

hands, and that all things that human hands touch are stained with imperfection. We do not expect that our government will be free from faults when it is entrusted into the hands of those who call themselves democrats. But it is the purpose of those who call themselves democrats to secure a better adjustment of rewards to service and they believe that this can be done by restoring the government to the ancient doctrines; they believe it can be done by making it more responsive to the will of the people; and if you will read that platform through you will find that there are several specific reforms that are asked for. One, for instance, is the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. Why is that desired? In order that the senate may be the servant of the people, in order that its representatives may speak for the people and reflect the sentiment of the people. It desires a reduction of expenditures; why? Because the people who pay the taxes are over-burdened and the proportions are larger than they ought to be. It desires a reformation of our system of taxation; why? Because we believe that the present systems lay too large a portion of the burden upon the struggling masses, and collect too small a part from those with much larger incomes; and the income tax is suggested, not as a thing that is going to bring absolute perfection, absolute justice, but as a thing that will help to a nearer approach to justice in the distribution of the burdens of the government.

And so I might take up different planks of the platform, and show you how they are all tending to one end, that they all have one purpose, and that is to make this government just to the whole people.

But I have taken as my text the last clause of our platform, because it presents in a few words that which is presented more elaborately in other planks. Our aim is to adjust the rewards of society to the people in such a way that every one will feel there is something to strive for. The best way to make people strive is to assure them that their reward will be proportionate to their endeavor, and we are anxious that the American people shall have the highest possible inspiration to great endeavor; and we want them to have the assurance that when they have given to the world the best they have, that the world will recognize their efforts. And I have taken your vocation, your calling; as an illustration, and I have wondered why the teachers in this country would go, year after year, and vote to turn the nation over to exploitation by great trusts and private monopolies, when the teachers themselves are so poor-

### It's Easier

to cure, than endure those dreadful sick or nervous headaches. It's all in knowing how. In just a few minutes without any other effects but just to cure the pain—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve you of your suffering. If it's any pain, anywhere, or from any cause, just take one of

### Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and in a very few minutes you will have no further thoughts about either pain or pills, and can go about your business or pleasure, free from suffering or distress. "For years spells of nervous headache would lay me up for two or three days at a time. I have no more such days. I take one Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill, and in twenty minutes it is usually all gone."

—MRS. RUTH RECORD, Clarendon, N. H.

If you are not satisfied with first box, your druggist will return your money. 25 doses 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

ly paid for the great and important work they are doing.

But if I talk much longer, I am afraid I will make you a speech, and I am not here to make you a speech. I am here to acknowledge the very cordial greeting that you have brought here. I want to thank Prof. Clemmons and his wife for the interest that they have manifested in bringing you here, and you for your willingness to come here, and will say to you in conclusion that, convinced as I am that our platform does present the best solution of public questions now possible, while I am convinced that its purpose is more equitable than the purpose expressed in the republican platform, and while I am anxious that we shall have the support of as many of you as possible, I would not be fair to you if I did not say that I am much more anxious that each one of you shall do what is right, than that you shall do what I think to be right. None of us is infallible; we are all apt to err in judgment. We can not ask others to re-examine the foundations of their belief without being willing to do so ourselves, and earnest as I am, my highest desire is that you shall study every question, and when you have studied these questions, each one of you will follow the dictates of conscience and judgment, that when election day is over you will feel that you have done your duty to your country, and given your country the best that you have. I am very glad to have met you. (Great applause and cheering.)

#### TAFT'S DILEMMA

Judge Taft, having been deposited in a cavity, as Professor Everett expressed it, or put in a hole, in the language of the less learned and polite, by the meaningless mumble of the republican platform on the injunction question, will attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of organized labor in his speech of acceptance and the letter which is to be issued some weeks later. At least, that was the "dope" from Hot Springs on Monday.

Another inspired dispatch from the Virginia resort states that the letter of acceptance will be a judicial scoring of the democratic platform adopted at Denver. Then we have the statement, given gratis, that "when he has concluded his labors he will be not only an authority on the work of the recent conventions, but on political platforms of the past."

Poor Taft's in a pretty pickle. One day he's a meek and lowly follower of Roosevelt, bent on squaring himself with those who demanded an unequivocal declaration on the issuance of injunctions; then the reactionaries get him and the announcement is made that he's going to "judicially" score the Denver platform. The latter statement is probably correct, since the labor leaders have declared for Bryan, leaving the Ohio man to the tender mercies of the Aldrich-Cannon wing of the party.

The speech of acceptance is stated to be about 3,500 words in length, and the letter will contain some 15,000 words, almost as long as a Roosevelt message, and not nearly so interesting.—Salt Lake Herald.

#### LED INTO TEMPTATION

"Didn't I see the grocer's boy kiss you this morning, Martha?"  
"Yes'm. But he ain't to blame, ma'am. 'Twas the iceman set him the bad example."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### A FAKIR

"I don't believe in that doctor."  
"Why?"  
"He didn't tell me everything I wanted to eat was bad for me."—London Opinion.

## The Laboring Men and the Democratic Ticket

The following is from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

Interviews by correspondents of the Post-Dispatch with labor leaders in all parts of the United States where labor is organized indicate that the leaders believe a great majority of the vast army of workingmen will fall in line with the views expressed in the letter recently issued by Samuel Gompers in which he advises wage-earners to vote for William J. Bryan for president.

A notable exception is President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners who questions Mr. Gompers' right to dictate to labor in political affairs.

In a few instances apathy is shown toward Gompers' letter, in others it is said it will be ignored, but in Cincinnati, the home of William H. Taft, the assertion is made that Bryan will get 98 per cent of the labor vote.

In not a few regions it is declared that labor will vote as the political opinions of the voters dictate, regardless of the Gompers letter. It is predicted that the Pacific slope will go for Bryan.

#### Miller Agrees With Leader

Owen Miller, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union says: "Mr. Gompers is not authorized to speak politically for the American Federation of Labor, and has merely expressed his personal preference for Bryan on account of the more liberal democratic platform.

"However, I agree fully with Mr. Gompers' suggestion that the labor vote be cast for Mr. Bryan. I have the highest regard for Mr. Debs, but I think it will be impracticable to waste our votes on him for the reason that he has no chance of being elected.

"I think the labor element will make a clear-cut issue as between Bryan and Taft. To my way of thinking, Taft stands for the corporations, injunctions and Van Cleaveism—all of which are opposed to the best interests of labor.

Bryan always has been on the side of the human being and the platform on which he is running is much better for the labor interests than that of the republicans.

"From what I can observe, I think the labor vote will go overwhelmingly for Bryan, and I expect to see him elected by a large majority."

#### Telegrams Show Sentiment

The following telegrams received by the Post-Dispatch last night give an excellent view of the situation: Philadelphia.—Leaders generally inclined to follow lead of Gompers. Springfield, Mass.—Conservative labor leaders agreed in two particulars—that heretofore from 30 to 40 per cent of the labor union membership in Central New England has voted the republican ticket and that the g. o. p. will lose at least half of its labor following in the coming campaign.

Des Moines, Ia.—Officials of the state federation say unofficially that the Iowa organization probably will take an active part in the fight on Taft, distributing a record of labor and injunction decisions.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Edgar L. Brown of the Central Labor Union predicts Bryan will carry Indiana by reason of the greater part of union labor voting for him.

#### Moyer Against Bryan

Denver, Colo.—Labor in Colorado practically is united in its support of the political attitude of Samuel Gompers, but leaders of two national labor organizations now declare against Gompers. Charles H. Moyer,

## History of the Farmers Union Free

T. J. Brooks, one of the officials of the Farmers Union, has prepared a book giving the history and purposes of the Farmers Union. This book will be sent free if either subscription is accepted:

The Commoner, one year.....\$1.00  
National Union Farmer (weekly) one year......60  
Both papers one year for only.....\$1.10

To secure this valuable book as a premium order from and make remittances to

National Union Farmer, Greenfield, Tenn.

## Commoner Condensed Volume VII

As its title indicates, this book is a condensed copy of The Commoner for one year. It is published annually and the different issues are designated as Volumes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, corresponding to the volume numbers of The Commoner. The last issue is Volume VII, and contains editorials which discuss questions of a permanent nature.

Every important subject in the world's politics is discussed in The Commoner at the time that subject is attracting general attention. Because of this The Commoner Condensed is valuable as a reference book and should occupy a place on the desk of every lawyer, editor, business man and other student of affairs.

#### TO NEW OR RENEWING SUBSCRIBERS

One Year's Subscription to The Commoner... Both \$1.50  
The Commoner Condensed, Cloth Bound.....

To subscribers who have already paid the current year's subscription—Cloth Bound, 75c; by mail, postage paid. These prices are for either volume. If more than one volume is wanted, add to above prices 75 cents for each additional one in cloth binding. Volume I is out of print; Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI and VII are ready for prompt delivery.

REMITTANCES MUST BE SENT WITH ORDERS.

Address, THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Nebraska.