

Democratic National Ticket

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination to the office of county attorney of Box Butte county, Nebraska, subject to the decision of the democratic and people's party voters of said county at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 1, 1908. Respectfully, EUGENE BURTON.

FOR COMMISSIONER, SECOND DISTRICT.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner for the second district, subject to the decision of the democratic and people's party voters at the primary election to be held on Tuesday, September 1, 1908. J. P. JENSEN.

W. J. Bryan has just been presented with a long-eared mule that is guaranteed to kick the stuffing out of the G. O. P. elephant.

On the primary instruction card Rob't. G. Ross of Lexington announces himself a candidate for congress on the republican-democratic tickets. Evidently, Robert expects to get there with both feet.

"One dollar a day is enough for a workman," is the expression credited to Candidate Wm. H. Taft. Perhaps it is. But will some workman in Alliance stand up and tell the public how that can be done. A dollar a day to support a family. Just think it over.

In the horrible atrocity that took place in the race riot at Springfield, Illinois, recently, one of the participants openly stated that "We stamped him in the face, we cut his throat, and then put a rope around his neck. That's what it took to kill him." Evidently the "horrible south" has shifted to the northern states.

Organized labor received a severe rebuke in the person of Wm. H. Taft, republican candidate for president, when he ruled, as a judge, that workmen organized for self-protection should not be allowed the protection of the courts, or in other words, that they did not deserve the privileges of a hearing in court even granted a common felon. Will organized labor of the United States endorse a man who has openly announced himself their enemy?

Governor Johnson of Minnesota, who was Mr. Bryan's rival for the nomination for president at the Denver convention, will stump the state of Nebraska for the democratic nominee and efforts will be put forth by the local Bryan organization to secure the peerless Minnesotan for a speech in Alliance during the campaign. Senators Gore and Owen of Oklahoma will also make speaking dates in the state along with other distinguished party leaders.

There has been great stress put forth by republican papers because of the fact that Wm. J. Bryan has been a candidate for president for the third time. Well, it's more to his honor to receive the good wishes of the American people assembled than that of his antagonist, Wm. H. Taft, who has been an appointed office holder all his years. One comes from the people. The other is political graft. The Taft family has been an office-holding element for generation after generation.

The republican press of the country have been indulging in a great deal of comment as to the tyranny wrought against the colored race in the south and has intimated that it was democratic tyranny that was responsible for it all. The tables were turned on these writers last Saturday when one of the most brutal onslaughts ever known was started in Springfield, Ill., against the negro, and the race prejudice became so alarming that all the state troops were called out to suppress the riot, which was imminent. And this in the home of the great emancipator of the colored race. This is ample proof that the prejudice the republican press has attempted to create only redounds to their discredit.

RAILROADS FOR TAFT.

Manifest Hostility Toward Democratic Party.

PETTY METHODS OF REPRISAL

People Should Know Whether or Not Railways Are a Republican Party Adjunct—The Coercion of Voters. Middle West States That Look Good For Bryan—The Outlook In Illinois.

Separated by the brief space of one city block and both fronting on Chicago's finest street, Michigan boulevard, are the headquarters of the two great national parties. The Democrats this year are in the Auditorium Annex, where only a few years ago the Republicans were installed. The Republicans are in the Harvester building, and captious critics are very much inclined to say that it is characteristic of the party of trusts and monopolies that its national headquarters should be in the building owned by the harvester trust, the trust which more than all others draws its substance and its profit from the farmer. That may be an unfair criticism, because it is hard to tell nowadays who owns a business block since the methods of concealing actual ownership by the organization of corporations and subsidiary corporations has become a fine art.

So far as the Democratic national committee is concerned, its work began early in August. So far as the Republican committee is involved at the moment of this writing, its work has not begun.

Railroads and Politics.

Perhaps it is not extraordinary that the railroad managers of the United States should manifest in every petty and picaresque way their hostility to the Democratic party. That party stands pledged to such methods of railroad regulation as will protect the shipper and the traveler against the extortions of overcapitalized corporations. And yet, after all, it does seem strange that the railroads should adopt so trivial a method of reprisal as denying to the people who wished to attend the notification day ceremonies at Lincoln, Neb., the benefits of reduced rates. Chairman Norman E. Mack kept in constant communication with Mr. E. E. McLeod, who is chairman of the Western Passenger association, and as a final result Mr. McLeod announced that "since local passenger fares in the state of Nebraska have been reduced from 3 to 2 cents a mile no reduction therefrom has been made for any gathering in that state." This would have been a statement more important had it been true. Mr. Mack promptly responded by sending a clipping from a Kansas City newspaper that this same association was making a rate of 1 1/2 cents a mile to a Grand Army encampment. And Mr. Mack further went on to point out that the reduced rates for the Republican notification meeting, while not made by that association, still was enforced in nearly if not all of the territory covered by the Western Passenger association.

This was a matter not of financial importance to many except a comparatively few citizens who desired to attend the notification ceremonies at Lincoln, but it is of vital importance to the American citizen and to the American voter to know whether it is or is not a fact that the railroads of the United States through such a central organization as the Western Passenger association are systematically and deliberately discriminating in favor of one political party as against the other. It is quite time that the voters of this land should know whether the railroads are an adjunct to the Republican party or not. I recall very well that in the 1900 campaign, which was before the days when Democratic votes in congress the law against the issuance of railroad passes was enacted, practically every man on the Democratic national committee who went from Chicago to attend the Kansas City convention paid his fare, while practically every Republican delegate to the Philadelphia convention found the railroads most courteous in meeting his needs without money and without price. Now that the anti-pass law has been enacted and is being enforced are the railroads going to evade the real purpose of its enactment by refusing to the Democratic party the same concessions for reduced rates that they readily are making for the Republican party?

Coercion Again.

It hardly seemed credible that in this campaign the coercive methods employed by employers to their employees in the campaign of 1896 would be repeated. Personally I don't believe they will be, at least not effectively. But already a rather small and obscure firm in New York has sent out through its Chicago office a notice to its employees that—

"Believing that the election of Taft and Sherman means a safe and progressive business administration, the day following we shall start this plant on full time and keep going."

Probably for the purpose of advertising itself this firm has been offering printed posters carrying the above announcement to all factories in the United States. With a member of the Democratic national committee I called at its Chicago place, which occupies a small portion of the second floor of a small building. The placard was on the wall, but I discovered that it employed there but eight people, including a girl stenographer and a girl book-keeper. I found that, while it had sent out several hundred letters offering the placard, it had received only

thirty replies, most of which were unfriendly, some of which were satirical. The one which entertained me most came from a house in Michigan and, abbreviated, ran this way: "The Republican elephant has stepped on the full dinner pail. We want no more of the beast."

Two strong responses have been made to the circular sent out by this firm and endorsed by the notorious Manufacturers' association. I shall have more to say about them later. One was issued by former Congressman Robert Baker of Brooklyn, the other by Mr. P. C. Burns, president of a telephone manufacturing company in Chicago. Space does not permit publication in full of both; but, even though I am exceeding the proper limitations of this letter, I cannot refrain from quoting the last paragraph of Mr. Burns' letter:

"Your cry of disaster every four years if a certain ticket be not elected is doing a great injury to the country. Can't we ever have a change of administration without the 'interests' crying disaster? If not you had better have Van Cleave and the National Association of Manufacturers appoint our presidents and, falling in this, let us have a monarchy. It is the only way you can be consistent."

Perhaps the last six weeks or even six months of Republican prosperity under a complete domination of the administration by that party may lead business men and manufacturers not controlled by this trust to recognize the fact that an occasional change at Washington is a good thing.

The Outlook In the Middle West.

Hon. J. G. Johnson of Peabody, Kan., has reported at national headquarters in Chicago as the right hand man of Chairman Mack. Of the active working force of the Democratic national committee Johnson is probably the one of the longest experience. He began work in national politics in 1896, when he was merely an assistant to the chairman, the late Senator James K. Jones. In the 1900 campaign he was chairman of the executive committee and in 1904 intimately associated with the management of the campaign. Talking with me today about the situation in his own state of Kansas, he said: "In my judgment, we have an exceedingly good opportunity to carry Kansas. The situation there is a curious one. The Republicans have adopted locally the principles for which Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party have been fighting so long. The result of the primaries the other day was to nominate for governor and for senator men who represent the advanced wing of the Republican party. That means that the mass of the voters believe in the political doctrines enunciated not merely in our platform, but which have been preached by Mr. Bryan for so many years.

"It is my judgment that Kansas is good fighting ground. The Democratic party has a strong chance of carrying the state with this ticket, but it could not have had even a look in had it gone back to reactionary doctrines. As to Nebraska, I know it only as a state neighboring to my own. But I have had occasion to travel somewhat through it, and if it is not carried by the Democratic party this year no one will be more surprised than I, and no one will more than I believe that such a failure was due to lack of concerted effort on the part of the Nebraska Democrats. As matters stand today Nebraska is ours. All we need to do now is to hold our own. But even that requires work, organization and vigilance."

The Lewis-Stevenson Fight.

The fight between James Hamilton Lewis and the former vice president, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, for the governorship of Illinois has been an interesting one. Mr. Stevenson won and is the nominee of the Democratic party. He has carried the banner of the Democratic national party more than once. In 1900 he was a candidate for the vice presidency and worked earnestly and strenuously for that party. He was not prior to that time a strong Bryan Democrat, but when nominated in 1900 he accepted the duty imposed upon him by the Democratic party and through the whole campaign carried its obligations.

I personally remember well the moment when Hon. Charles A. Towne, who had been nominated by the Populists, passed to Adlai Stevenson the banner which he had held. And I recall extremely well the way in which Mr. Stevenson accepted his new duties. I recall that the tears streamed down the cheeks of the veteran leader of the Democratic party as he accepted the new responsibilities conferred upon him. In this campaign all Democrats and all men who believe that the Democracy stands for something may be sure that Adlai Stevenson, nominated for governor of Illinois, will make his fight not merely for that position, but will fight quite as hard for the national ticket. There is one thing which may be said about Adlai Stevenson which should be said now and today. He has never failed in his loyalty to the national ticket; he has never failed to stand for the straight-out Democracy, and, in my judgment, he never will fail to exert every influence which he may be able to bring to bear for the national ticket, whether he happens to be associated with it or would fall if he happened not to be connected with it. His nomination will be a source of strength to the ticket in Chicago. There are other men whose nomination might have been advantageous, but none could have been more advantageous than his. With his name at the head of the ticket the Democracy of Illinois will get a following which may carry the state and which will certainly gather an enormous vote for the national candidates.

Chicago.

Kinship of the Monopolist to the Highway Robber.



By WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

INSIST that the commandment "Thou shalt not steal" applies as much to the monopolist as to the highwayman, and we shall not make any material progress in the protection of the people from private monopolies until we are prepared to obliterate THE LINE THAT SOCIETY HAS DRAWN BETWEEN THE ORDINARY THIEF AND THE LARGER CRIMINAL WHO HOLDS UP SOCIETY AND PLUNDERS THE PUBLIC THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF PRIVATE MONOPOLY.

The man who stands by the wayside and, holding a revolver to your head, demands your money or your life is no more a criminal, measured by every moral standard, than the man who, obtaining control of a nation's fuel, collects a tribute from every householder, offering him the alternative of payment or suffering from lack of fire.

It is entirely possible that very many of those who enjoy the benefits of monopoly—some as managers, some as directors and some merely as stockholders—are unconscious of the principle involved, UNCONSCIOUS OF THE MORAL CHARACTER OF THEIR CONDUCT, but surely this is an opportune time to impress upon the conscience of the nation the real moral character of the conduct of the monopolist.

And it is not sufficient that we shall appeal to the conscience of the monopolist alone. If a highwayman were to engage a lawyer to follow a few rods behind him with a horse that he might have a ready means of escape after having committed an act of robbery, we would call the lawyer a party to the crime, and we would visit upon him the same punishment visited upon the principal in the robbery, and so if some one living near the spot where the robbery was committed furnished the robber with a change of clothing or, in return for a part of the booty, conspired with him to conceal the booty until suspicion was past, such a one could not escape legal responsibility for the crime.

AND YET IT IS CONSIDERED QUITE RESPECTABLE TODAY FOR THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF PREDATORY WEALTH TO VISIT STATE CAPITALS AND NATIONAL CAPITALS AND PREVENT THE ENACTMENT OF LAWS INTENDED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM PRIVATE MONOPOLIES, AND IT IS EVEN MORE RESPECTABLE FOR THE SALARIED ATTORNEYS OF THESE MONOPOLIES TO FOLLOW CLOSE AFTER THE OFFENDERS AND FURNISH THEM HORSES IN THE WAY OF LEGAL TECHNICALITIES UPON WHICH TO ESCAPE FROM PUNISHMENT.

International Peace the Highest Aim a Ruler Can Have.

By EDWARD VII., King of England.

THERE is nothing from which I derive a more sincere gratification than from the knowledge THAT MY EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND GOOD WILL HAVE NOT BEEN WITHOUT FRUIT AND A CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE GENEROUS APPRECIATION WITH WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BOTH FROM MY OWN PEOPLE AND FROM THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

RULERS OF STATES CAN SET BEFORE THEMSELVES NO HIGHER AIMS THAN THE PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL GOOD UNDERSTANDING AND CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

It is the surest and most direct means by which humanity may be enabled to realize its noblest ideal, and its attainment will ever be the object of my own constant endeavors.

I REJOICE TO THINK THAT THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION, IN WHICH ARE REPRESENTED ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, IS LABORING IN THE SAME FIELD, AND I PRAY THAT THE BLESSING OF GOD MAY ATTEND ITS LABORS.

Give Industrial Education As Well as Intellectual.

By ANDREW S. DRAPER, New York State Superintendent of Education.

DO not the programmes of the schools and the influences of the teachers often lead boys who might make excellent cabinetmakers into being poor lawyers and induce girls who might be first rate dressmakers to become third rate music teachers?

A MECHANIC WHO HAS REAL SKILL AND IS PROUD OF IT IS LIKELY TO BE A BETTER MAN AND A MORE RELIABLE CITIZEN THAN IS AN INDIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL MAN.

I think that the present organization and tendency of the school system, acting upon the national temperament, LEAD MANY INTO OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE ALREADY OVERCROWDED AND FOR WHICH THEY ARE NOT BEST ADAPTED and that our prevailing educational scheme gives some favor to intellectual as against industrial occupations. This is in violation of our fundamental political principles.

I am for restoring the equality of opportunity, for giving the mechanical pursuits as full equivalent as we can for the training that we are providing for the intellectual pursuits and for avoiding any course which tends to make misfits in life. I have said nothing inconsistent with this.

I WOULD BE UN-AMERICAN IF I BELIEVED IN "CLASSES" OR HAD ANY DISPOSITION TO KEEP CHILDREN IN A "CLASS." IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF "CLASSES," BUT OF EFFICIENCY AND THEREFORE OF HAPPINESS IN OCCUPATIONS, AND WHAT I AM URGING IS THAT THE SCHOOLS SHALL NOT BE EXCLUSIVE IN ANY SENSE, BUT SHALL BE AS MUCH CONCERNED ABOUT INDUSTRIAL AS ABOUT INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.

From the Center of Things

[Special Lincoln Correspondence.]

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—"The greatest day in Lincoln's history" is the universal verdict concerning the notification ceremonies last Wednesday, on which occasion William J. Bryan was officially notified that he had been nominated for president by the democratic national convention at Denver. As nearly as such a partisan affair could be made this was. Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon, chief executive of Nebraska, who was captain of a company in Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska, occupied a front seat on the platform. E. R. Sizer, postmaster of Lincoln, had charge of the carriages containing the notification committee, and half of the mounted escort were republicans. The city was decorated far more than ever before, although Lincoln has never yet reached the point where it decorates like most cities of her class. The crowd was so immense that not one-tenth of the people heard Mr. Bryan. This will give some idea of the size to those who understood how far-reaching Mr. Bryan's voice is. The most conservative estimates put the number of people on the state house grounds at 30,000.

The notification proceedings are familiar to newspaper readers, but there were numerous incidents in connection therewith that have not been sent over the press wires and which may be of interest.

Humphrey O'Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., the "rubber heel" man, was in Lincoln as the guest of Lincoln Typographical union, and was selected secretary of the notification committee. Mr. O'Sullivan's duty was to read the official letter of the committee, and this he did in a most delicious Irish brogue that delighted the immense throng. Mr. O'Sullivan has, as one of the printers expressed it, "more money than he can haul in a hay wagon," but he still carries his union card and is as proud of it as a boy of a pair of new boots. He says that Massachusetts will give Bryan a majority.

Rev. Father Nugent of Des Moines, who will be remembered because of his valiant services for democracy during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, invoked the divine blessing, and it was magnificently impressive to hear that immense throng join with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer. Father Nugent is a man of immense physique, with a deep, penetrating voice and the air of a man who is intensely in earnest.

The evening before the notification Mr. Bryan was a guest of the local Typographical Union at a banquet tendered by the union to Humphrey O'Sullivan. At its last meeting the union made Mr. Bryan an honorary member. The banquet was attended by a number of visiting democrats, including John W. Kern, Governor Sheldon, also an honorary member of the union, was a guest. The banquet was held at the Lincoln hotel and was one of the most successful social affairs ever enjoyed in Lincoln. There were 122 at the table. The banquet was tendered Mr. O'Sullivan in recognition of his splendid services to the International Typographical Union. Mr. Bryan's humorous reference to Mr. O'Sullivan's business, that of manufacturing rubber heels, brought great applause. He said he wanted it understood that while paying tribute to the distinguished guest he wanted it understood that it was not because of his business, for "this is no gum shoe campaign." When Mr. Bryan paid tribute to the Typographical Union because of its conservatism, its splendid discipline and its efforts in behalf of brotherhood, the eighty union printers came up standing and cheered him to the echo. "I am not eligible to membership in this union by reason of being a printer by trade," said Mr. Bryan, "but if I am eligible to membership in any union at all I presume it is the Typographical Union, for I have given printers more work to do than perhaps any other man in America."

Time and space prevent a detailed statement of why the printers love Humphrey O'Sullivan, but it is enough to say that he "has them on his staff for fair." When he arose to speak he was given a reception that made the great stone hotel building fairly rock. O'Sullivan is a democrat, and he made no bones of telling the printers what he thought of their political duty, and as a result he made a red hot democratic speech. As 90 per cent of the printers are enthusiastic Bryan men, the speech was loudly applauded.

One day last week all the "distinguished visitors," representatives of the press and campaign officials who went to Fairview found themselves unable to get to Mr. Bryan. He had one visitor who received all of his attention. This was a man from Wyoming, sixty-five years old, who had cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson and who had often met "Old Hickory." The old gentleman reached Fairview just as Mr. Bryan was at lunch. Being unable to find any one, the old veteran walked down to the press tent and asked permission to sit and rest a bit, saying incidentally that he was bitterly disappointed in not having seen Mr. Bryan.

"I'll fix that," said one of the newspaper men. He took the aged visitor back to the house and got word to Mr. Bryan. For two hours Mr. Bryan entertained his visitor.

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