

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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ONLY BRIEF MENTION

MUCH IN SMALL SPACE FOR THE HURRYING READER.

EVENTS COVERING WIDE FIELD

Something of Congress, Political Goes Here and There, and News and Notes of General Character.

Political.

The biggest political demonstration made on the streets of Denver during the convention was by Nebraska democrats.

Some unidentified party cut down and burned the large Taft banner which had been suspended across the street in Lincoln. The occurrence was not accompanied by any demonstration, as few people were on the street.

Richmond Pierson Hobson made a speech in the democratic national convention in which he predicted war with Japan.

When Mr. Bryan was told that some one had cut down the Taft banner in Lincoln, he said: "I am sorry to learn of it. It was inexcusable. If the man who did it thought he was helping me or the democratic party he was woefully mistaken."

Theodore Bell, temporary chairman of the democratic national convention, reached Denver just in time to preside.

The Nebraska delegation in the seating at the auditorium, Denver, was given a prominent place.

Nebraska was represented on the committee on resolutions at the Denver convention by F. W. Brown.

General.

The members of the American tariff commission have arrived in Paris. Their first meeting with the French commission has been fixed for July 18.

United States officers arrived in Coffeyville, Kas., with Dr. J. G. Counterman, a prominent physician of New Albany, Kas., who is charged with counterfeiting. Dr. Counterman is 70 years of age.

Arrangements were completed by the general committee in charge of the welcome that Cincinnati will extend to Judge William H. Taft, July 28, when he is formally notified of his nomination to the presidency.

The following telegram was sent to Hon. W. J. Bryan immediately after the announcement of his nomination. "The Democratic Society of Western New York salutes the next president of the United States."

At Croissy sur Seine Mile, Louise Rolande Grau, the daughter of the late Maurice Grau, for a number of years the director of the Metropolitan opera house in New York, was married to M. Jean Maurice Ganne.

The battleship Nebraska, of the Atlantic fleet, which was detained in quarantine owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever on board, having been thoroughly fumigated, sailed Saturday to rejoin the fleet at Honolulu.

William Allen White says democracy maintained its record of working by night.

Convict Preston, who is in the Nevada state prison for murder and who was nominated for president of the socialist labor party, has declined the nomination. It is thought he acted on the advice of his attorney, as he was willing to be a candidate and stated that he fully expected to receive the nomination.

The legislature of Louisiana adjourns after passing 300 new laws.

The foreign press comment on Bryan's nomination and compare him with Cleveland says his disadvantage. One German paper says he is a magnificent agitator, but lacks qualities of constructive statesmanship.

The government report on the crop situation shows a decrease in prospect percentage and wheat advances on the exchange in consequence.

Seventy-two dead and 2,736 injured are the second day totals of the accidents attending the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States. This breaks all records for deaths since 1899.

The war department ordered Colonel W. S. Schuyler, commanding Fort Huachuca, on the Mexican border in southern Arizona, to render all possible assistance in the suppression of a serious fire raging on Huachuca mountain in the Gareses national forest.

The "Chicago-to-ocean" balloon race ended when the last of the nine contestants came to earth at West Shefford, Quebec, 800 miles from the starting point. This craft was the Fielding, owned by F. J. Fielding of San Antonio, Texas. It covered approximately 100 miles more than its nearest competitor.

Since the first of the year 77,607 stray dogs and cats have been destroyed by the New York American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A dispatch received by the Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin, from Teheran, says that the shah leaves nothing untidy in order to secure the capture of the remaining revolutionary leaders.

The American battleship fleet sets sail for Honolulu as the first destination on its Pacific voyage. The battleship, Nebraska, is detained three days in quarantine because of an outbreak of scarlet fever aboard.

Pearly has again started for the north pole, prepared for a three year's stay, and this time expects to be successful.

Complete counterfeiting plants were caught at Danville, Ill., and New Albany, Kan.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

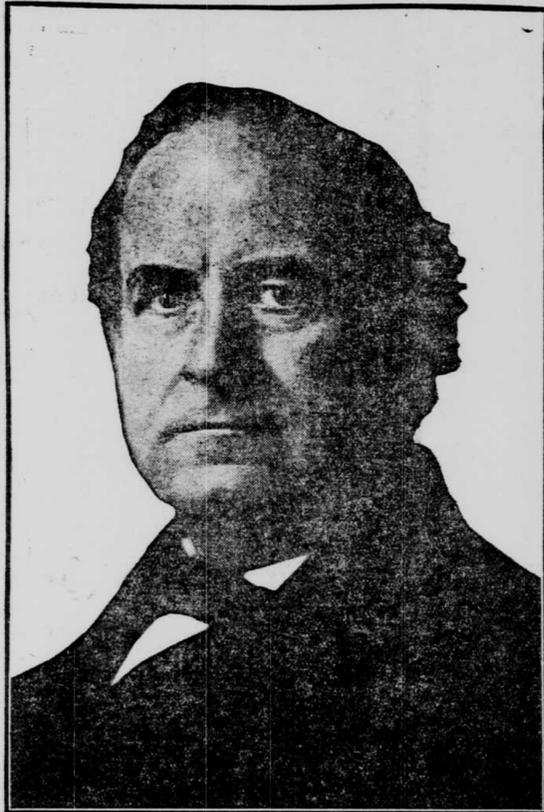


Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND JOHN WORTH KERN

Democratic National Convention at Denver Makes Its Choice of the Party's Standard Bearers During the Coming Campaign.

Denver, Col.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska is the nominee of the Democratic party for president for the third time. The Denver convention put him at the head of the ticket about three o'clock Friday morning, the first ballot giving him 892 1/2 votes, to 46 for Johnson and 59 1/2 for Gray. The nomination was made unanimous.

The vote by states follows:	
Bryan.	Johnson, Gray.
Alabama	22
Arkansas	18
California	20
Colorado	16
Connecticut	9
Delaware	6
Florida	16
Georgia	4
Idaho	6
Illinois	54
Indiana	30
Iowa	26
Maine	20
Kentucky	28
Louisiana	18
Maine	16
Maryland	7
Massachusetts	32
Michigan	28
Minnesota	26
Mississippi	24
Missouri	38
Montana	6
Nebraska	16
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	7
New Jersey	16
New York	74
North Carolina	24
North Dakota	24
Ohio	46
Oklahoma	18
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	40
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	16
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	26
Texas	36
Utah	6
Vermont	6
Virginia	24
Washington	16
West Virginia	14
Wisconsin	26
Wyoming	6
Alabama	22
Arizona	6
District Columbia	6
Hawaii	6
New Mexico	6
Porto Rico	6
Totals	892 1-2 46 59 1-2
*One not voting.	

Clock is Stopped. Leading up to the nomination were hours that began with picturesque enthusiasm, which grew into uncontrollable disorder. The nominating speeches were made amid scenes akin to panic at certain stages.

At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that constructively the nomination of Bryan would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. Will the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours.

Wild Scene of Confusion. A wilder demonstration than that over the first mention of Bryan's name on Wednesday followed the concluding word of the speech of Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, which formally presented the name of Democracy's champion to the convention.

An hour and seven minutes, against the one hour and 28 minutes of the day before, marked the cheering and tumult, but the densely overcrowded auditorium made the confusion worse confounded.

Nobody had any respect for the rights of anybody else. Everybody was there to see the spectacle, if not to take part in it, and those not able

placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session. This was the unmistakable evidence of the nominating session of the convention and increased the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing.

At seven o'clock there were few of the delegates in their places. They had lingered long at dinner, the slow-dying twilight of the Colorado evenings proving deceptive as to the hour.

Rumors of another delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled, and they prepared for another probable season of convention oratory before the important business of the session could be reached. The wait for the report of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of the quartette, whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

Every One Has a Flag.

At 7:15 the galleries were completely filled, and the majority of the delegates were in their seats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. The band in the gallery worked with great industry, and when it struck up "Dixie" the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night. The delegates, as the first notes of the old war song floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with them and in an instant the convention hall was a tossing sea of fluttering flags.

It was 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Ball of Texas was invited to address the convention.

After his speech came talks by Senator Grady of New York, Judge Wade of Iowa and Champ Clark of Missouri. Mr. Clark concluded with a tribute to Mr. Bryan as "the greatest living American."

"The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk. The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"No mistake that Nebraska will make no showing in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I, J. Dunn of Omaha will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Dunn Nominates Bryan. Mr. Dunn, who was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined-looking, clean-shaven face is surrounded by dark brown hair, which owing to the emphatic manner in which he emphasized his speech with his head, was soon touching the center of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery.

As Mr. Dunn proceeded, almost every allusion he made to the character of Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically applauded, although he had not yet mentioned the name of the Nebraska candidate. When Mr. Dunn declared that his candidate was the choice of the militant Democracy of the country the convention broke in with wild cheers. The ever ready flags were swept aloft and a roar of applause tossed through the hall.

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever

Seconding Speeches. Bryan were made by Senator Gearin of Oregon, Gov. Glenn of South Carolina, and Gov. Claude Swanson of Virginia. Gov. Glenn's speech created much excitement, being devoted largely to a defense of Bryan against attacks branding him as a Socialist. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were not in accord with the spirit of the convention, Permanent Chairman Clayton, who at the day session has superseded Temporary Chairman Bell as wielder of the gavel, exclaimed that William Jennings Bryan needed no defenders, and elicited tremendous applause.

The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama, permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

Clayton Delivers His Address. The scenes within the convention amphitheater repeated those of previous days in the magnitude of the gathering and the eager enthusiasm of the throngs. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party idols or Jeffersonian principles were pronounced, but there was no repetition during the early session of the tumultuous record-breaking demonstration of Wednesday.

The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies, and an enunciation of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval.

At 2:30 o'clock the platform committee was not yet prepared to report, and the convention took a recess until evening, so that all remaining differences of detail on the platform could be reconciled and the document be ready for adoption and the presidential nomination be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

A small American flag had been

since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst, and the enthusiasm was still intense when the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

KERN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Convention Names Indiana Man as Running Mate for Bryan.

Denver, Col.—At one o'clock Friday afternoon, the hour to which the convention had adjourned, not one-fourth of the delegates were in their seats, and they were coming slowly into the hall. The heat was even greater than on Thursday and the temperature inside the hall was high and uncomfortable. The public, however, seemed to have as much interest as ever in the convention, and the galleries were packed long before any considerable number of delegates had arrived.

The convention was called to order at 1:40.

The nomination of a candidate for vice-president was the only business before the convention. J. J. Walsh presented the name of Archibald McNeill of Connecticut. Gov. Thomas of Colorado named Charles A. Towne of New York. Thomas R. Marshall urged the claims of John W. Kern of Indiana, and the convention cheered the presentation of the name of the Hoosier statesman.

Gov. Folk of Missouri seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Gov. Hill of Georgia put in nomination Clark Howell.

Hill of Georgia withdrew Howell's name and seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Charles A. Towne and also his friends from the contest, urged his withdrawal to unite on Kern.

The withdrawals increased the vigor of the demonstrations in favor of Kern, and on the motion that he be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, the cheering resembled closely the enthusiasm which had been evinced at the nomination of Mr. Bryan the day before.

Wearied by the two tumultuous sessions, the delegates left the convention hall and the great gathering was at an end.

Sketch of Kern's Career.

John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 at the age of 20 years, with the degree of doctor of laws. His first official position which brought him into the public eye was when fulfilling his duties as a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1885 to 1889. For four years—1892 to 1896—he was a state senator. He became city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897, and held that office for four years. A year before he gave up the office he ran for the gubernatorial chair in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later—in 1904—he also tried for the governorship on the Democratic ticket, and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

WOULD ACCEPT BUT ONE TERM. Mr. Bryan Asserts He Would Never Be Candidate for Re-Election.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb. July 12.—"You may rely on the sincere and earnest support of the New York Staats Zeitung."

HERMAN RIDDER.

This telegram, sent by the New York editor from his home town in Kansas, part of which could not be deciphered, was received by W. J. Bryan at Fairview and although Mr. Bryan made no comment his pleasure was evident in the boyant manner in which he read the statement.

Denver Convention, called here with the announced intention of asking Mr. Bryan to withdraw from the field on the grounds, in Mr. Ridder's opinion, that Mr. Bryan could not win in November. Lincoln democrats declare that Mr. Ridder did not express this point, however, upon visiting Fairview.

Kern Makes His First Speech.

Phillipsburg, Kas.—John W. Kern, nominee for the vice presidency on the democratic ticket, fired his opening gun in the campaign of 1908 at this place. Mr. Kern is on his way to Lincoln, where he will hold a conference with Mr. Bryan. Almost the entire population of the town turned out to greet Mr. Bryan's running mate, who, in response to demands for a speech, appeared on the rear platform of the train and delivered a brief address, advising his hearers to read both platforms.

Nominee for Vice President.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John W. Kern was born December 20, 1849, at the village of Alto, Howard county, Ind. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern, was a Virginian by birth, who removed to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new northern country.

John Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett, and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Ohio, in 1854, when John was 5 years old, the family removed to Warren county, Iowa.

Answers Letter of Protest.

Washington.—In answer to a letter of protest received at the war department against the playing in free concerts of the Fourteenth artillery band, the post commander at Fort Sercoven, Ga., has explained to the satisfaction of the military authorities that the performance of that band is in no respect a violation of the existing law forbidding competition with local musicians of military bands. It is held that the law does not contemplate prohibiting citizens enjoying music of military bands.

TAFT ON INJUNCTION

A STATEMENT GIVEN HE SAYS IS UNAUTHORIZED.

WILL WRITE UPON SUBJECT

Statement is Supposed to Be Conclusions of Its Author Drawn from Taft's Previous Speeches.

Hot Springs, Va.—Judge Taft was shown the statement given out by the Taft industrial headquarters in Chicago concerning the anti-injunction plank of the republican platform adopted at Chicago.

"I know nothing of the statement to which you refer," said Mr. Taft. "My views on the subject of injunctions have been expressed in my judicial opinions and in my political speeches and public addresses, but I have neither made nor authorized on my behalf any expression on the subject since the Chicago convention. What may be said by some advocate of mine based on my opinions or my speeches, of course I cannot say and would not now be expected to comment upon. I expect to treat of the general subject in my speech and letter of acceptance."

Monday Mr. Taft will begin dictating his speech of acceptance and will be so engaged during the coming week. He has not yet prepared a line of the speech, although he has considered various parts of the document and talked with several of his callers about it.

Statement in Question.

Chicago.—A statement given out by the industrial headquarters established by Mr. Taft's campaign managers and printed here referring to Mr. Taft's personal anti-injunction views, says:

"The injunction, as it has been used in labor cases generally, has been repugnant to our American sense of fairness. Judge Taft stands on record with the unions as opposed to it in its present form, a position that many others who had advised against the injunction have not cared to take, which strongly emphasizes the difference between talking about a matter and being ready to do it.

"He (Judge Taft) has stated repeatedly that no injunction should be granted until both parties to the case have been heard. If this suggestion ever becomes law the labor injunctions will be put out of business, for the right to leave the service under certain conditions has been established firmly. The dissolution of each labor injunction issued against a strike on the wake controversies directly between the employer and the employer and the employee proved it."

WILL SUPPORT MR. BRYAN.

Assures the Democratic Presidential Nominee of His Assistance.

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