

the public halls of the city, all waiting to catch a glimpse and hear a word from the lips of the hero of San Juan. Fully 150,000 people participated in and witnessed the demonstration. The governor made addresses at four different places in the city, and at each place the space was packed with people and thousands were unable to gain admission. He was assisted by Senator Dolliver and Secretary of State Dobson of Iowa, the former having been with him on his tour and having made brief addresses at various places. This completed what was the greatest political and most triumphant tour in the history of Nebraska. From the starting point to the finish Governor Roosevelt was well received, and throughout the tour he impressed the people with his honesty, candor, fairness and patriotism.

TRIBUTE TO NEBRASKA.
"I shall always remember Nebraska and her people," said Governor Roosevelt in speaking of his tour, "with favor and kindness. The cordial and respectful manner in which I have been greeted will ever remain a pleasant memory to me."

"Nebraska is a great state. When I look into the faces of your people I have renewed faith in the honesty and patriotism of American citizenship. They are well clothed, well-mannered and intelligent, and the most conspicuous feature of their make-up is the stamp of rugged honesty on their faces."

"Your cities and towns are thoroughly up with the times. I was impressed as I looked over the towns, with the church spires and towering school houses. Your public improvements are kept up in a remarkable degree and the general aspect, so far as your urban life is concerned, is good."

"In passing through the state I could not help but notice the farming districts. The topography of the country, the good, substantial houses and outbuildings, the fences and stock, all impressed me favorably. All went to indicate thrift and enterprise among your farmers. Your farming sections are well developed and make a splendid showing to the eye."

"The western part of the state is especially adapted to the cattle industry, and, while this rugged, rolling country strongly contrasts with your broad, sweeping valleys, it is the source of much wealth in the way of stock raising."

"The two essential things, in order that Nebraska and her people may be prosperous, are good markets and good prices."

"I can readily realize how hard Nebraska was hit four years ago when I look at the prices the farmers were getting for their products and the stock raisers for their products. It is a pity that in a state with such wonderful national resources the people should feel the burden of hard times."

"I rejoice over the fact that the republican party has given your producers good prices and good markets, and much of the enthusiasm and cordiality shown all along the route I attribute almost entirely to that fact. I believe the people of Nebraska have discovered their error in supporting a party that every time it has been in power has brought hard times and suffering upon the land, and are going to cast their fortunes with the republican party. I cannot believe that a people who appear to be so intelligent, enterprising and frugal are going to continue to vote with a party that has nothing to offer them but hard times and industrial depression."

"I take it, judging by the treatment I received at the various places throughout the state, that the people of Nebraska are satisfied and contented and do not want to change from the prosperity of today to the hard times of four years ago. When I say that hard times would result in the event of success of the democratic party I merely repeat what is the history of this country each time that party has been in power. You cannot adopt a policy of government which experience proves to be injurious and escape that injury any more than you can transgress the laws of nature and escape the penalty. Ignore conditions and you invite adversity. Nature has so constituted man that he needs water, air and nutritious food. He drinks water, inhales air and eats food. This is a fixed rule. Now, just reverse that and say that this is a mistake, that man should inhale food, drink air and eat water, what would become of the man? The same logic applies to political principles. Follow the rule and prosperity is the result; reverse the rule and disaster is inevitable."

"That is the difference between republicanism and democracy. The former follows the precepts of the rule and the result is prosperity. The latter reverses the rule and the result is hard times."

"I make this illustration merely to convince those who contend that political parties have nothing to do with causing prosperity or hard times, that they are mistaken."

"Kindly convey my good will and respect to the people of Nebraska and say to them that I shall always entertain pleasant memories of my visit to them."

Farm Journal, 5 years (1900-1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904), to every subscriber who will pay one year in advance to The Advertiser; both papers for \$1. No better paper than the Farm Journal. This offer is made to you.

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The Nebraska Advertiser

W. W. SANDERS, publisher

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1900.

RESORTING TO FALSEHOOD

Fusion Campaigners In Their Desperation to Save Poynter Resort to Base Slander.

Charley Towne's Oratory Never Raised the Price of a Bushel of Grain or a Pound of Meat.

Omaha, Oct. 15.—In so-called temperance districts in the state and among temperance people some of Governor Poynter's friends are trying to make votes for him by telling falsehoods about Charles H. Dietrich, the Republican candidate for governor. When they are talking to these people they tell stories about Dietrich being a saloon man, part owner of a brewery and of making a "saloon campaign." When they speak of Mr. Dietrich to the saloon element they tell them that he is a rank temperance man and is in favor of prohibition. There are 50 different places in the city of Omaha where the minions of Governor Poynter have been and represented that Charles H. Dietrich was not alone a temperance man, but a prohibitionist. They have gone into many saloons of this city and campaigned against Dietrich on the ground that he is a temperance man.

In other communities, among church and temperance people, they have taken just the opposite tact and circulated reports that Dietrich is part owner of a brewery and is in league with the saloon element.

Democrats and Populists, some of them holding office, are going over the state in the temperance districts in the guise of temperance advocates attacking his record and spreading vicious falsehoods about him. It is known that one of the state bank examiners has devoted a great deal of his time to this class of work the last few months. He has kept his identity covered up and has been instrumental, under the pretense of working for the good of the temperance cause, in organizing temperance clubs against Dietrich and in misleading by false statements members of churches and ministers of the gospel.

The statement that Charles H. Dietrich, the Republican candidate for governor, now or at any other time owned an interest in a brewery, saloon or any other establishment where liquor was made or sold, or that he is what is termed a drinking man, is as false and malicious a statement as any one could possibly make. There is not a word of truth in it and it is absolutely false in each and every particular. In the city of Hastings, where Mr. Dietrich has been in business and resided for many years, he is recognized as an exemplary citizen, temperate, industrious and a liberal giver to the churches and to charity.

Since this question has been raised it may be appropriate to give the good temperance people some inside history concerning Governor Poynter and the liquor element. The statements herein made can be easily verified. Here they are:

Governor Poynter appointed as colonel on his staff Walter Moise of Omaha. Moise is in the liquor business on Fourteenth street, between Farnam and Douglas, in this city, and owns and controls upwards of 30 saloons in different towns in the state. He sells whisky all over Nebraska, as much if not more than any other liquor dealer in the state. Until about a year ago he was connected with one Jack Norton, alias John Robenstein, in the saloon business in the south half of the building occupied by his wholesale liquor house. Norton is a desperate character and his photograph is in the rogue's gallery in the Harrison street police station at Chicago. The resort run by Moise and Norton was a veritable dive. Moise stood in with the police commission at that time and blackmail was levied on dives, gamblers, thugs and thieves. These desperate characters made Norton's saloon their headquarters and the "licensed" thieves and thugs met there and divided up the plunder. The place became such a resort for bad characters that the authorities finally had to close it. During a city campaign which occurred about that time there was a falling out between Moise and some of his "heelers" and the result was that a public circular was issued in which Moise was openly charged with being a boodler and the names of gamblers were given, together with the amount of money they had to pay each week for the privilege of breaking the law. It was even charged that

Norton made a deal or demanded \$75 per day from two well-known pickpockets for the privilege of robbing the people on street cars during the exposition, he to stop the police from arresting them. This is the Moise who is colonel on Governor Poynter's staff.

Last spring, just before the city election, Governor Poynter came to Omaha and made a deal with the brewers of this city to appoint a police commission that would permit them to run their saloons all night and with back and side doors open on Sunday and the brewers in turn were to give up \$1,500 to the Democratic city campaign fund. This deal was made in secret conference. The money was paid and the police commission was appointed, but the whole deal was so fraudulent and unlawful that the supreme court declared the acts of the governor null and void and knocked out the commission appointed by him. Any one who disbelieves these charges has only to consult the docket of the fusion supreme court to ascertain that the commission was appointed and knocked out, and there are any number of people in Omaha who know of the deal between Poynter and the brewers. It is a fact worthy of note, too, that one of the commissioners appointed at that time by Poynter was and is a close and confidential friend of Moise and was and is a gambler on the board of trade. Another of his appointees on the commission was a lawyer named Judge C. R. Scott of the district court disbarred for attempting to bribe him.

Governor Poynter appointed as superintendent of the state fish hatchery at South Bend Adam Sloup, an Omaha saloonkeeper. Sloup still retains his half interest in a saloon at Fourteenth and Williams streets in the city of Omaha. Sloup knew nothing of the fish hatchery business and the property is practically ruined.

The official salaried attorney of the State Liquor League is Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth, a prominent figure in the state councils of the Democratic party.

One of the fusion regents of the university, elected at the last election, was at the time of his nomination and election the locally retained attorney of a well-known Milwaukee brewing company.

This is only part of Poynter's record on the liquor question. There is no "they say" or "so-and-so told me" about these statements. Some of them are matters of record and all of them can be easily verified.

Reverting to the reports concerning Mr. Dietrich, it may be well to state that there is a G. H. Dietrich in the wholesale liquor business at Crawford and there is a man named Diederich who represents the Krug Brewing company, and it is possible that some people have confused these names and unintentionally done the Republican candidate for governor an injury. But these gentlemen are in no way related and are separate and distinct individuals. While some may have unintentionally confused these names there are fusion campaign workers who know the facts and their confusion is not only intentional, but it is malicious. If the earnest temperance workers who are members of the Anti-Saloon League think they are helping their cause by supporting Poynter and defeating Dietrich they are very much mistaken.

IS POOR COLLATERAL.

Charles A. Towne has abandoned Minnesota and Michigan, the two states he agreed to deliver to Bryan, and has come to Nebraska to help stem the tide.

It is claimed for Towne that he is a great orator and has a happy faculty of making auditors believe that black is white whenever the occasion requires.

Well, oratory is all right in its place, but it never filled an empty stomach, bought a crust of bread, raised the price of a bushel of grain or a pound of meat, paid off a mortgage, created employment for labor or a market for farm products.

All the oratory from Demosthenes to Towne never provided any one with a day's labor or afforded means of paying a dollar's worth of indebtedness. It is not bankable, you can not check against it, you can not use it as collateral security, it wouldn't even serve to ignite the kindling in the stove to keep yourself and little ones warm. It never put a shingle on a roof, bought a pair of baby shoes or protected one man, woman or child from the cold.

Yes, oratory is all right in its place, but its place is not on the bill of fare when you want to order something for an empty stomach. Like the plumage of the peacock, oratory is intended for a display, but it adds neither value nor worth to anything. It is simply gaudy plumage, nothing more.

There is a wide distinction between oratory and logic. Oratory is the spray of logic. In politics it is often used as a bridge to span wide gaps and chasms in the chain of reason. Orators arouse the ecstatic admiration of their auditors and then, while they are in this hypnotized condition, lead them across these bridges without

their knowing it. Though beset with danger, these poor, misguided victims of effulgent loquacity never realize it.

Mr. Towne is more of a hypnotist than a statesman. It is a common thing for hypnotists to make their subjects believe that wrong is right. Under the will of the operator subjects have gone so far as to respond to every suggestion. They have given up valuables because the hypnotist, through the process of telepathy, told them to. When they recover from their spell they realize their mistake. No doubt Mr. Towne now and then finds one here and there where he is speaking who, like the hypnotized subject, swallows all he says as gospel truth. In the face of conclusive evidence to the contrary he permits Mr. Towne to lead him to conclusions manifestly absurd.

Mr. Towne's oratory did not prevent the hard times of 1896. His oratory did not bring the good times of today. This is something for the Nebraska admirers of Towne to think about.

Let the farmers of Nebraska throw Mr. Towne's oratory and the logic of experience into the same scale and weigh them both. Do this before you vote. Remember that Towneism is Bryanism and Bryanism means low prices and hard times. You do not have to be told by Towne or any one else that Bryanism means hard times.

This nation could live forever without oratory, but it would go to pieces in a very short time without statesmanship. One ounce of McKinley statesmanship in the matter of creating new markets for the products of Nebraska farms and employment for American labor is worth a train-load of Towne oratory.

A POINTER



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