the public will.



Let Your Wife Talk as Much as She Wants To.

By Father BERNARD VAUGHN, Famous English Jesuit Preacher.

WHATEVER else you may attempt to check in a wife do not attempt to stop the flowing tide of her talk. LET HER TALK ON WHILE YOU SAY YOUR PRAYERS, POSSESSING YOUR SOUL IN PEACE. Remember a woman needs many safety valves for her temperament.

Let a man remember why he is marrying—not to enjoy himself, not to make himself eternally happy here, but to realize himself, to build a character, to play the man and to do some good, leaving the world better for his mission in it; to lift a girl, to point her heavenward.

Let him choose not the showy, flighty, smoking room girl, but one in whom he can find not a little to venerate and to reverence, for then his love for her will continue to grow till the end.

Women have a passion for jewelry and finery. Give her what you can and let her feel she has got it from you. I would also say to the husband, FORGET NOT THAT A WOMAN'S THIRST IS FOR SYMPATHY.

To the wife I have many things to say, but especially I would remind her that she must keep her home in beautiful order and must not neglect to keep a good table. Nothing lubricates difficulties and leads to sweetness so well.

Let her, too, remember that she must be always neat and smart when quite alone with him and not merely when entertaining company. Above all things, don't contradict his cherished statements.

ABOVE ALL, I WOULD SAY NEVER, NEVER SCOLD, NEVER CRY. THESE TRICKS OF WOMEN OFTEN WIN FOR THEM WHAT THEY WANT, BUT THEY KILL A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

The Rich and Poor Must Realize Their Obligations to Each Other.

By FREDERICK TOWNSEND MARTIN of New York.

THE possession of wealth and position naturally enough carries with it the dread penalty of arrogance and suspicion along with imbitterment to the possessor and consequent harm to his neighbor. The men and women of society have their peculiar obligations, for their duty is measured by their opportunity. The writing of a check to be sent to a hospital may be a worthy contribution, but it is as nothing in comparison to the great gift of a common sympathy between men peculiarly within the privilege of society to bestow.

As a matter of prudence if not principle THE BARRIERS OF INDIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR MUST BE BROKEN DOWN. There must be a leveling up or down, as the case may be, until a common meeting ground is reached. The rich must realize their obligations to the poor, and the poor in turn must realize their obligations to the rich. Just as soon as this theory becomes practice many of the grievously menacing conditions of socialism, or by whatever names the discontented choose to denominate themselves, will disappear as an evil specter before the light of a new dawn.

At a time when there is SO MUCH THAT IS DEPLORABLY SELFISH AMONG THE WELL TO DO the destiny of this century would be almost reshaped if society, which is believed by the masses to be concerned only about a self seeking, pleasure loving, purposeless existence and at best to trivial pleasures, should make it clear to the world that the charge under which it rests is untrue and that it has a correct knowledge of what should be its attitude toward that great world where work is the prerequisite of mere existence.

Then would come RECIPROCITY. The poor man needs help and sympathy; so does the rich man. The workingman needs better conditions, but he does not need them as a gift, for undue giving makes a bad precedent and establishes a bad example. When men become pensioners on the bounty of others beyond the point where mere relief from suffering is aimed at they lose some of their self respect.

THE RICH MAN, WHILE HE DOES NOT NEED ADDITIONAL THINGS MINISTERING TO HIS MATERIAL COMFORT, YET FOR HIS TRUE ENJOYMENT AND USEFULNESS NEEDS THE KINDLY THOUGHTS AND APPROVAL AND RESPECT OF THE WORTHY LABORING MAN. WITHOUT THIS RECOGNITION THE RICH AND PROMINENT MAN HAS FAILED IN LIFE, NO MATTER WHAT HE HAS HOARDED UP IN DOLLARS, FOR THE MAN WHO MERITS AND RECEIVES THE CONTEMPT OF HIS FELLOW MAN IS POOR INDEED.

Colleges In Europe And America Are Becoming Too Practical.

By JAMES BRYCE, British Ambassador to the United States.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE HAS BEEN SO RAPID, THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO ALL FORMS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE HAVE BEEN SO WONDERFUL, THE EAGERNESS OF EVERY MAN TO SECURE WEALTH AND OF EVERY NATION TO OUTSTRIP ITS RIVALS IN MATERIAL PROGRESS IS SO KEEN, THAT THERE IS A STRONG TEMPTATION TO FAVOR THOSE BRANCHES OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING FROM WHICH DIRECT MATERIAL ADVANTAGES MAY BE EXPECTED.

This temptation is felt everywhere, in Europe no less than in America, and there are many persons who, while ready to spend large sums in the development of the so called practical departments of a university, such as agriculture, mining and engineering, disparage the study of theoretical science and deny the value of the so called "human subjects," such as history, economics, philosophy and language. THIS IS A FATAL MISTAKE.