

roads for the benefit of the public. (Cheers.)

Statistics show that practically every railroad in this country was built not by private capital but by public combinations in lands, stocks, and bonds, and sometimes in money. And statistics show that we pay for them over again in freight, passenger rates every ten years. We have been doing that now for more than a generation. Why shouldn't we, the next time we pay for the railroads, have something to show for it, and thus destroy these great builders of the trusts and combines, and equalize one of these vast advantages for the benefit of the common people.

Now, another thing; we say in connection with that ought to go telegraphs and telephones, as a part of the postal system. They laugh at it now just as they laughed at the rural free delivery when I first introduced the resolution in congress in February, 1893. But in spite of that ridicule, just as I am now working in spite of ridicule—in spite of that ridicule, I took the position that if the government sent mail two or three or four times a day to the table of the banker or the merchant in the city at the expense of the government—carried the mail to him and carried his mail back to the postoffice—if they did that for the man who was nearest to the postoffice and could get his mail with the least trouble, why in the name of God and justice, shouldn't they send mail once a day to a man who had to go furthest after his mail and lost the most time to get the benefit of it. (Cheers.)

So the system was adopted and it is now going all over the land and the very men who opposed it say that it is one of the greatest civilizers of this century.

Now, I haven't time to go, at any length, over our platform pledges, but I mention those specifically. Read our entire platform, and you will find that it is sound all the way through.

Here is the mistake our people are going to make. They are going to say "We will trust the democratic party one more time." Gentlemen, how many times would you trust your neighbor if he had broken several important contracts with you? That is the idea. If your neighbor has made a record with you as being a contract buster—a man who does not regard his pledge—a man whose word is not his bond—will you go on trusting him forever? In '93 the democratic party pledged itself to important reforms, and when they were put in office, Cleveland at the head of them, they busted every single pledge that they had made. (Cheers.)

I wish I had the time to go over that and show you in detail just to what extent they did break each pledge but I haven't the time tonight. In this campaign, as I see, the danger is that you will trust a party that has made these very pledges and broken them—a party that has in it such discordant elements that it never will be able to unify itself on any line of policy. Crying "democrat," they are not democrat. Crying that they worship popular sovereignty, they are not worshipping popular sovereignty. Upon its head they place a crown but it is a crown of thorns. In its hand, they place a scepter, but it is a broken reed. They cry "Hail, King" but they spit upon its garments; and pretending to be in favor of popular sovereignty, they are driving it forward to the place of skulls, where they are going to destroy it. (Cheers.)

Oh, the sovereign people, arouse yourselves to the danger which threatens principles. If Parker is elected, the same corporations that are now ruling this country will continue to rule it. Changing the man doesn't change the policy of the government when one of the candidates won't say wherein he differs from the other. If they make any change, they ought to say it like Jackson said it and like Jefferson said it and fight it out on that line. (Cheers.)

And when they won't dare to say what the issue is, you may just put it down as certain that there is no issue.

In the latter days of the Roman republic, when it was rushing to its fall, the cry used to be: "There is a party for Caesar, a party for Pompey, but no party for Rome." Today there is a party for Roosevelt, and one for Parker, but unless we be it, there is none for the people. (Applause.) And the people's party says that there ought not to be two republican parties; there ought not to be two of them financed and controlled by Wall street; there ought not to be two of them servants to the corporations but the people are entitled to one and therefore we come to the front with our platform and our argument and we say: "Fellow-citizens of the south, for your own sake, listen to us. Liberal republicans, if you believe in the

creed that Lincoln used and believed in, you can not follow your party now. Bryan democrats, if you believed as I believe you did, what you have been saying for the last eight years, you have got no home now except with us. (Applause.)

We are your only shelter. You came to us in '96 and we helped you fight the battle. If we were good enough for you then, we ought to be good enough for you now. (Cheers.) You captured us and used us in two campaigns. Let us try and see how it will work to let us capture you and use you in one campaign.

Let us march together; we will like each other better when we will go shoulder to shoulder, we will understand each other better. We will have unfurled the banner of resistance to these corporation oppressors and we will have a recruiting camp where all can go and enlist. And beginning this year, every vote that you give now as a protest against this twin combination of Roosevelt and Parker will encourage the brave man who will bear your standards in 1908. I do not ask to do it. Let my ambition perish, I can but start the movement going until it becomes a grand army that is irresistible. (Cheers.) If you think that Bryan can do it better than I, put him on these principles just as I am on them tonight and I will serve as one of his lieutenants. If Bailey, or Tillman, or Carmack or Williams or any other leader whom you trust can do it better than I, I won't sulk in the tent and I will do my duty in the ranks as far as I can. But you must understand this, boys, we can not give up our organization any more. (Many voices, "No, no, no," cheers.)

It was the coal of fire which the people's party put upon the backs of the old democratic leaders in '96 that made them begin to move toward Jefferson, and when they thought the party was dead and the coal of fire was dead, they got back to the old place where they had been, and very many of them—very many of them—consoled themselves for the result of the campaigns of '96 and 1900 by saying: "Well, we did one good thing anyhow. We killed the people's party." Is she dead? (Many voices, "No, no, no.") No, no, and she is not going to die. (Prolonged cheering.) We did not link our efforts to any temporary issue. We are not bound by the luck of an evanescent notion. Ever since human society has been organized there has been a conflict between the oppressors and the oppressed—the few who wanted too much and the many who wanted a fair distribution. Tonight we stand for the many as against the few. (Cheers.) We stand upon that rock of ages in governmental construction which seeks to uphold the rights of the common man against the rights of him who by class legislation would create himself an aristocrat and a master. (Cheers.) Standing thus, we can not die until truth itself dies; can not die until the instinct of liberty dies, but we will gather up strength and march on and as sure as God lives, we have got the best opportunity that we ever had. (Cheers.)

In Nebraska, where I opened the campaign, I heard the rebel yell and the band played "Dixie." In New York—think of it—in New York—in New York—in New York, I heard the rebel yell and when I spoke of the south, and said "the dear old south," as I did say it—feeling every word of it—that great audience of Yankees rocked with sympathetic applause and the Yankee band struck up "Dixie." (Great applause.) And at St. Louis, the other night, on the World's fair grounds, again, again the same spirit brought the same cheers and the same yell when the band struck up "Dixie."

There is the spirit of religious revival in this movement. I have seen old men embrace and cry and laugh over coming together again of the disordered, disbanded populists. We had not had a meeting in Georgia in six years. To send delegates to Springfield only fifteen men volunteered to go to Atlanta; and the other night, after fifteen days notice—after they saw what had taken place in Nebraska and New York, that great gate city was overrun with the old heroes of the campaigns of the past, and if you could have seen them shaking hands and hugging one another and thanking God that the revival was on again and the conflict was up again, your hearts would have been touched and filled by the enthusiasm as mine was. (Applause.)

Let the editors rail. They will understand me better some of these days. (Applause.)

Let the politicians howl and hate me. If they are true to the south, they won't hate me always. Some of these days the idea of the statesmanship that would redeem the south by

crushing the tyranny of Wall street and linking our great agricultural section with the great agricultural section of the west—some day that will be the law of southern policy and we will again have a real Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democratic party. (Prolonged cheers.)

So with your bright eyes looking into mine and your cheers ringing in my ears, I go on my way encouraged, inspired with the belief that it is a glorious thing to represent a people like this and I can well afford to leave the harvest to time and to the God who rules us all. (Great cheering.)

Two Points in Two Stories
Editor Independent:

Referring to Tom Lawson's exposure of the methods of "high finance" as practiced by our "shrewd financiers," you say that the real value of the exposition lies in the fact that Mr. Lawson "reveals the game itself." That's true, but the revelation of the processes of the game shows clearly that the 39 millions "made" by a half dozen men in one day's "hard labor" actually came from the profits of legitimate business and from the savings of labor and that those profits and those savings were thereby reduced to the amount of 39 millions of dollars.

The point liable to be lost sight of here is that the loss of this and other greater amounts by the capitalists of our actual industrial enterprises, and their thrifty workmen and working women, has had two disastrous effects: The first is that the ability of these employing capitalists to advance the wages of their workmen and women has been thereby greatly impaired, and that in numerous cases employers have, in consequence of these unexpected losses taking the place of expected profits, felt forced to reduce wages, and other expenses, in a frantic effort to recoup themselves.

The second effect has been the sudden reduction of trade, felt by our merchants in consequence of the disappearance of the garnered savings of thousands of widows, retired business and active workmen and women who before they were thus held up felt easy in circumstances.

The point in brief is that the present reduction in the wages of the workers and in the trade and profits of the merchants is largely due to the sponging up of the surplus and savings of the people by these quick million making financial devices.

The other story in which the masses of the working people at present take so much interest is this story of the "open shop." It's as mysterious—until explained—as are these processes of high finance but it is of the same kind and was conceived in the same way. That is, this cry for the "open shop"—as a means of giving greater freedom to labor—is a pretense and an hypocrisy; and is really intended to rob labor of the little freedom and independence it has.

The point liable to be lost sight of, but which clearly exposes the real purpose of the demand, is that the organized workmen, upon whom the plan is intended to be forced, are asked to sign, or distinctly assent, to an agreement that the organized employer shall not only have an undisputed right to employ as many non-union workers as he pleases, but that the organized workmen will work beside or with them without question.

The "nigger in the fence" comes plainly to view, too, in the fact that even where union men have heretofore made no objection where non-union men have worked beside them they too are now asked to sign or agree to this new stipulation.

It was done right here in Gloversville, in Congressman Littaur's glove and leather mills and the strife over that one point, under that identical condition, is all that kept these glove shops closed so long.

The intention is plain. These organized employers have laid this cunning scheme to smash the organizations of labor by getting the members themselves, under this plausible pretense, and under the pressure of an innocent but deceived public opinion, to agree or consent to an iron-clad stipulation which will enable every railroad to instruct three engineers for every engine and every machine shop to instruct seven machinists for every machine and to lay the six off while they are trying to instruct the seventh.

JAMES BARTLEY.
Amsterdam, N. Y.

ALFALFA HONEY
5 gallon cans \$4.00 each. I make a specialty of fine honey for Table use.
Sample sent for a 2 cent stamp.
Address—A. F. STAUFFER, Delta Apiaries
Delta, Colorado.

Cook With Gas

Gas Ranges and Gas Water Heaters at cost. Connections Free. See them in operation at the Exhibit Rooms 1323 O.

Sold on Installments \$2.00 per month.

Open Evenings Until 9:30.

Lincoln Gas & Electric Light Co.
Phone 75.

A. C. ONG, A. M., LL. B., Pres., Omaha.
Prof. A. J. LOWRY, Princ.

Nebraska Business College

Endorsed by First Nat'l Bank and business men.

\$10,000 in Roll Top Desks, Bank Fixtures and 50 Typewriters. Students can work for board. Send for free catalogue, bound in alligator, finest ever published by a Business College. Read it, and you will attend the N. B. C.

DEL MAR'S WORKS.

Ancient Britain, \$2; Middle Ages \$3; Augustus Caesar \$3; Hist. of Money, Modern States, \$2; Hist. of Money, America, \$1.50; Science of Money, \$1; Monetary crimes, 75c.; Venus di Milo, 50c.; History of Precious Metals, \$3; Fine paper, best cloth bindings, handstitched.
CAMBRIDGE PRESS, Box 160 Madison Square P. O., New York.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS ON POSTAL CARD
Commercial Club, Great Falls, Mont., for pamphlet on wheat lands of Montana.

Wall Paper

We have the most elegant and complete line of wall papers to be found in this part of the country. Write for estimates, prices and samples.

Compare The Paper

with any you ever saw, and we believe this stock will prove up to your comparison. There's quality in what we sell and excellence in the whole stock.

COLORS That Are Durable, PATTERNS That Are Up To Date.

Lincoln Wall Paper & Paint Co.
230 South 11th., Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

CATTLE
Live Stock **HOGS** Commission. **SHEEP**

Nye & Buchanan Co.,
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Best possible service in all departments. Write or wire us for markets or other information. Long distance telephone 2305.