

The Norfolk News

No one questions Mr. Bryan's sincerity in his desire to be president.

In 1896 you voted for prosperity and got it. Are you going to vote against it this year?

Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly 60 years the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us.—Abraham Lincoln.

'Imperialism' doesn't appear to be any closer than it was in Andrew Jackson's time when that worthy statesman was caricatured as King Andrew, the first. It is an old dodge.

The Bee is at present engaged in exposing a few of the fakes that occasionally or semi-occasionally appear in the World-Herald columns. The World-Herald is not slighting its reputation as the "fakery."

Governor Roosevelt entertained a crowd of 22,000 people at Kansas City, Mo., Saturday. It would seem from this that the one man is about as much of a drawing card as the entire democratic convention of last Fourth of July.

Many who voted for Bryan in 1896 did so with the honest belief that only under his policies would the country prosper. It has proven otherwise and this class of citizens will vote for a continuance of the policies under which they have prospered.

In the campaign of 1864 the democrats also charged the republicans with imperialistic designs and their favorite epithet of disrespect to Abraham Lincoln was the mock title of "Abraham as I," while much of their campaign matter was of an unprintable character.

Fusionists would give a good deal to side-track Eugene V. Dubs who is enlisting a large number of labor voters in the interest of social democracy. Along with other independents who refuse to be longer led by the fusion gang he is considerably down in the estimation of the Bryanites.

John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury under Cleveland, was elected president of the Lawyers Sound Money Campaign club of New York Friday. The resolutions declare that, "In our opinion, the defeat of Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The New York Evening Post says that "no candidate for the presidency was ever treated with such contempt as is Bryan in the south during the present campaign." Nevertheless, he will get a large part of the southern vote, so that the contempt in the case has a bearing on unreasoning prejudices and farcical elections.

Boss Croker of New York endeavor to dodge his connection with the New York ice trust by saying that there are also republicans interested. This is no excuse for Croker and his associates who have gone into the campaign with anti-trusts as one of the paramount issues. A party taking this stand should be prepared to prove its consistency.

It is said that the Nebraska fusionists are planning an extensive raid on the national slush fund of their parties. Why this should be necessary in the face of their expressed belief that Mr. Bryan will carry the state by 20,000 majority has not been explained. It is evident that they are not as confident as they would have people believe from outward appearances.

Mr. Bryan occasionally makes an assault against the republican tariff in his speeches, indicating that if his party is placed in power this principle will be again assailed by the free traders. He is hoping that the people have forgotten the disastrous experiments along that line following the campaign of 1892 and recognizes that he may have to fall back on the tariff for an issue before the campaign closes.

Why shouldn't Attorney General Smyth clean out the trusts in his home city—Omaha—before going into other parts of the state? For instance there is the silver trust represented by the Omaha smelter works. It might throw a few men out of employment and injure the silver cause somewhat, but what of that—Mr. Bryan says they are interested in the enforcement of the law and not to destroy manufacturing interests.

Idaho democrats nominated a man for presidential elector who acknowledged the honor by announcing himself in favor of McKinley and in harmony with the republican platform. It would seem from repeated instances of this kind that the democrats would do well to sound the political beliefs of members of their party before placing them in nomination. It is a habit democrats have lately of concealing republican ideas in their heads to use at a propitious moment.

It is announced that an orator is coming over from England to make cam-

aign speeches for Bryan. It is to be expected. The money lenders of England view with some alarm the powerful financial rival that Uncle Sam's country is becoming and if they could have a financial legislation here that would admit of a money panic and allow them to exchange their silver for our gold they would be highly delighted and the prospects of the United States as a money power would glimmering.

Theodore Roosevelt was not afraid to state his convictions on the financial plank in the west. Can Mr. Bryan say as much? Will he tell the people of the east or west, north or south, what he will do with the finances of the country if elected? One colonel should not be braver than another. Come Mr. Bryan, you have not recently said whether you will favor free coinage of silver or not. You hint that you will in the west and your record stands that you will, but will you boldly go into the enemies country of the east and tell them so? Not on your life! The gentleman expects a few votes from the east by staying away and keeping silent on the issue.

Intelligent democrats in all parts of the country have no high regard for Mr. Bryan's ability and occasionally sneer at him in a biting way. They support him for the sole purpose of maintaining their party organization, but would be grievously disappointed should he be elected. The Montgomery Advertiser, the most influential journal in Alabama, commenting upon the recent claim of Mr. Bryan that the coinage of silver dollars by the McKinley administration is a vindication of the 16 to 1 doctrine says: "For the sake of the party we wish Mr. Bryan would stop making such statements. Mr. Bryan knows that such coinage has absolutely no connection with free coinage at 16 to 1. There's no excuse for such statements."

Henry Potter of Grand Island, a German-American and a candidate for office on the fusion ticket thinks this country should have more militarism and that every young man of 21 years of age should be given a military training and compelled to join the army and the country should have an army of a million men. This only goes to show that the bugaboo about militarism isn't frightening Germans as badly as the fusionists try to make out. Here is at least one German who would favor the movement providing it was attempted, which he does not concede. There are many Germans who are proud of the German army and believe it is practically invincible because of the militarism that produces and sustains it, but even these do not concede that the United States is on the point of adopting militarism. It is a scare of the fusionists without any scare to it. In the first place because it is not a probability and in the second; because many who know what militarism is would not oppose it if it was before the people.

The Omaha Trade Exhibit, which is a non-partisan publication devoted solely to the interests of wholesale and manufacturing establishments, has this to say on the trust question and while Mr. Bryan is gradually dropping the "paramount imperialism" question and devoting more time to the trusts, it appears that he will not much more than get interested until the question settles itself. The Trade Exhibit says: "The trust craze is undoubtedly on the decline. Not nearly as many combinations are now being formed as was the case a year ago, owing in part no doubt to the fact that business is not growing as rapidly as it was a short time ago. It is probably true, however, that many of the largest trusts have not proved as advantageous as their promoters anticipated and for that reason it is more difficult to obtain the proper financial support. At the same time the number of independent companies is on the increase and it is thought by many people that the trusts have seen their best days."

From all accounts it appears that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Smyth, the trust smashers, were not received at Nebraska City as conquering heroes whose mission it was to kill the octopus that had the people of that city in its grasp. It seems rather that the people objected to their interference as many of them receive their bread and butter from the Argo Starch works. The factory employs 250 hands. In three years it has paid out \$150,000 in wages and paid \$391,000 for a million and a half bushels of corn and in one year alone the premium paid above the market prices for this cereal amounted to \$38,000 which went as additional profit to the farmers in the vicinity of Nebraska City and removed so much of the crop from the market to the benefit of other farmers of the state. It is little wonder that the people of that city held an indignation meeting and adopted resolutions which were signed by a thousand citizens objecting to the closing of the works. Inasmuch as J. Sterling Morton is interested in the works and as he is a political enemy of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Smyth their action has much the appearance of being done in a spirit of vengeance. The trust may be a fearful thing viewed a long way off but when the light is brought home to the people there are many ready to defend it.

There may be a few on the fusion side of the fence who believe this country is drifting toward "imperialism" but they are growing beautifully less. It has been the standard scare of opponents of the controlling administration ever since the country was organized and the policy has not yet been adopted.

A correspondent to the Pender Republican finds that not all who own allegiance to democratic principles will not vote for Mr. Bryan this year. He gives this as an instance: "Here is a funny little dialogue by two Florence precinct democrats: 'See here now Mr. I'm not going to vote for Bryan. I've been voting the democratic for many years and I'm done.' 'That's my ticket. I'll make 'em believe I'll vote for Billy but I'll not do it all the same.' The writer vouches for the correctness of the above statement."

The populists elected Holcomb "for Bryan's sake," they have sacrificed almost all the principles upon which their party was founded "for Bryan's sake," they have accepted whatever offices the democrats chose to give them "for Bryan's sake," they have permitted their candidate for vice president to withdraw "for Bryan's sake." What has Bryan given in return? Nothing but repeated requests for their votes. A friend who will ask other friends to sacrifice everything for his sake is, at the best, very selfish.

The World-Herald is debating Abraham Lincoln against the republicans and in support of democratic doctrines. How the worthy old statesman must feel about lauding his traitorous enemies of the sixties and rebuking his comrades and supporters of those days can better be imagined than described. But he cannot object. He is dead and his language can be twisted and turned and garbled and misquoted to suit the purpose of his old time enemies. If they can win by that method there will be some hope for their argument of the sixties that the "war was a failure."

Governor Beckham of Kentucky, unwittingly perhaps, has admitted that he is an usurper and is occupying a position which he concedes rightly belongs to the republicans. In a speech the other day the governor used these words: "Fellow citizens and fellow democrats, I want you to come out in force this year so as to overcome the republican majority of last year." The announcement was made with much warmth and the governor has left those who thought Mr. Goebel duly elected in a mystic maze of doubt. Truth will out even from democratic sources, sometimes.

In his Dakota City speech, says the Sioux City Journal, Mr. Bryan repeated his belief that God never made a people incapable of governing themselves, but he did not answer some questions touching upon that matter which Senator Beveridge propounded in his Chicago speech. Does Mr. Bryan say he would have India back under the bestial tyranny of native rulers as it was before England took it? Does he say that the Boers should give the Transvaal back to the Zulus, from whom they wrested it? Does he deny that Egypt is better off today than while it was enjoying self-government? Did the white men do well when they substituted their government for that of the Indians in the United States?

Daniel Webster was one of the leading statesmen of his day and age. Yet he made mistakes. That he was an anti-expansionist is shown by a speech made in the United States senate in 1844. In the light of modern history his arguments are laughable, just as the arguments of anti-expansionists of today will be laughable 50 years hence. He said: "What do we want with this vast and worthless area of savage and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting sand and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever put these great deserts or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their bases with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast of 3,000 miles, rockbound, cheerless and uninviting, with not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today?"

For a consistent man Mr. Bryan has a very queer record. In 1896 the burden of his song was that the country needed higher prices for the farmers. Prices went up and now his sympathies are all with the men who are compelled to pay the higher prices that he demanded in 1896. He used his best influence in getting the Paris treaty ratified, now he is using his most earnest endeavors to discredit that instrument. He eagerly sought for military honors in the war with Spain, now he is harping about the militarism of this government and seeking to discredit the administration on every point made in the war. In 1896 his sympathies were with the borrower who was compelled to pay a high rate of interest. Now he is condoning with the capitalist because he cannot get better rates and is brought to the subject necessity of loaning his money to European countries. A person might go on indefinitely to prove that Mr.

Bryan doesn't know what he wants and can never be satisfied.

The great difference between the republican and democratic parties is that while the former stands squarely on its record the latter evades what little record it has had during the past 40 years. About the only thing of note the democratic party has done in that time was to establish the Wilson tariff. And is there a democratic politician or newspaper going before the people now on that record? Well hardly! The misery and ruin wrought through the workings of that bill are too fresh in the minds of the American people. Can they show any anti-trust legislation to which they can point with pride? The republicans appear to be responsible for whatever laws in regulation of trusts have been passed. Is there any wise financial legislation to which the democrats can direct the attention of voters? Scarcely! Is it any wonder that they prefer to mislead the voter through the aid of vagaries and frighten them with silly creations of a fertile fancy? A wise voter will support a party of deeds, not promises; of facts, not fancies; a party of action, not fault finding; a party that can look to the future with confidence, not with halting faith; a party of courage, not of fear; a party of optimism not pessimism; a party for the people, not for office-seekers; a party of progress, not of decline. The voter should give a good, careful study of facts in this campaign and not depend on superficial knowledge of campaign arguments from which to base his conclusions.

The president's instructions to the Taft peace commission to the Philippines discloses no "imperialistic" tendencies. The following is quoted from the document: "Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules: That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist, except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed." Commenting on these instructions the Chicago Times-Herald says: "The change is like a jump from medievalism to the best civilization of the twentieth century, and it is hard to understand how any sane American can ignore its meaning and advocate a course which would deprive the people of its blessings. No one, it would seem, could doubt that it would bring the 'happiness, peace and prosperity' which the president anticipates, and that these would disappear in anarchy if Aguinaldo were triumphant. Furthermore, the admirable provision which is made in the instructions for municipal self-government and an administration founded on that of our federation of states disposes effectively of the imperialistic scarecrow. The Filipinos have everything to hope from and nothing to lose by American rule."

German Deserts Bryan. The following interview with a German farmer of Grand Island was published in yesterday's Bee. The correspondent says it was submitted to Mr. Felmin and given his hearty endorsement. It but goes to show that all Germans are not frightened by "imperialism" and "militarism" bugaboos: "Yes, sir, I voted for Bryan in 1896 and it is true that nothing can induce me to vote for him again. I will tell you what I think. In 1892 I voted for Grover Cleveland. I was naturally a democrat. They told us that the republican party was robbing the people through the 'robber tariff' I voted, as I said, for Cleveland, and the farmers were injured by the policy of the administration inaugurated by that election. In 1896 when Bryan changed the issue and told us that the gold standard was making hard times I gave the matter careful thought and I believed him. I voted for him. I remember his promises and his prophecies. When the election came on and McKinley was elected I prepared to see still harder times. But in a very short time I saw that the hard times were at least not getting harder and when the price of my farm products began to rise I began to believe that Bryan was mistaken.



THE TRICK.

TRICK may involve deceit or it may be a display of peculiar skill. There is deceit in some soaps, but there is none in Ivory Soap; it is a display of peculiar skill. It will stand any test and can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for it. IVORY SOAP IS 99 1/4 PER CENT. PURE.

For the last two years the prices of farm products have been such that I am fully convinced that the policy of the republican party is best for me. Mr. Bryan told me that I could not get better prices for my corn, my wheat, my oats, etc., if we did not open the mints. Mr. McKinley told me that I could get better prices if home consumption would result from the opening of the mills to American labor. I believed Mr. Bryan, but his prophecy has utterly failed. Mr. McKinley's promises and prophecies have been fulfilled. How any farmer can vote for a return of the times of 1895 and 1896 I cannot see.

"I was born and reared in Germany. I know what militarism is and when a democratic politician tells me that I must be afraid of militarism I tell you he is totally ignorant of what militarism is or he is totally dishonest in attempting to make me believe something which he cannot believe himself. The little fragment of an army this country has neither endangers the republic nor can cause the fine increase in the price of my farm products. I am going to vote for McKinley and I'd like to see the man that can stop me."

Letter List. List of letters remaining uncalled for at the postoffice October 1, 1900: Abraham Aboligey, Andrew Anderson, Mrs. Kate Armstrong, Linett Aylinglady, Mrs. Will Beck, Will Black, J. W. Burris, Rev. John Chamberlain, Miss May Duvey, Stephen A. Daily, Elmer Ellis (2), Miss May Fenton, Jas. H. Gare, Mrs. Sophia Johnson, J. Sion Likens, Mrs. F. P. Newport, Geo. Nordyke, T. L. Radford, Mrs. R. T. Shocklock, Geo. Thompson, Julius Vickers, Elmore J. Wolzmittle, C. E. Wilson, Henry Wright, Harry Ward, H. H. Youm. If not called for in 30 days will be sent to the dead letter office. Parties calling for any of the above please say advertised. P. F. SPRECHER, P. M.

CROWD AT LINCOLN.

Roosevelt Day at the Nebraska Capital a Hummer-Governor Speaks to a large Audience.

Lincoln, Oct. 3.—Nothing equal to the demonstration accorded Governor Roosevelt here yesterday has yet been seen during the progress of his journey, which has now extended some 9,000 miles and covering a period of 30 days.

The line of march of the carriages from the station to capitol house square, something over a mile and a half, was lined with people everywhere and the wide streets were filled almost the entire distance, to such an extent that in many places it impeded the passage of the carriages and the mounted escort.

Arriving at the capitol square the governor was conducted to a reviewing stand on the street and a grand procession passed in review, occupying more than an hour. There were many unique and amusing features in this parade. One was the number of women on foot that took part in it. Some of the banners displayed were amusing and others were significant. A German club passed bearing aloft a full dinner pail with bread and sausage.

Another column bore this banner: "Eight more years of the full dinner pail; four for McKinley and then four for Teddy."

After the procession had passed in review, Governor Roosevelt was conducted to a speaker's stand, where he addressed as many of the crowd around the stand as his strong voice could reach. His remarks were punctuated by frequent cheers. At the conclusion of his speech, on his way

from the stand to his carriage, he was fairly mobbed by a wildly eager crowd, who wished to shake his hand. He reached his carriage somewhat battered in appearance, but in fine spirits on account of the extent and the fervidness of the reception. The train pulled out for Plattsmouth, where an evening meeting was held. The evening meeting at Plattsmouth was also a success in point of numbers and interest. This meeting closed the day's itinerary.

Tickets on Iowa Ballot. Des Moines, Oct. 3.—There will be seven tickets on the official ballot at the election four weeks from next Tuesday in Iowa. These are the tickets of the Republican, Democratic, People's Party, Prohibition, Social Democratic, Socialist Labor and United Christian. The time for filing nomination papers expires on Saturday.

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Illinois Central R. R. ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR WINTER TOURISTS. The Illinois Central desires to call attention to the unexcelled service that is offered by its lines to the south for the season of 1899-1900.

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

... Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars... FROM CHICAGO EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING. Personally conducted. Runs through to Los Angeles and San Francisco via New Orleans in connection with the Southern Pacific, leaving Chicago on the Central's fast special connection also made by this train with daily trains out of New Orleans for the Pacific Coast. The Limited, from Chicago every evening connects on Mondays and Thursdays at New Orleans (after December 15, 1899) with the SUNSET LIMITED of the Southern Pacific, giving special through service to San Francisco.

FLORIDA VIA NASHVILLE AND ATLANTA

THROUGH SERVICE FROM ST. LOUIS. Double daily service is maintained out of St. Louis via the Nashville Central and connecting lines to Nashville, Chattanooga and Atlanta, three sleeping cars to Jacksonville, Florida, being carried on the DIXIE FLYER leaving St. Louis every evening. This train, as well as the Day Express leaving St. Louis in the morning, are both solid trains to Nashville, leaving through coaches and sleeping cars, run by. Connection via this line for all principal points in the Southeast, such as Charleston, Wilmington, Aiken and Savannah, and for all points in Florida.

TWO SOLID FAST VESTIBULE TRAINS Daily from Chicago to Memphis and New Orleans.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to certain points in the South on the line of the Illinois Central and N. O. & G. V. railroads will be run on the first and third Tuesday of each month during the winter season. Full particulars concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Illinois Central, or by addressing A. H. Hanson, G. P. A., Chicago