Bryan at Nebraska City (Special Dispatch to the World-Herald

Nebraske City, Neb., Sept. 16.-In the same city in which four years ago was witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a mass meeting of reputable citizens assembled to protest against the enforce. ment of the laws of the state of Nelarger throng of citizens to express their bollef to the purpose and intent of the law thea denounced and to cheer the courage and honesty of the men who declare that it must be enforced and to H. C. Young, Richards Blk., Lincoln, Neb. demonstrate their lovelty to law and order as well as their intense opposition to that great industrial and social evil, the trust. Five thousand men and women stand for two hours and a half in the greenman Lewis of Washington.

It was one of the most enthusiastic publical meetings ever held in the state of Nebreska. It completely conforted d the publicly expressed prophecy of leading republican politicians that the people of Nebraska City and vicinity would resent at the polis the performance of his sworn duty by an officer of the state of Nebraska. Not only was the meeting enthusiastic, but it was altogether friendly. The subtle attempts to work up a hostile demonstration completely failed in their purpose.

MAYOR MATTES INSULT. The mayor of the city, Mr. John Mattes, jr., was the only offender and his breach took the form of a circular reflecting on the people of the city in a manner that aroused the indignation even of the men who work in the Argo starch factory, many of whom openly resented the im-putation of lawieseness and rowdylem. The elecular was headed in big, black letters 'Order and Silonce,' and read as follows: Whereas, it has come to my knowledge that some citizens of Nebraska kets against all trusts and triumphantly City are much irritated because of the action caken by the attorney general of the state to close the starch works, and whereas, they have made remarks indicating a disconition to disturb the po-lition meeting this evening at which Coionel Bryan and Attorney General Smyth are to speak, I deem it my duty in the interest of law, order and the good same of the city to warn all men that the posice will arrest any persons who sttempt to disturb the speakers or the orderly quiet of the assemblage. The right of free speech will be defended by every good citizen. Those who do not wish to listen can stay away, but order will be enforced and the law upheld. "JOHN MATTES, JR.

Mayor torney General Smyth stepped from the apecial train at 6 o'clock until they left and hearty to an unusual degree. A cheering procession headed with people. While he was at supper hundreds of his admirers thronged about the notel cheering while he are. And throughout the time that he and the at-turney general and Mr. Lewis spoke the port continued without one hostile inter-

The meeting was presided over by Hon, George W. Tompkins, chairman of the democratic county committee. Before it was adjourned there was not a person in the audience who did not understand that the atto ney general's suit against the starch trust was in the real interest of the people of Nebruska City and the whole state, neither was there any one present who was not enabled to understand the true inwardness of the republican 'non partisan' mass meeting of Saturday night which denounced the attorn-y general for "seeking to shut down the Nebraska City starch works," while se fact his suit was the only means for insuring its continued operation here, MR. BRYAN TAKES IT UP.

Mr. Bryan prefaced his speech by saying that he had not intended to speak in Nebraska City during this campaign, but he had learned that the attorney gen-eral's suit had aroused the people of the community and that many had protested against the enforcement of the anti-trust iaw. "And so," he said, amid loud cheers, "I came down to discuss the trust question under the shadow of the starch He said he was amuzed that the people of the city had held a meeting to protest against the enforcement of the anti-trust law and that a republican udge had presided over the meeting. As proceeded Mr. Bryan warmed his subject and spoke with even more than his usual force and earnestness. declared that the starch was a greater menace to Nebraska City than to the rest of the state and that the attorney general was not trying to destroy a factory but to prevent a trust from absorbing one. "Did any one think." he inquired. "that they could prevent the atterney general from enforcing the law by protesting against it. (Cheers.)
"Will they also protest against enforcing the law against the Standard Oil and other trusts? (Cheers.) Or do they stand in the position of men who protest against allowing others to steal demand. ing that right only for themselves? (Loud cheers.) I glory in the courage of the attorney general," went on Mr. Bryan amidst continuous cheering, "who comes to Otoe county to drive this starch trust out of your community, and if your federal attorney had done his duty would now be enforcing the law instead of Mr. Smyth. (Cheers.) "I premise you that if I am elected president I will do all I can to dissolve he starch trust and leave the Argo com pany an independent institution.

onged cheering. Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: A prominent republican has accused the democrats of representing the forces of lawlessness. I ment on this because the republicans of Nebraska City have met and protested against the enforce-ment of a statute of the state of Nebraska and a republican judge was chairman of the resolutions committee. While the meeting was called a nonpartisan one, its purpose was purely political and it is worth while to note that the republicans seem better able to enforce the statutes against petty offenders, than they are to nforce statutes against great corpora-

tions.
"The attorney general has commenced proceedings, not to destroy a local manuacturing establishment, but to prevent the manufacturing establishment from entering into a trust. In this connection it may be well to note the different steps which have been taken. The Argo Man-

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915 O St., Lincoln, Neb., Dealers in Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigare. Jug trade a speeislty. Hot and cold lunches.

H. C. YOUNG,

Farms and Ranches.

Good 600 acre stock farm near Lincoln; living water; a bargain at \$20.00 branks was gathered tonight a much per acre. Improved half section, very choice, \$30.00 per acre. Quarter sections and 80s at bargains.

The Oasis "Julius Ottens

open aw, exposed to the cold and rain. No. 146 South Eleventh Street. Dealer and while cheered the speeches of Will- in fine Domestic and Imported Liquors tem J Bryan C. J. Cmyth and ex-Con- and Cigars, and Dick Bros. celebrated Lager Beer. Hot lunch from 10 to 12 a. m. and Saturday night.

> ufacturing Co. of Nebraska City, was a prosperous corporation. As evidence of this prosperity, I uste from the Conserva-tive (published by ex-Secretary of Agri-culture J. Sterling Morton) of Nebraska City, May 25, 1899. Here is what the Censervative says:

> WHAT MORTON SAID. "Therefore when the Conservative points with pride to the Argo factory at Nebraska City, which turns out thirty tons of starch every twenty-four hours, finds markets therefor and successfully competes in America and Europe with the National Starch trust, it is not in ex-tenuation or mitigation of any views expressed heretofore. It is merely irre-fulable evidence of the fact that no combine nor capital can crush out a wel man-aged private concern. Nebraska City in its cereal mills and Argo factory, has two successful plants which no trust has, as yet, been able to buy, bully or wheedle. They plainly illustrate the fact that intelligent competition can enter the mar-

"It will be seen that the National Sarch Co. is denounced as a trust and the Con-servative declares that the Argo company was able to compete with the trust and that no trust had 'yet been able to buy, bully or wheedle the Argo com-

WHAT MORTON DID. "About the 1st of September of 1899, a few months after the editorial comment which I have just read, the Argo company joined the United Starch Co., and the Conservative of September 21, 1899, uoted an article from the Commercial and Financial World, from which I take the following started to the control of the following extract:

"Ever since the starch trust, or National Starch Manufacturing Co., be-From the time that Mr. Bryan and At-gan business there has been talk among servey General Smyth stepped from the those manufacturers of starch who reagain at 11 their reception was cordial strong competitive organization, and this The we have now the pleasure of recording. people of Nebraska were evidently bent has at length been brought to pass. There on proving that Saturday's mass meet-ing was not representative of the real of the state of New Jersey, with a capital sentiment of the community and that the law is respected and its enforcement demanded in Nebraska City just as in a consolidation or combination of the only four starch manufacturing concerns in the nited States Bryan to the hotel through streets lined American Glucose Co. of Buffalo, Gilbert S. Graves, the Argo Manufacturing the that he and the at-the largest and most important or delay, of one of the largest and presence in our ranks. We meet at domestizations of friendliness and sup-manufacturers of fine grades of starch most enthusiastic Bryan clubs in the 4 p. m. at hall, 125 North Ninth street, in the United States and their transactions are in the aggregate of enormous magnitude.

"About a year later, that is in August or September of this year, 1900, the third step was taken and the United Starch company joined the trust. First we have an independent company, growing and prospering upon its own merits; second, company joins other this independent companies to fight the starch trust, and, third, this independent company, with its associates, joins the starch trust and is at last destroyed. If any citizen of Nebraska City thinks that this starch company is not a trust let him read the extracts from the Conservative which I have quoted, and he will find that this organization has been recognized at all times as a trust." editorial articles in Mr. Morton's Conservative, showing hostility to trusts. Com-

menting in a general way, Mr. Bryan "If the people of Nebraska City defend the starch trust, they must be prepared to defend all the other trusts, for it is and we can do so consistently, in as of the membership, containing the posterity, for when we strike a blow cated in their own city. Are the people of Nebraska City willing to subject them- swered the call of Abraham Lincoln. selves and their countrymen to the extortion practiced by all the trusts in order to maintain one trust which has a

factory in their city? ARE MORE INTERESTED. 'As a matter fo fact the people of Nebraska City are more interested in the dissolution of the starch trust than the people of other parts of the state. When was controlled by citizens of Nebraska all men who fought for the union to City and Nebraska City interests could be considered by its management. But join with us now, that we may be enwhen the National Starch company, with abled to return the republic of the manage this plant, the control will be

little consideration. "Mr. Charles R. Flint of Boston is one of the United Starch company, and Mr. Flint made a speech in the republican party with imperial-Boston a year ago last May, in which he summed up the advantages of the trusts, One of the advantages mentioned by him that raw material could be bought at a lower price because there would only be one purchaser. Is this to the interest of those who sell raw material to the

various starch companies? CAN BE CLOSED DOWN. "Another advantage was that the least productive plants could be closed down and the work done at the more produc-tive plants. The people of your town have already seen a distillery closed tive plants. down by the whisky trust. What is to prevent the Argo company from being the starch trust? When all the factories belong to one corporation the closing down of one factory does not bring loss to the corporation, because the work can be carried on somewhere else. but the Argo company, as an independ-ent company, could not close down with-out serious loss. Therefore the chances greater in favor of the local being closed down under a trust than un-

endent management. Mr. Flint also suggested as another strikes, the work cou d be done elsewhere without loss. If the employes of the starch company are urged to support the trust for fear of losing their employment, let me remind them of Mr. Flint's speech. The Argo company, as an independent company, could not afford to close down and turn off its employes, but when the Argo company becomes a member of the National Starch company, the employes have no way of protecting themselves, because the work here can be suspended while th employs are starved into sub-mission. Under the trust system a strike mission. Under the trust system a strike in one factory brings no loss to the company, but it does bring gerat loss to the employes. Let me give you a case in point. The Birmingham Age and Herald point. The Birmingham Age and Herald of September 12 contained the following dispatch from Bessemer, Ala.:

EMPLOYES UNPROTECTED. Work was resumed at the Central Foundry company's plant yesterday. The men who went out on a strike early last week returned to work on the company's terms. The management here is not responsible for the reduction in wages, it having been ordered by the head office in New York, the reduction prevailing to the company.

You know as well as we do that the republican party seldom thinks of the soldiers about convention time, but all the starch factories, the men have nothing to do but to submit. The same greed which leads the trust to raise many to work on the company's neither were you; and why should we not be, all of us as patriotic now as in 1861?

You know as well as we do that the republican party seldom thinks of the soldiers about convention time, but always thinks very much of them about election time. The republican party's burden is carried by you.

Services were needed and made the sacrifices which soldiers are called upon to make, will receive just and generous treatment at the hands of the administration. (Applause.)

"I have not had much experience as a soldier myself. My brief service in the Spanish war was in camp, but yet about election time. The republican party's burden is carried by you. men who went out on a strike early last greed which leads the trust to raise prices and extort from consumers, will

a mass meeting to commend him, rather than to condemn him. The fusion forces believe in enforcing both state laws and national laws against the trusts. The Kansas City platform demands the anni-hilation of all private monopolies and if the democratic ticket is successful I be-lieve legislation will be enacted which will make it impossible for the National Starch company to buy, bully or wheedle the Argo company into joining a trust, and with the dissolution of the starch trust will come the dissolution of all other trusts which are now plunder-

Continuing, Mr. Bryan congratulated the people upon having an attorney gen-Farm loans, payable any time, at 5 per cent.

I. C. Young, Richards Blk., Lincoln, Neb.

the people upon having an attorney general who has courage to bring the suit, and said that if the United States attorney had done his duty there would have been no necessity for the state authorities to take up the question. He said that if he should be elected the federal administration would be found moving against all combinations contrary to law. words on this point were as follows:

HIS STAND ON TRUSTS. "My friends, if the United States attorney general, of the republican party, had done his duty he would have been enforcing this law instead of Mr. Smyth being down here tonight, doing what the republican national attorney genera should do. This republican administration has brought just three suits in the last three years, and yet more trusts were organized during the last three years than in all the previous history of the country.

"I want you people to know that if we get control of this government, the federal administration as well as the state administration, will lay its hands the starch trusts. I heard it said that you people down here felt some hostility toward Mr. Smyth because of his fight against the trusts, but I do not fear any hostility toward me. I want you to un-derstand that I am as much against the starch trust, or any other trust, as Mr. Smyth is, and I will fight them as hard as he does, and if by the aid of the people of this country and of this state I am made president of the United States, will promise you that I will do all I can to dissolve the starch trust and leave the Argo company an independent Nebraska City company."
He asserted that to support the trusts

meant to support the republican policies, including imperialism, militarism, high tariff, etc. He took up and discussed briefly the general issues of the cam-paign. The speech was liberally ap-plauded in many places and there were fewer shouts for opposing candidates than at most meetings. The conclusion of Bryan's speech was the occasion for prolonged applause, the cheering being again and again renewed.

Through the greater portion of his re-marks a cold drizzling rain was falling, and he spoke holding an umbrella in one On the wrapper of your paper you will find the date at which your subscription expires. Examine it and if

LINCOLN VETERANS

They Organize a Bryan Club of 259 Members, Issue an Address and Present an Engrossed Copy of their By-laws and Members Names to Bryan

dress sent out to the old soldiers:

THE ADDRESS:

Headquarters of the Veteran Soldier and Sailor Bryan Club of Lancaster County, Lincoln, Sept 21, 1900.-To War-Comrades: We, the undersigned, a committee of the Veteran fusion forces of Nebraska. We do so because of the respect and love in has a membership of 259. which we hold all soldiers and sailors of the civil war, most cheerfully an- | bers. He said:

the call of a republican president. We honestly believe that the ten-

present time are extremely dangrous to the maintenance of our republican headquarters in New York, is allowed to fathers to the generations to come as removed to New York, and the wishes of a "government of the people, for the low-citizens. the people of Nebraska City will have people and by the people," instead of a government by centralized power.

republican leaders do not hesitate to say so, and because republican papers advocate such policy. None of you grossed poll of our membership, con- change your convictions, and you dependence is "all rot," no true soldier Henderson of the United States house in Chicago during this month: "The Hamilton theory of government must | be the watchword of this campaign." And Chairman Hanna of the republi- standard. can national committee, has said a must remain in the hands of the fittest to govern, regardless of majority." We might ever refer to the advantage, that in case of local fires or speech of Senator Lodge, when he notified President McK'nley of

party's burden is carried by you.

president as under a republican.

Grover Cleveland called the pension ist a roll of honor, and we want it to be held so, and during his eight years standing army it is not so necessary standing army than under a govern-

pay, had it been necessary. Goi knows

tober will be in his honor; his high join with us upon this occasion.

VICOTOR VIFQUAIN. P. H. BARRY, J. H. WILSON, G. L. LAWS, J. B MESERVE,

Committee. JOSEPH M'GRAW, Secretary.

CALL TO MEET BRYAN. Headquarters of the Bryan Veteran League, Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 15.—Dear Comrade: We earnestly urge you to W. J. Bryan on his return to his home, Wednesday, September 19, in the afternoon or evening.

We honor him as the champion and expounder of human liberty of the American republic We were tried on those principles in the days of the 60s, now in 1960 those of us who are left

The old soldiers and sailors of Lin- our beloved republican government Co. of Nebraska City, Neb., Joy, Morton prepared and issued and the result aristocratic and even imperial rules, works, owned by Duryea & Co. These conform a Bryan club. An address was thought, and love only pecuniary gain, was the formation, without difficulty | we again urge the importance of your whole state. The following is the ad- south of Lincoln hotel. Be on hand early as some business will be called before going to the depot.

JOSEPH M GRAW, Secretary. THE PRESENTATION.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Bryan the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil missed a railroad connection he did not get home until midnight, the paryou to take part with us in a demon- at his home the next day and pre-Mr. Bryan then quoted extensively from tober next, under the auspices of the committee of twenty-five, seventeen were former republicans. The club

Mr. John W. Wilson presented Mr. regardless of their political affiliation. Bryan with a copy of an engrossed poll impossible for them to desired trusts lo-cated elsewhere and defend a trusts lo-of the civil war, most cheerfully and bers. He said:

The union was at stake then, and of the Bryan Veteraus' Bimetallic plause.) we have not hesitated in responding to | club of Lancaster courty, have the onor and pleasure of greeting you on dencies of the republican party at the family in our capital city of Nebraska. to settle. Whether you gentlemen will We have known and watched you from | all agree with me in the settlement of the beginning of your unprecedented those questions, I know not, but I am the Argo was an independent company it form of government, and we call upon and eventful career among us and we glad in this crisis there is evidence have observed with pride the unflinch- that the people will, as in the past, ing, manly and courageous stand you prove equal to the emergency. My obhave always taker upon every question affecting the welfare of your fel-

istic tendencies for the reason that the | us as a token of the esteem in which | veterans' club this copy of the enbelieve that the Declaration of Inde- taining the names of 259 veterans, rep- cided to change your party affiliations. can or ever will believe it. Speaker and naval service of the government theory. Whenever a democrat beduring the civil war, together with a lieves that to remain a democrat would our organization setting forth the rea- to leave the party and when a repubsons why we left our political homes lican decides that to remain a republiin 1896 and 1900 and joined your can would endager his country he

"We beg to assure you in behalf of plause.) short while since "The republican this club that the entire membership party means to perpetuate President of this organization is actively, ener-McKinley's administration," and says, getically and aggressively supporting "the government of the United States and aiding you in your splendid struggle for humanity.'

> BRYAN TO SOLDIERS Replying to Mr. Wilson's remarks Mr. Bryan said:

"Mr. Wilson and Members of the nomination at Philadelphia, and we Committee. I desire to express to you you throughout this nation.' (Apcould refer to many acts of the presi- my sircere gratitude for your cordial plause.) dent during the last two years which | welcome and for the assurances which are of a character to impress you with you give of support in this campaign. the firm belief that the spirit of im- I would not be willing to receive the perialism, or if you like it better, the support of the so'diers represented in assumption of powers ..ot granted by this club if I did not believe that their the constitution, is rampant over the interests as soldiers, as well as their interests as citizens, would be pro-We do not wish to make a political tected under a democraric administraappeal to you; we mean to make a tion. If I am successful in this conpatriotic appeal. Ab aham Lincoln test and become the chief executive of trusted in our patriotism in 1861; you this nation, you may rest assured that may, indeed, you must, if you wish during the four years of my adminto remain true to your past record as istration the soldiers of this country union men, believe in our patriotism | who offered their services when their now, for if we were not patrictic then, services were needed and made the

the soldiers' life; I learned something It is said by some old soldiers that of the sacrifices which the soldier allow it to lower wages and do injustice the republican party has been gener-makes; I learned something of the The attorney general is seeking to enforce a statute in Nebraska. The law is and for that reason believe in that the people of Nebraska City ought to be enforced and party, fearing that a democratic presi
It is the employes.

Ous to them in the pension policy, and for that reason believe in that party, fearing that a democratic presi
It is the latest.

dent would reverse the republican pol- fices made by those whom the soldier icy. We desire to call your attention leaves behind, and my experience in to the fact that it is the duty of any the army taught me that the lot of the the Louisiana territory was annexed political party to care for the soldiers soldier, hard as it is, is easier than the who are in need and deserve assis- lot of the soldier's with and the soltance; they must not rely upon gener- dier's family; I learned, too, someosity for pensions; we refuse to coun- thing of the government's obligations in the union of the United States, and tenance pensions for the old soldiers to the soldier during that experience, admitted as soon as possible, accordas a matter of generosity. Impress and if I had not prized the service of yourselves firmly with the fact that the volunteer before, I learned to prize the people of the country, regardless it then, and I am now more than ever of party, will see to it that pensions a believer in the volunteer soldier and will be as secure under a democratic the strength of the nation which can rely upon its citizens. (Applause.) INCENTIVE TO VOLUNTEERS.

"In nations which have a large of administration more pensions were that care should be taken of the solgranted than during the sixteen years dier after his services is past, but in previous. In truth, as in logic, the a country like ours where we have or pensioner is much safer with the gov- should have but a small standing was as follows: ernment that believes in a small army and where all the people should be soldiers in citizens' clothes, ready ment that believes in a large standing to don the uniform in any emergency, the nation has a double reason for be-We only refer to this pension matter | ing liberal in its treatment to veterans | United States, nor is it intended to to set at rest subsized republican jour- and their dependants. It is both the nal's imputation; we do not refer to incentive of gratitude and the incenit as an appeal to the greed of the old tive of self-interest for if the nation soldiers, for we firmly believe that does not do well by those who volunthey would have fought even without | teer when the nation needs support, the nation cannot expect that its calls the wants and conditions of the inthat the pensions are small enough, will be promptly answered. The soltoo small, indeed, and all things con- dier therefore, as a sold er, need have them for local self-government, and in sidered we feel certain that William no fear under the administration in due time to make such disposition of Jennings Bryan, as president, would case I should be honored by the suf- said islands as will best promote the honor the soldiers as much, if not frages of my countrymer and elevated interests of the citizens of the United more, than any presider t we ever had. to that office But the soldier is a States and the inhabitants of said isl The festivities of the 3d day of Oc- citizen as well as a survivor of the ands." war, and I take it for granted that sense of propriety made him decline your interest in this campaign is due to invade the home of President Mc- in part to the fact that you are citizens Kinley, while the republican national of a republic and do not care to be committee has seen fit to invade Mr. citizens of an empire. I take it for Bryan's home. We may, therefore, granted that your interest in this camwith good reason ask old soldiers to paign is due not only to the fact that you live here now but also to the fact that you expect your children to live here after you. (Applause.) "You want this government good

while you are here to enjoy it and you want to leave a good government to those who come after you, and I am not surprised that you who were and mean exactly the same thing. willing to offer the highest evidence of loyalty that man can offer-lifewhen the effort was made to have two republics instead of one, I am not surprised that you are willing to give your vote to keep the one republic be present at the reception to Hon. that you helped to maintain (Applause.)

POSITION OF DEMOCRACY. "In the campaign of 1900 the democratic party has declared the question of imperialism to be the paramount issue-not the only issue, but the paramount issue-paramount because the changes that may occur in our domesand are able, willingly make such ef- tic affairs are not so permanent in fort as we can to perpetuate our love their nature and the mistakes made the citizens of the United States." of liberty and country to the coming are not so injurious it their effect; but in this campaign we are dealing this provision: Trusting we may never live to see with the foundation principles of govthe house must fit the foundation. The but two ideas of government have been presented-one the European idea that force is the foundation; the other the American idea that consent is the foundation. All governments rest either upon the consent of the governed and derive their just powers ade that had been planned had to be from the consent of the governed, or Soldier and Sailor Bryan club of Lan- abandoned, and a committee appointed they rest upon brute force? We becaster county most cordially invite for the purpose called upon Mr. Bryan lieve that nations rest upon the consent of the governed, and we believe stration that will take place in this sented to him the address prepared by that this government cannot deny to city on Wednesday, the 3d day of Oc- the veterans of the civil war. Of the the people of the Philippine islands the right of a voice in their own government without impairing the doctrine of self-government in this country, and it is not a question whether we feel interested in ourselves and in at the theory of self-government in the Philippines we strike a blow at "Colonel Bryan: We the members that theory in this country (Ap-

"When the doctrine that the people are the source of power is free from your safe return to your home and attack we shall have many questions servation is that all over this country the people are becoming alarmed at the present tendency of the republican party. The republican party tochampion and leader in the great day does not stard for the principles which it stood for when many of you were members of that party. (Applause.) The time came when you genyou are held by each member of the tlemen had to decide whether you would change your part affiliation or resenting all branches of the military I believe you acted upon the correct of representatives has said in a speech copy of the preamble and resolution of endanger his country I think he ought ought to cease to be a republican. (Ap-

"I appreciate the support which you have promised and am grateful for the kindly and cordial manner in which you have expressed your confidence. My greatest solicitude is not lest I fail to be elected president, but that I may do nothing to destroy the good will and the confidence which have been expressed by you and those like

McKinley Vs. Jefferson

That the readers of The Independent may have the proof of the falsity of the statement of Theodore Roosevelt in regard to the policy of Jefferson and McKinley, the full record of the annexations under McKinley and those under Jefferson are herewith reproduced together with Roosevelt's statement in his letter of acceptance.

son did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is LINCOLN - - NEBRASKA

exact."-Theodore Roosevelt. The treaty with France by which under Jefferson was as follows:

"Article III.—The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated ing to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all tne rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

After ratifying the treaty with Spain by which the Philippines were annexed, the senate of the United States adopted the McEnery resolution which

"That by the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into citizenship of the permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States; but it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to habitants of said islands, to prepare

The above is the official record concerning the annexation under Jefferson and that by McKinley, and yet Mr. in both directions. Roosevelt says: "The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done is Denver and Rio Grande (scenic route), exact." In Mr. Roosevelt's view the Rio Grande Western and Southern Pawords: "The inhabitants of the ceded cific. territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States," and the words: "It is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippines into the citizenship of the United States," form an exact parallel

All the annexations of territory up to the McKinley regime were annexed under exactly the same conditions. The treaty with Spain by which Florida was annexed contained the same provision as the annexation of Louisiana LOUISVILLE in the following words:

"Article VI .- The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic majesty cedes to the United States by this treaty shall be incorporated in the union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights and immunities of

The treaties with Mexico contained

"Article IX .- The Mexicans who in coln a short time since resolved to changed by those who have less we have adhered to in the past are serve the character of citizens of the the territories aforesaid shall not prewrong then we must begin to con- Mexican republic shall be incorporated struct a new form of government, for into the union of the United States and Everything! Free sites, financial assistance, be admitted at the proper time (to be and freedom from taxation for the manufacturrepublican party has attacked the judged of by the congress of the Unitfoundation of our form of government. ed States) to the enjoyment of all the can be taken gratis under the U.S. Homestead In all the history of the human race rights of citizens of the United States. Stock raising in the Gulf Coast District according to the constitution, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." The treaty with Russia by which

Alaska was annexed contained the following article: "Article III .- The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years, but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of the uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country."

The resolution annexing Hawaii was as follows:

"All white persons, including Portuguese and persons of African descent and all persons descended from a Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii immediately or prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

done now" in regard to Porto Rico O street, Lincoln. F. D. CORNELL, and the Philippines instead of being C. P. and T. A an exact parallel with the acts of Jefferson and the policy of the United States ever since this government was established, is the very opposite. The policy of McKinley is entirely new. No such thing was ever contemplated by Jefferson or any other president of the United States. It is imperialism.

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