

ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORTS TAFT.

Majority of the Real Leaders and Workers Will Vote for Their Real Friends.

No Longer Any Doubt But That Taft Will Get the Majority of Labor Votes Despite the Unscrupulous Fight Made by Gompers in Behalf of the Democratic Bosses.

Leaders of organized labor are opposed to Samuel Gompers in his efforts to deliver the labor vote to Bryan, and there is every indication that Taft will get the votes of most laboring men. At least three of the most influential vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor evidently disagree with Gompers.

One of the men who called on President Roosevelt recently gave assurance that John Mitchell is not for Bryan, as intimated in a telegram alleged to be from him published in the last two days. He declared on authority, said to be that of Mr. Mitchell himself, that the noted labor leader did not write any telegram putting himself in the Bryan column. The telegram is said to be a fabrication.

James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, next in authority to Gompers and a man of great influence in the organization, has written a letter to Willis Moore, chief of the weather bureau, pointedly antagonizing the attitude of Mr. Gompers and asserting that each individual should be allowed to vote without pressure from any one.

Daniel Keefe, sixth vice-president of the federation and president of the Longshoremen's union, is out for Taft and working hard for him. Keefe advises labor people to vote for Taft. Thus three of the six vice-presidents under Mr. Gompers are either supporting Taft or are opposing any plan that will place the organization as a body against the Republican nominee. Mr. Keefe said recently:

"Bryan has not been endorsed for president by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. Neither has any one the right to criticize a union man for voting for any other candidate for president. In fact I will vote for Taft."

Taft's True Attitude Understood.

The Labor World of Pittsburg says: "Every day it is becoming more and more apparent that the more the labor record of Judge Taft is discussed the more does the fact shine forth that he is a real friend of labor. The truth has always been recognized by the intelligent and fair-minded trade union leaders and officials, many of whom have the courage to stand boldly out and declare themselves to this effect despite the fact that undue pressure is being exercised to subdue such declaration."

The United Mine Workers of America, the strongest organization numerically in the country, will not be bound by the political program of the American Federation of Labor, to support Bryan and the Democratic platform. In an official circular issued by T. L. Lewis, international president of the union, to the 300,000 members, he says the membership has intelligence enough to know how to vote without any advice from him and he will do nothing to influence their political preferences in any way.

"Public Beggars" Story Confirmed.

A campaign sensation was sprung at Wheeling, West Virginia, at a Republican rally when Honorable M. M. Garland of Pittsburg, former president of the Amalgamated Association, declared he was present when William Jennings Bryan stigmatized union labor leaders as "beggars" and labor unions as "nuisances" in 1893, when the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives was considering the original Wilson tariff bill.

William R. Fairley, of Alabama, for the last ten years a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, has come out with the statement that it was the duty of laboring men to vote for Taft and Sherman. His stand is a practical repudiation of the leadership of Samuel Gompers, and additional evidence that the attempt of Gompers to "deliver" the labor vote to Bryan is a dismal failure.

Among the well-known trade unionists of Pennsylvania is George W. Boyd of the Structural Ironworkers' Union. He is fearless in the declaration of his opinion and is always guided by what he absolutely believes to be the truth. He is a believer in W. H. Taft as a friend of labor.

Prominent Chicagoan Defies Gompers

In the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Official Journal Charles Dold, the editor, who was formerly president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, bitterly assails Samuel Gompers for his effort to deliver the union labor vote in this campaign. He criticizes in particular a circular issued by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, asking the wage-earners to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. Two quotations from the editorial are sufficient to show what is thought of Gompers' effort:

"We have searched diligently for some act or deed of the Democratic party justifying labor's support, but have been unable to find one."

"The most deplorable working condition in the United States, the lowest wages, the greatest illiteracy, are all to be found there under the Democratic regime of the 'Solid South.' And the 'Solid South' controls the Democratic party."

On behalf of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers a statement has been issued, saying "a man is known by the company he keeps, and Mr. Bryan has publicly chosen to associate himself with men with whose unsavory past he is quite familiar."

The Alton (Ill.) Glassblowers' union, the largest union in the American Bottle Blowers' association, has repudiated interference by Samuel Gompers, who advised the union to endorse Bryan for President, and summarily laid on the table the communication from President Gompers at their business meeting.

The president of Highland Lodge Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, of Terre Haute, Ind., said his organization cannot join in partisan politics, and that it also turned down an appeal from Gompers sent from American Federation headquarters for a contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

Minnesota and Iowa for Taft.

Bryan is not to receive the solid labor vote of Minnesota. Contrary to the repeated predictions and efforts of Democratic labor leaders there appears to be a big split in the ranks of organized labor, and Taft will receive his due share of votes from the union men. Fifteen of the most prominent union men in Minneapolis have signed a circular letter declaring they take exception to the methods used by the Bryan element of the organizations, and many believe the labor men of the State will exercise their individual wills when voting and will cast their ballots for the Republican nominee.

There is every reason to believe that a movement has set in among the laboring classes of Iowa, the workers in the large industrial communities, towards Taft and the Republican ticket. Not only are the labor leaders who early in the campaign were advocating the election of Bryan less active in the support of the Democratic ticket, but many men less prominent but no less influential in the councils of the various labor organizations are openly counseling a more rigid scrutiny of party promises and records.

August A. Bahlitz, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Lexington, Ky., urges his fellows to vote the Republican ticket in order to insure a continuation of prosperity.

BRYAN AGAINST WOOL GROWERS.

Proposed Policies of Democracy Would Wreak Wool Growing Industry.

McKinley was elected through a number of Rocky Mountain states which had voted for Cleveland. These states were Democratic because of the large mining population. They turned to McKinley on account of the severe punishment they had received by placing wool on the free list during the four years of the life of the Wilson Tariff act, which on the theory of free raw material swept away the duty upon wool, and this nearly destroyed the wool growing industry of the United States; and if it had not been saved by the Dingley act, which restored the McKinley duties upon wool. The industry by this time would have been wiped out in the United States. Bryan hopes to carry Wisconsin, which is a wool growing state, and the Rocky Mountain wool growing states which voted for Cleveland the last time. Apparently he expects the wool growers to overlook the fact that the Republican platform expresses and defines protection to American industries, particularly mentioning the farmer, who is a wool grower.

Bryan's election would be a menace to the wool grower in two ways. The Democratic party has defined its attitude toward wool as a raw material, although it is the finished product of the farmer. It takes a whole year to grow a fleece of wool, and in this climate, where sheep are fed in winter, they are fed crops, which represent labor and high-priced American labor, whereas the competitor of the American wool grower is the wool grower of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, the Argentine Republic and South Africa), who has the advantage of perennial pasture, and owing to this advantage, the cost of wool growing is only one-half of that of the American wool grower who, in the states enumerated, have to feed their sheep in the winter.

Another way to destroy the American wool grower would be by the destruction of the American Woolen Company, which consumes 40 per cent of American wool, on the ground that it is a trust. The American Woolen Company is composed of what were formerly some of the largest mills of the United States. They are thus what Bryan would denigrate a "trust," and as his platform boldly declares that the products of trusts should be put on the free list, he would destroy the market for what American wool would be left. Then, again, if, in order to strike at the trust, he removes the duty upon "manufacturers of wool," he destroys the other 60 per cent of the independent mills outside of the American Woolen Company, or in other words, those that are not in the trust. The Bryan policy would ruin alike to wool growers and wool manufacturers.—American Economist.

WILLIAM H. TAFT AND PACIFIC COMMERCE

The Constructive Genius of Our Oriental Trade-Empire.

Carried the Torch of Civilization to Antipodes—Made Secure Our Far Eastern Commercial Supremacy.

During the past ten years, under a constructive Republican policy, the United States has assumed a position in the Pacific Ocean which is destined to give her the bulk of the vast commerce of the countries situated on the greatest body of water on the globe.

Some of the things accomplished by the party of enlightened freedom and patriotism have been: The securing of the open door in China; the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire; the acquisition of the Philippines; the establishment of coaling stations across the Pacific and finally the transfer of the American fleet of battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific to modestly remind the Oriental nations that, having assumed the position of a world power in the Pacific, we are prepared to maintain it against all comers.

America and Japan in Pacific.

Two wars have caused the whole world to realize that the Pacific Ocean is to be the scene of the greatest human activities in the future. The war of the United States with Spain gave us possessions which bring us within speaking distance of Asia, and the Russo-Japanese war revealed Japan to the world as a powerful and progressive nation, whose future sphere of action would of necessity be within the boundaries of the ocean separating America from the Orient.

Taft a Constructive Statesman.

The Honorable William H. Taft has been one of the chief advisers and strongest advocates of the Republican administration policy during this formative and historic period. He has been a pioneer, not only along the lines of statecraft, which have had for their object the development of our western states, but he has given particular attention to the situation in the Orient with reference to the future commerce between those far away countries and the Pacific coast of America.

In his own inimitable way and uniting a unique personality with the highest authority as a diplomat, he poured oil on the troubled waters in Japan and changed the political storm there raging, into a placid sunshine of peace. In China he created such enthusiasm as the Orientals have never shown to any other visitor and left that empire with the belief on their part that the United States is not only ready to enter into commercial reciprocity, but to still stand as China's friend and lend its influence to see that she gets justice from those who would violate her territorial integrity.

Taft and Oriental Trade.

In his Shanghai speech, addressing a body of influential merchants, diplomats and Chinese government officials, Mr. Taft spoke in part as follows:

"We do not complain of loss of trade that results from the employment of great enterprise, ingenuity or attention to the demands of the Chinese market, or the greater business acumen shown by our competitors. We would have the right to protest at being excluded from the trade of China by reason of our insistence of the policy of the Open Door. The acquiescence in this policy of all the nations interested has been so unhesitating and emphatic that it is hardly worth while to speculate upon the probable action of the United States in case the interests of American merchants are placed in jeopardy, and how far the United States would go in the protection of its Chinese trade, I cannot say. It is clear, however, that our merchants are being raised to the importance of the Chinese trade and they would view with deep concern any and all political obstacles which menace that expansion. "This feeling is likely to find expression in the action of the American government. The United States and the other powers favor the open door, and if they are wise they will encourage the Empire to take long steps in administrative and governmental reform, the development of the resources of China, and the improvement of the welfare of the people. To do this would add to China's strength and position as a self-respecting government and aid her in preparing to resist possible foreign aggression in the seeking of undue and exclusive proprietary privileges. Thus no foreign aid will be required to enforce the open door and the policy of equal opportunity for all."

History Making Happenings.

During recent Republican administrations we have built up an export trade with the Far East of something like \$150,000,000 per year. We have landed an army on Chinese territory, and have been drawn willy-nilly into the vortex of the Far Eastern question. During the period policies have been formulated which have compelled us to take a hand in momentous negotiations. We have definitely enrolled the Far East among the objects of our commercial and diplomatic solicitude. Things have changed much during this ten years of Republican rule.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3rd, A. D. 1908:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Sections two (2), four (4), five (5), six (6) and thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to Judicial Powers. Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment proposed.) That Section two (2) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: Section 2. (Supreme court; judges; jurisdiction.) The Supreme Court shall consist of seven judges, six of whom shall be elected and qualified judges shall be necessary to constitute a quorum or pronounce a decision. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in all cases relating to the revenue, civil cases in which the state is a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and all other cases, jurisdiction as may be provided by law.

Section 2. (Amendment proposed.) That Section four (4) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. (Supreme court, judges, election, term.) Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large; and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be six years; and said Supreme Court judges shall during their term of office reside at the place where the court is held.

Section 3. (Amendment proposed.) That Section five (5) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. (Supreme court, judges, election, term; chief justice.) That at the general election to be held in the year 1908, and in each year thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the year 1911, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the Supreme Court, who shall hold their office for the period of six years; and at the general election to be held in the year 1914, and each six years thereafter, there shall be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the period of six years. Provided that the member of the Supreme Court whose term of office expires on or after January 1, 1914, shall be elected to the office of the Supreme Court during that time until the expiration of his term of office. And, provided further, that upon the adoption of these amendments by the electors of the State, the Governor shall, immediately upon issuing his proclamation declaring said amendments adopted, appoint four (4) judges of the Supreme Court, two (2) of whom shall be appointed to hold said office until the general election shall be held at the general election in 1909, and have qualified, and the other two (2) shall hold their office until their successors shall be elected at the general election held in 1911, and have qualified.

Section 4. (Amendment proposed.) That Section six (6) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. (Chief justice.) The Chief Justice shall serve as such during all the term for which he was elected. He shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in his absence the Justices shall select one of their number to preside temporarily.

Section 5. (Amendment proposed.) That Section thirteen (13) of Article six (6) of the Constitution of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 13. (Judges, salaries.) That judges of the Supreme Court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000, and the Judges of the District Court shall each receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Approved April 8, 1907. Geo. C. Junkin, Secretary of State, of the State of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled and engrossed bill, as passed by the Thirtieth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bill on file in this office, and that said proposed amendment is submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1908.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Nebraska, Done at Lincoln, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Thirty-third, and of this State the Forty-second.

GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION to propose an Amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. Be it Resolved and Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. (Amendment.) That at the general election for state and legislative officers to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1908, the following proposition be referred to the electors of the state as an amendment to Section 9, Article 8 of the constitution of the State of Nebraska:

Section 9. (Educational Funds, Investment.) All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner accrue so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished; and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States state securities, or registered county bonds of this state, or registered school district bonds of this state, and such other securities as the legislature may from time to time direct. And such funds with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

Section 2. (Ballots; Adoption.) That at the general election in the year 1908, on the ballot of each elector voting thereat there shall be printed or written the words: "For proposed amendment to the Constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund" and "against said proposed amendment to the constitution with reference to the investment of the permanent school fund." And if a majority of all voters at said election shall be for such amendment, the same shall be deemed to be adopted.

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GEO. C. JUNKIN, Secretary of State.

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