

METCALFE CAN BEAT BURKETT

The Nebraska newspapers of Tuesday, July 19th, printed the following statement from W. J. Bryan:

"As I expressed gratification when Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Thompson entered the senatorial race, I shall be excused for congratulating the party and the state upon Mr. Metcalfe's decision to allow his name to go before the voters at the primary. For twenty years he has been the loyal supporter of all of us who have been democratic candidates, and we are indebted to him for yeoman service in many campaigns. He has never received or even asked reward, and it will give a host of democrats real pleasure to aid him at this time. His qualifications for the place will be admitted by all; he understands public questions and the needs of Nebraska; he is fearless and incorruptible, and he is able to present his views in clear language and with persuasive eloquence. He will be a credit to the state and a tower of strength to the entire west.

"But the special advantage of Mr. Metcalfe's candidacy at this time is that he is the most available man for the place. Availability is largely determined by circumstances. Some of my friends were kind enough to favor my nomination, but aside from other reasons given, I felt that, with the liquor question an issue, one could not lead the fight on either side without arousing antagonism which would weaken him for the senatorial race. While Mr. Metcalfe has his opinion, as everyone should have, and states it with candor, I believe he can, under existing conditions, poll a larger per cent of the democratic vote than any other democrat, and I include myself among others.

"I believe, too, that he can poll more republican votes than any of the rest of us could. He will be as popular with the insurgent republicans as with the democrats. He can defeat Mr. Burkett and give us a reform democrat to work with the progressive democrats and insurgent republicans in the senate."

NEBRASKA

Following is a condensed statement of the financial condition of the State of Nebraska, issued August 1, 1910 and compiled from the reports of State Officers and statistics gathered by the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics:

Assets	
Real Estate	\$1,293,869,540.00
Personal Property	201,059,455.00
Railroads	272,731,825.00
State Charitable Institutions, Reformatories, Etc.	2,072,000.00
State House & Grounds	951,000.00
State University	1,600,000.00
State Normals	721,000.00
School District Property	15,239,382.00
State Fair Grounds	250,000.00
Blind and Deaf Institutes	300,000.00
Furniture, Fixtures, Libraries, Etc.	575,000.00
State School Lands	18,000,000.00
Permanent School Fund (Invested)	8,499,196.30
Cash deposited in designated banks	808,643.15
Individual deposits in state banks	72,283,626.75
Individual deposits in National banks	112,796,378.81
State Prison and Gr'ds	275,000.00
Experimental farms	125,000.00
Total Assets	\$2,002,157,045.01
Liabilities	
State bonds outstanding	\$0,000,000,000.00
Registered warrants outstanding	0,000,000,000.00
Due state institutions, balance biennial appropriation	1,062,536.00
Excess 1909 mortgage filings over releases	31,588,213.00
Total Liabilities	\$2,002,157,045.01
Total Assets	\$2,002,157,045.01
Total Liabilities	\$2,002,157,045.01
Excess assets over liabilities	\$1,969,506,296.01

that the above statement, made up from the reports submitted to the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics and gleaned from the reports of various state officials, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed:
WILL M. MAUPIN,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
County of Lancaster, ss.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of August, 1910.
T. W. SMITH,
Notary Public.

FRANK S. PERDUE.
Candidate for the Nomination of State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican Ticket.
Primaries August 16.

Mr. Perdue submits his cause to the republican voters of the state at the coming primaries and hopes to receive a favorable verdict therefrom. He is well qualified in every particular for



the high office he seeks. Experienced in city supervision, county supervision and two years as deputy, he is highly qualified to bring to the state a strong administration of its school affairs. The educational interests of Nebraska are too important to be placed in the hands of anyone who has not the experience and poise of character coupled with executive ability to assure a sound, impartial and progressive administration. Mr. Perdue announces himself upon the following platform:
The extension of industrial education to every school room in the state.
The addition to the present high school curriculum of a practical business course for the benefit of the 95

per cent who do not now finish high school.

Providing high school privileges for those now debarred by living in districts exempt under the law.

An appropriation sufficient to give a normal training course to every four year high school.

A rural high school by the gradual consolidation of small districts.

A standard yet flexible course of study for the state normal schools.

Better country schools in all parts of the state with necessary state aid to accomplish the same.

A graded reading circle course with adequate recognition for teachers who complete the work.

At least one agricultural high school in every county.

A uniform and definite system of certification of teachers by normal schools and colleges.

A square deal for all the school interests of the state.

Nebraska spends about \$6,000,000 annually on her public schools, has 300,000 public school pupils and employs 10,000 teachers. The voters of the state should take every precaution in selecting a man for this important position.

WILLIAM HAYWARD

Born and reared in the First District and educated in its public schools and University.

Private Secretary to United States Senator M. L. Hayward.

County Judge, Otoe County, one term refusing renomination.

Captain Co. C, 2nd Nebraska Vol. Infantry, War with Spain.

Colonel 2nd Regiment Nebraska National Guard, declining appointment of

of law in Lincoln fourteen years, meeting with gratifying success. His standing among those who know him best is well evidenced by the fact that he was elected as a democrat to the city council from a ward that is overwhelmingly republican. The Battle Creek, Neb., Advertiser says of Mr. Meier: "He is a man whose character has been felt in the legal profession of this state. In the practice of his profession Mr. Meier has always been looked upon as a broad lawyer, gifted with technical ability of a high order, and with a profound conception of the principles of justice."

Mr. Meier followed the flag in the Philippines and was discharged with honor from the military service of Uncle Sam. His ability to fully discharge the duties of county attorney is questioned by no one who knows him. He would reflect credit upon himself and upon Lancaster county in that important position. As a member of the city council he has "made good," and has shown executive ability of a high order.

Mark Twain in Parliament
After a visit to England once Mark Twain said on his return to New York: "Among other honors heaped upon me by Englishmen was that of being photographed in parliament. I am not a member of parliament. But neither am I a member of congress. Has any fellow American suggested that I should be photographed in congress? No. I blush to say that they have not. And yet here is an honor that might without risk be bestowed on any great man. And yet it was not bestowed upon Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln. When I saw that photograph, with the mother of parliaments in the background, and realized my advancing years I said to myself, 'Here are two noble monuments of antiquity—two shining examples of the survival of the fittest!'"

Didn't Need It.
Music Teacher—Why don't you pause there? Don't you see that it's marked "rest"?
Pupil—Yes, teacher, but I aren't tired.—Life.

Be patient. God has all eternity in which to make plain the hidden things of your life.

FOR CONGRESS—WILLIAM HAYWARD.

Adjutant General of Nebraska from Governor Dietrich, Mickey and Sheldon.

Chairman Republican State Central Committee 1907-09, both campaigns successful for entire State Ticket.

Secretary Republican National Committee since August 1908.

Residence Nebraska City where he has practiced law for thirteen years past.

Was Park commissioner and is vice-president Otoe County National Bank.

Trustee First Baptist Church, Member of various boards of directors and identified with other business interests of his home city and state.

Delegate to every Republican State and District Convention for ten years, consistently and fearlessly supporting progressive republican candidates and policies.

Being a candidate for Congress, I make the following declarations on National issues with which the Congress deals.

Stand squarely on the Chicago Republican Platform of 1908.

Favor a permanent tariff commission to the end that the tariff shall in no case be more than sufficient to equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, preserving with equity between the producer and consumer the home market to the American farmer and manufacturer.

Favor legislation to prevent liquor shipments into dry territory under the shield of Inter-State Commerce.

Approve the law giving increased powers to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the regulation of common carriers and all other progressive legislation enacted by the Congress of 1910.

Heartily approve and will continue to support the conservation of natural resources and other policies inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt.

Will oppose Cannon and Cannonism and any form of ship subsidy yet proposed in Congress.

On state issues I stand squarely and without reservation on the Republican State Platform of 1910 which I helped to make.

I solicit the support and influence of all my fellow citizens of the First District who approve the foregoing and deem me worthy of the honor of representing them in Congress.

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O. W. MEIER FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Otto W. Meier has no opposition for the democratic nomination for the office of county attorney. This is a tribute to Mr. Meier's ability, and a deserved tribute, too. Mr. Meier was born and raised in Lancaster county, and has been engaged in the practice

of law in Lincoln fourteen years, meeting with gratifying success. His standing among those who know him best is well evidenced by the fact that he was elected as a democrat to the city council from a ward that is overwhelmingly republican. The Battle Creek, Neb., Advertiser says of Mr. Meier: "He is a man whose character has been felt in the legal profession of this state. In the practice of his profession Mr. Meier has always been looked upon as a broad lawyer, gifted with technical ability of a high order, and with a profound conception of the principles of justice."

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UNION LABOR ONLY.

None but Cardholders Employed by Ohio Valley Exposition.

Not only have union workmen the call, but no man who cannot show a union card in good standing has the slightest chance to break into the force of artisans who are erecting the buildings for the Ohio Valley exposition, which will be held in Cincinnati from Aug. 29 to Sept. 24. About a dozen buildings will be erected on the banks of the canal in the rear of Music hall for the accommodation of various kinds of exhibits and amusement enterprises, and not a tool will be welded on any of these that is not in the hands of a union workman.

In order to avoid all questions as to the standing of any contractor in any kind of work connected with the exposition, Claude Hagen, director of amusements, under whose supervision the buildings are being erected, decided to employ all his men directly instead of letting out the work by contract. In this way he has been able to secure the highest class of union men, with the result that work has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily, so that there is not the slightest doubt that all the structures will be completed some time before the date set for the opening of the exposition.

Speaking of his experiment in taking charge of the entire construction work himself instead of letting it by contract, Mr. Hagen, who has designed and built some of the largest amusement enterprises in Europe and America, said: "I find this method of construction more satisfactory than any I have ever engaged in. I don't have to wait on contractors to finish one line of work before I can start on something else, and I don't have to worry about prospective labor difficulties. I am employing none but union men, and that means that I am getting men who are intelligent and experienced in their several crafts. Under these conditions the work is getting on swimmingly, everybody is satisfied, and we'll have the exposition fully completed some time before the scheduled inauguration of the enterprise."

WHAT CONGRESS DID.

How Labor Fared at the Hands of Our National Legislators.

The legislation actually enacted in the interest of labor at the first session of the sixty-first congress, now adjourned, comprises the following measures:

Requiring common carriers to report all accidents to the interstate commerce commission.

Compelling railroads, under penalty, to equip their cars with uniform safety appliances.

Amending the employers' liability act so that suit may be brought at the residences of the plaintiff and in the state courts.

Appointing a commission to investigate the matters of employers' liability and workmen's compensation.

Providing for the establishment in the department of the interior of a bureau of mines and appropriating the sum of \$310,000 to carry on the work.

Providing for an eight hour day in the construction of battleships, colliers and other vessels for the navy.

Labor bills which passed either the house or the senate, but failed of passage in both, are still occupying a vantage point for the short session, especially since the making of the new house rule which allows members to call bills that have been pigeonholed from committees.

Among the bills hung up the one for government inspection of locomotive boilers will be strenuously backed by the railroad brotherhoods at the December session with a good chance of its becoming law.

Indiana Liability Law Upheld.

The Indiana employers' liability law has been upheld in a decision rendered by the United States supreme court. The Louisville and Nashville railway tested the law. It appears that under this decision not only is the employer liable for damages for injuries sustained by a workman, but where a contractor does work for a corporation the latter can be made a party to a suit for damages if a worker is injured.

Labor Notes.

Julius A. Schmahl, secretary of state of Minnesota, has just been renominated for a third term by the Republican state convention. Mr. Schmahl is a union printer and still carries his card.

On July 1, in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 30,000 mine workers returned to work at a wage rate increased 5.55 per cent, after they had been on strike since April 10.

A union labor party organized along the lines of that in San Francisco will be formed in Los Angeles and will seek the same control of the city government that the unionists have in San Francisco.

Through internal discord and the attacks of the employers' association, due to their desire to establish the open shop in the carpenter trade in Detroit, the carpenters' unions have been badly disorganized.

Columbus, O., council recently passed an ordinance to aid union carmen in case of strike, providing that no man (conductor or motorman) shall be allowed to run a car without having had ten days' experience in Columbus.

The tile roofers are the best paid building mechanics in Germany. They receive a wage of about \$2.10 a day. Bricklayers and carpenters come next with a wage of \$1.87 a day. The average wage of building mechanics is about \$400 a year.

I GOT EVEN WITH BOTH

By T. ANTHONY TWING
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My uncle, George Chatsworth, was a very eccentric man. As he grew older his eccentricity exhibited itself in violent prejudices. He disliked everything that was in his time and advocated anything that was not. He was very rich and had no children. I was his only living relative and his heir expectant. My position was rather trying. I must agree with him in all his odd ideas or run the risk of offending him and thereby losing a fortune.

The most deep seated prejudice of my uncle was against the medical profession. When ill he would not have a doctor near him. In this I felt it my duty to interfere, and on one occasion, taking the matter into my own hands, I sent for a physician. My uncle ordered him out of the house and was so wroth with me that I feared he would change his will, cutting me off entirely.

He changed his will, but did not cut me off. He put in a codicil that if when he again at any time fell ill I should call in a doctor his property should all go to an old friend of his who had as many violent prejudices as he had himself. This old fellow, Peter Newman, always took the opposite side of every question from that taken by my uncle and had no fear in forcing his opinions. The strange case of these two curmudgeons being warm friends was like two opposing winds meeting and clinging to each other in a cyclone. I was told of this provision of my uncle's will, but Mr. Newman was not. Since my uncle abused the doctors his friend defended them. I think my uncle did not dare tell Newman that he had disinherited me in case I did what he would approve.

Well, my uncle was taken down with a malady which was sure to kill him if he did not have medical attendance, and he would probably die anyway. I confess I was not anxious that he should live, but his injunction that I should not call in a doctor placed me in a very delicate position. No one but I knew of the conditions of his will, and if it became known I would be berated by friends, neighbors and relatives for permitting the old man to die rather than oppose him by calling in medical attendance. But it was I who was to be rich or remain in poverty and not they. I omitted to call a doctor, nor did I give the real reason for not doing so—that I would lose an inheritance if I did.

As soon as it was known that my uncle was dangerously ill people began to wonder that I did not call in a doctor. Then they began to ask me the reason. When I told them my uncle would not have a doctor they all agreed that it was my duty to force one upon him. From that they passed to insinuating that I wished him to die that I might get his money. Finally threats were made that if I didn't "do my duty" word would be sent to the police that I was slowly murdering my uncle in order to possess myself of his millions. The strain became so great that I think it possible I might have yielded if his fortune would have gone to any one else than old Newman, whom I hated.

Finally Newman himself, having heard of his friend's illness, came around to see him. Uncle was too ill for his friend to attempt to force a doctor upon him, but Newman had no sooner left the sickroom than he loosened his tongue upon me, bringing forth imprecations upon me for permitting my uncle to die for the sake of coming into my inheritance.

"Can't you wait a few years, you young villain, for a fortune that will surely be yours? One would suppose that if only for the sake of appearances you would give him the medical attendance he needs. He will probably die of this illness anyway, and you'll get the money. Then why not do your duty?"

"I will not take the responsibility," I said, "of disobeying my uncle's wishes."

"Then I will take steps to make you disobey his wishes, since it is evidently your desire to let him die for a purpose. I shall at once make this matter known to the authorities. I shall bring a charge against you of willfully—"

He was moving away when I stopped him. "Hold!" I said. "You are my uncle's best friend, aren't you?"

"I am."