Employen and Society.

Women's Ready-for-Service Suits.

Garments right from the fashion schools of the east, and from Europe's foremost fashion centers, are now on display. The minute you see them you will say "how beautiful. So different from anything I have seen." And our prices are not a bit higher for high grade goods than some stores ask for cheaper made garments. Quality is the watch word in this store.

Long, loose awager coats, fashions herself as to their practicability as a Women's Knitted Underwear, newest effects. Pretty new skirts, most any wanted

You are welcome to look, even if you are not ready to buy. Second floor.

Right from the Shoulder.

This heading, "Right From the Shoulfrom the shoulder.

"M" WAISTS COME IN 15C AND 25C GRADES AND IN ALL SIZES UP TO 15 YEARS. Saturday to be the Biggest Sale

of Reliable Black Dress Silks Omaha has Ever Seen.

for, means that "M" waiste are right Everything is now being gotten ready and made as comfortable as possible for In other words, all weight of under- the great special silk sale Saturday. garments, hosiery, etc., is carried to the There will be ample form, no crowding, each, shoulder, where it belongs, relieving the plenty of salespeople so as to not keep. Children's medium weight cotton vests, waist and pelvic organs of the growing you waiting, and best of all, not a piece high neck, long sleeves, drawers to match, child from dangerous drag and pleasure. of Haskell's silks ever prove false to ankin length. Sizes 1 to 4, 25c each; 5 to Without going further into this im-

Dainty new walets, plaids much in evi- mother to examine shees waists in our and supply our out-of-town customers.

Between Season Weights.

Women's vests of fine combed cotton, medium weight, high neck, long sleeves, hand-trimmed neck and front; tights to match; - 50e -each; extra large sizes 75c

THOMIPSON BIELLDIEN & 6.

galleries early were jammed to their ut- which rolled in from the audience and beat most capacity. Hundreds of policemen and upon the speakers' platform. At first the fifty firemen were on duty in the giant

Speech by Governor Folk? At 8 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan had not yet arrived, Harry W. Walker, on behalf of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust league, called the assemblage to order and

introduced Governor Folk as chairman of the reception committee. Governor Folk was given an ovation and was several minutes before he could speak. 'When he finally secured silence, he asked his hearers to be as quiet as posuble, otherwise none of the speakers, not even Mr. Bryan himself, could be heard The mention of Mr. Bryan's name called forth renewed cheering. Then when quiet ad been restored Governor Folk proceeded Mr. Folk, in presenting Hon. Tom L. Johnson, the permanent chairman, said in

what we may here may count for little; our words may be of only passing moment, and soon forgotten. But those ideals that bring us here will live, when those present at "this assembly shall have passed away. We come not of ourselves alone to welcome home, the distinguished American in whose honor we gather, but to voice the love and faith of millions in the great leader, who has again set foot upon his native land; millions who love him because his hands are clean, his heart is pure and his soul has not been touched nor tainted with the scars of uncarned gold. Nor in him alone do we place our trust, nor is aught that is human, but rather in those sternal truths which he has loved and served as well.

sternal truths which he has loved and served so well.

We are as the threshold of the greatest political awakening this nation has ever known. It marks the beginning of a new tage. The hext few years will be distinguished as the time in which industrial problems are solved, the reign of the special privilege brought to an end and the doctrine of equal rights fixed in national policies and in the conscience of mankind.

The gospel of equal, rights sounds the death knell of privilege sind means the upprotain of monopoly throughout the land. This gospel teaches that it is more important that all of the people be prosperous than that a few be very rich; that it is better that all of the people should have all of the wealth should be in the bands of a few people. The other republics, that have lived and died during the flight of time through the ages have been wrecked upon the rock of privilege. But the stope for the perpetuity of this government was never brighter than it is today, because the people are awakened to the dangers ahead. brighter than it is today, because the peo-ple are awakened to the dangers ahead. As long as the people are aroused there will be only safety lights for the popular government.

Mayor Johnson Introduced. Governor Folk concluded by introducing Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as chairman, of the meeting. The applause was deafening as Mr. Johnson came forward on the speaker's platform. At this same moment William Randolph Hearst enbox which had been set aside for him. For two minutes the crowd cheered without interruption. Many rose and rection of Mr. Hearst's box. Then there were more cheers for Mr. Johnson.

Arrival of Mr. Bryan. When this joint demonstration had but partly subsided Mr. Bryan; accompanied by his wife, entered the garden and appeared

The crowd, which had been so free in its cheering before, was now fairly beside itself. The men shouted, jumped on seats and threw their hats into the air. The women waved handkerchiefs and cheered as louding as they could from five minutes the crowd howled, cheered and screamed, but eventually Chairman Johnson secured comparative quiet and introduced Augustus Bryan called for additional cheers.

Mr. Thomas was cheered for several min utes after he had concluded, and bowed many times in acknowledgment.

many times in acknowledgment.
Chairman Johnson then arose to introduce Mr. Bryan. He said in part:

We are that to welcome home the first citizen of the republic. Not get the first citizen of the republic. Not get the first citizen of the republic. Not get the first citizen of the republican. It is a democratic for he believes in the homesty and the intelligence of the people. He is a republican for he believes in the republican form of government. Men say he is elequent und so he is, but the charm of his elequent is his sincerity; its strength is his finoral courage.

Milliams of our people are just beginning to least their need for the democratic haspiration of another Jefferson and the domestration of another Jefferson and the form the spiraling another thing. They are icarning that they have another them a simple citizen, whose qualities of leadership all the world recognizes. They have come to know for the true man that he is, our guest of ionight. William Jennings, Bryan.

Mr. Bryan behalf at every democratic democratic in equal rights and abhor special privilege, in behalf at every democratic democratic I welcome you home. We all welcome you as an American citizen, in whose praceninence we have an honorable priva; we welcome you because we love you.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Mr. Bryan,

Mr. Bryan was presented at 8:60 oclock.

Mr. Bryan was presented at 8:40 o'clock The gudlence was on its feet as one man. not end until \$166, and then only after Bryan had waved his hands frantically an effort to still the waves of noise

Did You Ever Breakfast Grape Nuts

Another subject connected with our forsign relations. I venture to suggest that
we may not only promote peace, but also
advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our
havy will not be need for the collection of
private debts. While protecting the lives
of our citizens everywhere and guarantee.

There are days now, and not to mention venings when the light summer underclothing is just a little bit light in weight. We have the fall-weights to show you, that are 'just' right' for now and the prices will please you.

portant feature, we want to invite every Note. This time we are going to try Main floor.

We close evenings at 5 o'clock, except Saturday at 9:30.

Howard Street, Corner Sixteenth.

planned stood bowing and smiling. Then his attitude was one of appeal. This at jast prevailed and as the cheering died away in reverbating echos along the girdered roof, Mr. Bryan began. Mr. Bryan Begins His Speech.

man for whom the demonstration was

When Mr. Bryan uttered his first words, "Mr. Chairman;" there was tremendous "Ladies and gentlemen," applauss. continued, after "three cheers for given, "how can I thank you for this welcome home? My heart would be flint in-deed if it were not touched by your demonstration. My heart would be ungrateful beyond measure if it did not in return conecrate itself to your service. "It was kind in the Commercial Trev

elers' Anti-Trust League to propose this home coming reception. It was kind in Governor Folk to come all the way from Missouri to bring the testimony that he brings in his official career of love for civic purity, that he might join in the reception. It was kind in Tom Johnson, tha example of moral courage that we so much need in this country, to lend his presnce to this occasion. Kind in the officers of this league to bring you here. Kind in Mr. Thomas to voice the welcome in word so generous that I can not admit myself worthy of them. Kind in you so fully to recompense me for any danger that I have ncountered or any sacrifice that I have tive land.

"I cannot use a better phrase than that old simple one, 'I thank you'.

Delighted to Be Home.

Mr. Bryan continued: Mr. Bryan continued:

Like all travelers who have visited other lands, I return with delight to the land of my birth, more proud of its people, with more confidence in its government and grateful to the kind Providence that cast my lot in the United States. My national pride has been increased because of abundant evidence I have seen of the altruistic interest taken by Americans in the people of other countries. No other nation oan show such benevolence and disinterested friendship. My love for our form of government has been quickened as I have visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons, and I am glad that our visited castles and towers and peered into dark dungeons, and I am glad that our nation, profiting by the experience of the past and unhampered by traditions and unfettered by caste, has been permitted to form a new center of civilization on new soil and erect here "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." I also return more deeply impressed than ever before with the tesponsibility which rests upon our nation as an exemplar among the nations and more solicitious that we, avoiding the causes which have led other nations to decay, may present a higher ideal than has ever before been embodied in a national life and carry human progress to a higher plane than it has before reached.

I desire, moreover, to acknowledge indebtedness to the American officials who have everywhere shown us all possible courtesy and kindness.

Suggestions to Americans.

Suggestions to Americans.

I do not know that I can better show my appreciation of the weicome accorded me by my countrymen than to submit some suggestions drawn from observations during the last year. A Japanese educator, addressing me through an interpreter, said: "I wish you would find the worst thing in Japan and tell us about it, so that we may correct it." I commended the generous spirit which he manifested, but assuring him I had not yisited Japan in search of faults and blemishes, but rather that I might find the best things in Japan and take them home for the benefit of my own people. Each nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in a position to make the largest contribution, as I believe, to the education of the world, it ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil and be ever ready to profit by the experience of others.

The first message that I bring from the old world is a message of peace. The cause of arbitration is making real progress in spite of the fact that the nations must prominent in the establishment of The Hague tribunal have themselves been engaged in wars since the court was organized. There is a perceptible growth insentiment in favor of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It was my good fortune to be present at the last session of the Interparliamentary union which convened in London on July 2. Twenty-six nations were represented, and these included all the lesding mations of the world. This peace congress, as it is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitation of armaments and the arbitration be all questions of every nature should be submitted to an impartial tribunal for investigation or to the mediation of friendly nations before hostilities are commenced. It is not necessary to point out the importance of the position taken. The embodiment of the suggestion in treaties would go a long way toward removing the probability of war. While the idea is of american origin, it was heartly accepted by the represent Suggestions to Americans.

Advanced Arbitration Idea.

Advanced Arbitration idea.

I, believe that if our nation would propose to make, with every other nation, a treaty providing that all questions in dispute between the parties should be submitted to The Hague court, or some other impartial international tribunal, for investigation and report, before any declaration of war or commencement of nostiffy it would find many nations willing to enter into such a compact. I am gyre from the public utterances of the present prime minister of Great Britsin. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the two great English speaking nations, and their example would be almost, if not entirely, removed. To take the lead in such a movement would establish our position as a world power in the best sense of the term. What argument can be advanced against such a thing on the part of the United States. Shall we yield to any nation in the estimate to be placed upon the value of human life? I confess that my gversion to killing increases with the years. Surely the Creator did not so plan the universe as to make the progress of the race dependent upon wholesale blood letting. I prefer to believe that war, instead of being an agency for good is rather an evidence of man's surrender to his passions, and that one of the tests of civilization is man's will-inguess to submit his contraversies to the arbitration of reason rather than of force.

teeing the personal safety of all who owe allegiance to our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaging in business and holding property in other lands for business purposes, must be subject to the laws of the countries in which they engage in business enterprises.

Many profitable fields of investment are now closed because the people of the smaller nations are afraid that an investment of foreign capital will be made an excuse for a foreign invasion. Several times on this trip this fact has been brought to my attention, and I am convinced that for every dollar we could secure to American investors by an attempt to put the government back of their private claims, we would lose many dollars by closing the door to investment. Mark the distinction between the protection of the navy to guarantee a profit on investments. We do not imprison for debt in the United Slates, neither do we put men to death because of their failure to pay what they owe, and our moral prestige, as well as our commercial interests, will be conserved by assuring all nations that American investments depend for protection upon the laws of the country to which the investors go.

Before leaving international politics, let me add that our nation has lost prestige, rather than gained it, by our experiment in colonialism. We have given the moharchists a chance to ridicule our declaration of independence and the scoffer has twitted us with inconsistency. A tour through the Philippine islands has deepened the conviction that we should lose no time in announcing our purpose to deal with the Filipinos as we dealt with the Cubans. Every consideration, commercial and political, leads to this conclusion. Such ground as we may need for coaling stations or for a naval base will be gladly conceded by the Filipinos, who simply desire an opportunity to work out their own destiny, inspired by our example and aided by our advice. In so far, as our efforts nave been directed toward the education of the Filipinos we have rendered them a distinct service, but in educating them we must recognize that we are making colonialism impossible, if we intended to hold them as subjects we would not dare to educate them. Self-government, with ultimate independence, must be assumed, if we contemplate universal education in the Philippines, As soon as opportunity offers I shall discuss the Philippine islands at more length, and I shall refer to English rule in india, for it throws light upon our own problems in the Philippines, but these subjects must be reserved until I can speak more in decital. Colonial Plan and Success.

In several of the nations of Europe the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than is our congress. In England, for instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held upon any important issue the government proceeds to put into law the will of the people expressed at the polis. While our system is superior in many respects, it has one defect, vig: that congress does not meet in regular session until thirteen month after the election. During this period there is uncertainty, long-drawn out, which to the Business community is often more damaging than a change of policy promptly carried into effect. Would not the situation be improved by a constitutional amendment convening the first session of congress within a few months after the election and compelling the second session to adjourn several days before the following election? Such a change would not only serve legitimate business interests and give the public the benefit of more relief through remedial legislation. But it would protect the people from the jobathat are usually reserved for the short session, which is now had after the election and when many of the members feel the less responsibility because of their defeat at the polis.

Popular Election of Senstors.

Popular Election of Senators.

I return more convinced than before of the importance of a change in the methods of electing United States senators. There is noticeable a distinct movement everywhere toward democracy in its broadest sense. In all the countries which I have visited there is a demand that the government be brought nearer to the people. In China a constitution is under consideration. In Japan the people are demanding that the ministry, instead of being chosen by the emperor from among his particular friends, shall be selected from Parliament and be in harmony with the dominant asentiment. In India there is agitation in favor of a native congress. In Russia the car has been compelled to recognize the popular voice in the establishment of a Duma, and throughout Europe the movement manifests itself in various forms. In the United States this trend toward democracy has taken the form of a growing demand for o's election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. It must be difficult to overestimate the strategic advantage of this reform, for since every bill must receive the sanction of the senate, as well as the house of representatives before it can become a law, no important legislation of a national character is possible until the senate is brought into harmony with the people. I am within the limits of the truth when I say that the senate has been for some years the bull wark of pradatory wealth and that it even now contains so many members who owe their election to favor-seeking corporations and are so subservient to their masters as to prevent needed legislation. The popular branch of congress has four times declared in favor of this reform by two-thirds vote and more than two-thirds of the states have demanded it, and yet the senate arrogantly and impudently blocks the way.

Income Tax Necessary. Popular Election of Senators.

and more than two-thirds of the states have demanded it, and yet the senate arrogantly and impudently blocks the way.

Income Tax Necessary.

The income tax, which some in our country have demounced as a socialistic attack upon wealth, has, I am pleased to report, the endorsement of the most conservative countries in the old world. It is a permanent part of the fiscal system of most of the countries of Europe, and in many places it is a graded tax, the rate being highest upon the largest incomes. England has long depended upon the income tax for a considerable part of its revenues, and an English commission is now investigating the proposition to change from a uniform to a graded tax. I have been absent too long to speak with any authority on the public sentiment in this country at this time, but I am so convinced of the justice of the income tax inst I feel sure that the people will sooner or later demand an amendment to the constitution which will specifically authorize an income tax and thus make it peasible for the burdels of the federal government to be apportioned among the people in proportion to their ability to bear them. It is fittle short of a disgrace to our country fat while it is able to command the lives of its cillers in time of war, it cannot, even in the most extreme energency, compel wealth to bear its share of the expense of the government which protects it.

I have referred to the investigation of international controversies under a system which does not bind the parties to accept the findings of the court of inquiry. This plan can be used in disputes between labor and capital; in fact, it was proposed as a means, of settling such disputes before it was applied to international controversies.

It is as important that we shall have

Just another word in regard to the laboring man. The struggle to secure an eighthour day is an international struggle and it is sure to be settled in favor of the working man. The benefits of the labor-saving machine have not been distributed with equity. The producer has enormously multiplied his capacity, but so far the owner of the machine has received too much of the increase and the laborer too little. Those who oppose the eight-hour day do it. I am convinced, more because of ignorance of conditions than because of lack of sympathy with those who toli. The removal of work from the house to the factory has separated the husband from his wife and the father from his children, while the growth of our cities has put an ingreasing distance between home and the workshop. Then, too, more is demanded of the laboring man now than formerly; he is a citizen as well as a laborer and must have time for the study of public institutions if he is to be an intelligent sovereign. To drive him from his bed to his task and from his task back to his bed is to deprive the family of his company, society of his service and politics of his influence.

Reaches Partisan Questions.

Reaches Partisan Questions.

Thus far I have dwelt upon subjects which may not be regarded as strictly partisan, but I am sure that you will partise the federal commission would not interfere the federal form the series in those policies for which the democratic party stands. I have not had an opportunity to make a democratic speeds for almost a year, and no one—not even a political enemy—could be so cruel as to take a federal license the federal government could then issue the license upon the text of the federal government could then issue the license upon the text of the federal government could then issue the license upon the text of the public.

Corporation and Individual.

A corporation and Individual.

They once the federal government could then issue the license upon the text the public.

Corporation and Individual.

A corporation and Individual.

A corporation and Individual.

The unlooked for and unprecendented interpretation of a united from the great that mexpected, conditions have removed the cause, of our difference and permitted us to present issues a united from the great that mexpected, conditions have removed the cause, of our difference and it corporations were required to take a federal ilcense the federal government could then issue the license upon the text the public.

Corporation and Individual.

A corporation and Individual.

A corporation and Individual.

The unlooked for and unprecendented interpretation of a correct interpretation of a co ences and permitted us to present a united from on present issues. The unlooked for and unprecendented increase in the production of gold had brought a victory to both the advocates of gold and the advocates of bimetallism—the former keeping the gold standard, which they wanted, and the lafter secuting the larger volume of money for which they contended. We who favor bimetallism are satisfied with theirs are satisfied with theirs. And we can invite them to a contest of zeal and endurance in the effort to reatore to the propie the rights which have been gradually taken from them by the trusts.

The investigations which have been in progress during the last year have disclosed the business methods of those who a few years ago resented any inspection of their schemes and hid wheir rascality under high-sounding phrases. These investigations have also disclosed the source of enormous campaign funds which have been used to debauch elections and corrupt the ballot. The people see now what they should have seen before, namely, it at no party can exterminate the trusts so long as it owes its political success to campaign contributions secured from the trusts.

Why Corporations Contribute.

Why Corporations Contribute.

The great corporations do not contribute their money to any party except for immunity expressly promised or clearly implied. The president has recommended legislation on this subject, but so far his party has failed to respond. No important advance can be made until this baneful influence is eliminated, and I hope that the democratic party will not only challenge the republican party to bring forth legislation on this subject, but will set an example hy refusing to receive campaign contributions from the corporations and by opening the books so that every contributor of any considerable sum may be known to the public before the election. The great majority of corporations are engaged in legitimate business and have nothing to fean from hostile legislation, and the officers should not be permitted to use the money of the stockholders to advance their own political opinions. Contributions should be individual, not corporate, and no party can afford to receive contributions, even afford to receive contributions, even from histile duals. When the acceptance of these contributions secretly piedge the party to a course which it cannot openly avow. In other words, political conditions in America if they do not receive improvements in the conduct of campaigns.

Congratulates the President. Why Corporations Contribute.

Congratulates the President.

While men may differ as to the relative importance of issues, and while the next congress will largely shape the lines upon which the coming presidential campaign will be fought. I think it is safe to say that at present the paramount issue in the minds of a large majority of the people is the trust issue. I congratulate President Roosevelt upon the steps which he has taken to enforce the anti-frust law, and my gratification is not leasened by the fact that he has followed the democratic rather than the republican platform in every advance he has made. It has been a great embarrashment to him that the platform upon which he was elected was filled with praise of the republican party's record in ther than with promises of reform. Even the enthusiastic support given him by the democratic support given him by the democratic has enabled the champions of the trusts to taunt him with following democratic leadership. He has probably gone as far as he could without incurring the hostility of the leaders of his own party. The frouble is that the republican party is in a position to apply effective and thorough special legislation the very views which need to be eradicated. Before any intelligent action can be taken against the trusts. We have a definition of a trust. Because no corporation has an absolute and complete monopoly of any important product, the apologists for the trusts sometimes insist that there are in reality no trusts. Others insist that it is impossible to legislate against such trusts as may exist without doing injury to legitimate business. For the purpose of this discussion it is sufficient to draw the line at the point where competition ceases to be effective and to designate as a trust any corporation which controls so much of the product of any article that it can fix the terms and conditions of sale.

Legislation which prevents a monopoly

Legislation to Aid Business.

Legislation which prevents a monopoly not only does not injure legitimate business, but actually protects legitimate business from injury. We are indebted to the younger Rockefeller for an illustration which makes this distinction clear. In defending the trust system he is quoted as saying that, as the American beauty cannot be brought to perfection wishout pinching off ninety-nine buds, so that the one hundredth bud can receive the full strength of the bush, so great industrial organiza-

tween large corporate suployers and their employes, it bettere and according the fighest fasterests of the clierce parties of the disputes, viz the employer cannot be tarmed over to the employer of the usest with a since the finite of the possible one, but when a man, in conducting his business to suit myself; is a plausible one, but when a man, in conducting his business, attempts to arbitrarily fax the conditions under which hundreds of thousands of the trust, as an except the conditions to the happiness. To support this business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to conduct his business in such a no right to feel the trust, as an institution, will have few of the trust, as an institution, will have few of the case of the right to life likesy and the pursuit of spitces, the factory laws fixing the age at which all the proper to the conduction has done much to employer to settle differences without a pulsarily the settle of the trust as an institution, will have few on their power to corrupt lexislatures and to introduce a condition of the employer to set the fact the restant of trusts, but in legislation which will make a private monopoly increase that framing the rate of interest, the factory laws fixing the age at which a subject to the power to corrupt lexislatures and no confusion that the restant of the trust as an institution, will have few one their power to corrupt lexislatures and no confusion that have the policy of the experience of the previous few previous few previous fevents and to describe the safety like sent the factor of the crus tions are impossible without the Milinianal floor of the smaller ones. It is a cruel Minstration, but it outs a periodic accurate picture of trust methods. The democratic party champions the crusse of the infection of the control o

As to Criminal Prosecution.

the sole custodian of she signite and interests of she employes it is equally inwise to give their employes uncontrolled
authority over the rights and interests of
the employer. The employes are no more
to be trusted to act unserfished and distinterestedly than the employers. It their
zeal to secure a spessed advantage they
may not only do injustice, but even tofelt a larger future gain. The strike, the
only weapon of the employe at present, it
as two-caged sword and may injure the
workman as much as the employe at present, it
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sace are really in the bosom of the
wage earner that should not be there.
Society, moreover, has something at
stake as well as the employer and employe,
for there can be no considerable strike
without considerable stoss to the public.
Society, therefore, is justified in demanding
that the differences between capital and
labor shall be settled by peaceful means,
if the permanent, impartial board is created, to which either party which
as dispute may approximant by
in in may be relied upon to enforce the
moding if there is compulsory acceptance of
the decision, for a full and fair investigation will, in almost every case, bring
about a settlement.

No reference to the labor question is
complete that does not include some nioning into the propertion of a system
ought to arouse an unanimous protest,
in which is to a prove an unanimous protest,
in which we not a provent of the
wage earners. However, as the writ is
usually moved in case of a strike, the
importance of the subject would be very
much reduce even if it did not entirely remove, the probability of a strike,

Poreaces Eight-Hour Day.

In the propertion of a system
of arbitration, because arbitration would
for the request by the adoption of a system
of arbitration, because arb We need not quarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves willing to support any remedy which promises substantial advantages to the people in their warfare

must be prepared to propose new and efficient legislation.

Directors Responsible.

Recent investigations have brought to light that nearly all crookedness revealed in the management of our legal corporations of directorates. A group of men organized or obtained control of several corporations of directorates. A group of men organized or obtained control of several corporations or the various corporations for which they acted. No man can serve two masters, and the director who attempts to do so will fail no matter how much money he makes before his failure is discovered. Many of the trusts control prices by the several propositions, and the management is thus consolidated. It is worth while to consider whether a blow may not be struck at the trusts by a law making it illegal for the same person to act as director of officer of two corporations which deal with several business.

A still more far-reaching remedy was proposed by the deferal license before engaged in the same person to act as director of the control work of the same person to act as director of the corporations which deal with several business.

A still more far-reaching remedy was proposed by the deferal license before engaging in interstate commerce. This remedy is simple, easily applied and compression to the state of their origin, Just as a license to sell injury la accordance with the laws of the state in which he laws of the state in which the proposed of the license to sell injury in accordance with the laws of the state in which he laws of the state in which the proposed of the license to sell injury in a coordance with the laws of the federal locense to sell injury la accordance with the laws of the federal locense in the proposed of the license to sell injury in accordance with the laws of the federal locense of the license to sell injury in accordance with the laws of the federal locense of the license to sell injury in accordance with the laws of the federal locense of the license to sell injury in accordance with the laws of the federa

gress can prevent the transportation of a lottery ticket through the mails by the express companies or by freight it can certainly forbid the use of the mails, the railways and the telegraphs to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize an article of commerce, and no party can long be credited with sincerity if it wondemns the trusts with words only and then permits the trusts to employ all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in the carrying out its nefarious plans. It is far easier to prevent a monopoly than to watch it and punish it, and this prevention can be accomplished in a practical way by refusing a license to any corporation which controls more than a certain proportion of the products—this proportion ato be arbitrarily fixed at a point which will give free operation to competition.

The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practice.

Touches on the Tariff.

Touches on the Tariff.

Touches on the Tariff.

While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter the trust if the president were empowered to put on the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at an early day to consider the tariff question more at length. I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been the fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption, as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts. It is difficult to condemn the manufacturers for uniting to take advantage of a high tariff schedule when the schedule is framed on the theory that the industries need all the protection given, and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduction so long as the public waits for the tariff to be reformed by its friends.

But one of the worst features of the tariff levied not for reverue, but for the avowed purpose of protection, is that it fosters the idea that men should use their ballots to advance their own financial interests. The manufacturer has been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for congressmen who, whatever their opinions on other subjects may be, will sured that it is legitimate for him to vote for congressmen who, whatever their opinions on other subjects may be, will legislate larger dividends into his pocket; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of wool, and laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only concern. For a generation the "fat" has been fried out of the manufacturers by the republican congressional committee, and then the manufacturers have been reimbursed by legislation.

Public Conscience Debauched.

With the public conscience educated to believe that insurance companies have used the maney of their policy not a to carry elections—no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with liberal donations. Now, can we draw a moral distinction between the man who sells his vote for \$5 on election day, and the manufacturer who sells his political influence for \$50,000 or \$100,000, payable in dividends? How can we draw a moral line between the senatory or congressman elected by the trusts to prevent hostile legislation and the senatory or congressman kept in congress by the manufacturers to secure friendly legislation? The party which justified the cone form of bribery cannot be relied upon to condemn the other.

There never was a time when tariffereform could be more easily entered upon for the manufacturers, by selling abroad cheaper than at home, as many of chem do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to the consumers in the United States and it is growing more and more a menace to our foreign commerce because it arouses resentment and provokes retailiation.

The railroad Question is also interseven. Public Conscience Debauched.

Hailroad Question.

The railroad question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly and the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other advantages over competitors. Absolute equality of treatment at the hands of the railroads would go far toward crippling the trusts, and I reloice that the president has had, the course to press the question upon congress. While the law, as it was finally distorted by the senate, is not all that could be wished, it deserves a fair trial Rata regulation was absolutely necessary and it furnishes some relief from the unbearable conditions which previously existed, but we must not forget that the vesting of this enormous power

nature of a monopoly that they must ulti-mately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community in accordance with the well defined theory that public with the well defined theory that pulled ownership is necessary where competition is impossible. I do not know that the country is ready for this change. I do not know that an aniority of my own party favor it, but I believe that an increasing number of my own party favor it, but I believe that an increasing number of the nembers of all parties see in public ownership the sure remedy for discriminations between persons and politics and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and passengers. Believing, however, that the operation of all the railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines, I prefer to see only the trunk lines operated by the federal governments.

local lines by the several state governments.

Some have opposed this dual ownership as impracticable, but investigation in Europe has convinced me that it is entirely practicable. Nearly all the railroads of Germany are owned by the several states, the empire not even owning the trunk lines, and yet the interstate traffic is in no wise obstructed. In irayeling from Coustantinople to Vienna one passes through Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Hungaria and a part of Austria without a change of cars, and yet each country owns and operates its own roads and different languages are spoken on the different divisions of the lines. Sweden and Norway each owns its railroads, but they have no trouble about interstate traffic, although their political relations are somewhat strailred.

His Plan Feasible.

His Plan Feasible.

His Plan Feasible.

His Plan Feasible.

The ownership and operation of the local lines by the several state governments is not only feasible, but it suits itself to the conditions existing in the various states. In those states where the people are ripe for a change the local lines can be purchased or new lines be built at once, while private ownership can continue in those states in which the people still prefer private ownership. Some states have been more careful than others to prevent the watering of stock, and in the acquiring of roads each state can act according to the situation which it has to meet.

As to the right of the governments, federal and state, to own and operate railroads there can be no doubt. If we deepen the water in the lakes and build connecting camais in order to cheapen railroad transportation during half of the year, we can build a railroad and cheapen rates the whole year; if we can spend \$700,000,000 on the Panama canal to lower transcontinental rates, we can build a railroad from New York to San Francisco to lower both transcontinental and local rates. The United States mall is increasing so rapidly that we shall soon be able to pay the interest on the cost of trunk lines out of the money which we now pay to railroads for carrying through mails.

Fear May Curb Corporations.

If any of you question the propriety of my mentioning this subject, it has to re-

be answered in two ways.

First, trusts are a political development rather than an economic one; and, second, the rather than an economic one; and, second, the trust system cannot be permitted to continue, even though it did result in a net economic gain. It is political because it rests upon the corporation and the corporation rests upon it is a statutory foundation. The trust, instead of being a natural development, is a form of legalized larceny, and can exist only so long as the law permits it to exist. That there is an economic advantage in production on a large scale may be admitted, but because 1,000,000 yards of cloth can be produced in one factory at a lower price per yard than 100,000 yards can be produced in the same factory, it does not follow that cloth would be produced at a still lower price per yard if all the cloth consumed in the United States were produced in one factory or under one management. There is a point beyond which the economic advantage of large production cases. The moment an industry approaches the position of a monopoly it begins to lose is economic efficiency, for a monopoly discourages invention, invites deterioration in quality and destroys a most potent factor in production, viz., individual ambition.

Monopoly Not Justifiable.

Monopoly Not Justifiable.

Monopoly Not Justifiable.

But the political objections to a trust overcome any economic advantage which it can possibly have. No economic advantage can justify an industrial despotian or compensate a nation for the loss of independence among its producers. Political liberty could not long endure under an industrial system which permitted a few powerful magnates to control the means of livelihood of the rest of the people.

Landlordism, the curse of Europe, is an innocent institution in comparison with the trust. When the trust is carried to its logical conclusion. The man who argues that there is an economic advantage in preste monopoly is aiding socialism. The socialist, asserting the economic superiority of the monopoly, insists that its benefits shall accrue to the whole people, and his conclusion cannot be denied if the superiority of monopoly is admitted. The democratic party, if I understand its position, denies the recommic as well as the political advantage of private monopoly and promises to oppose it wherever it manifests itself, it offers as an alternative competition where competition is possible and public monopoly wherever circumstances are such as to prevent competition.

Socialism are Remedy. Socialism No Remedy.

Socialism No Remedy.

Socialism presents a consistent theory, but a theory which, in my judgment, does not take human nature into account. Its strength is in its atfack upon evils the existence of which is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a new disease—if not a worse one—for the disease from which we suffer. The hocfalist is honest in the belief that he has found a remedy for human ills, and he must be answered with arguinent, not with shisa. The best way to oppose socialism is to remedy the abuses which have grown up under individualism, but which are not a necessary part of individualism, and the sooner, the remedy is applied the better. As I was leaving home I set forth my reasons for opposing the socialist doctrine that the government should own and operate all the means of production and transportation; my observations during the last year have strengthened my convictions on this suffert. Because I am anxious to preserve individualism I am enruest in my desire to see the trusts exterminated, for and branch, that the floor of opoftunity may be open to every American citizen.

On another occasion I shall vall strention to the rapidly growing expeditures of the federall government. It is natural that those who look upon taxation as a blessing should view overgrown appropriations with complacency, yet even the desire to find ways of spending the revenues brought into the treasury by a high tariff cannot whelly account for the reckless extravagance of recent congresses.

Remocrats Offer Solution.

ravagance of recent congresses.

Bemocrats Offer Solution.

But at this time I desire to center your thoughts upon the overshadowing evil of the day—the trust—with its plutocratic tendencies that result therefrom. It demanus a remedy, and the people are grepared to administer heroic treatment. The democratic party offers a solution which is both reasonable and adequate—a solution in which time-honored principles are applied to new conditions.

The democratic party is not the enemy of property or of property rights; it is, on the contrary, the best defender of both, because it defends human rights, and human rights are the only foundation upon which property and property sights can rest securely. The democratic party does not menace a single dollar levitimately accumulated; on the contrary it insists apon the protestim of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honsely earned. The democratic party does not discourage thrift, but, on the contrary, stimulates each individual to the

est endeavor by assuring him that he depicted of the Truts of the laws which ender then to

Just Thyarlon Hurts None. And who can suffer injury by just tax-ation, impartial laws and the application of the Jeffersonian doctribe of equal rights of the Jeffersonian doctyles of equal rights to all and special privileges to none? Unly those whose accumulations are statued with dishenesty and whose immoral methods have given them a distort d view of business, society and government. Accumulating by conscious risus more money than they can profitably use upon themselves, wisely distribute or safely leave to their children, these denounce as public enemies all who question their methods or throw a light upon their crimes.

methods or throw a light upon their crimes.

Plutocracy is abhorrent to a republic, it is more despoile than monarchy, more heartless than aristocracy, more scillant than bureaucracy. It preys doon the oction in time of peace and couspires against it in the hour of its calemity. Conscentition and devoid of wisdom, it energates less and devoid of wisdom it enervates its votaries while it improverishes its victims. It is already sappling the strength of the nation, vulgarizing social life a disciple for its overthrow. Let us attack it boldly, making our appeal to the awakened conscience of the nation in the name of the counting room which it has defiled in the name of business bond, which it has sullied; in the name of the people, whom it has oppressed; in the name of the hones, which it has despoled, and in the name of religion, upon which it has placed the stigma of hypocrisy. Paraphrases Burns,

And, if I may be permitted to suggest a battle hymn, I propose a stanza but slightly changed, from one of the strongest of the poems of Scotland's great democratic bard:

Columbia!

My deer my native soil!

Columbia!
My dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven
is sent.
Long may thy hardy sons of rifetic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet And O, may Heaven their simple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion, weak and vile;
Then, though unearned wealth to wickedness be lent.
A virtuous populace may rise and stand
A wall of fire around their much-loved

BRYAN'S ENTRY INTO NEW YORK Home-Coming Nebraskan is Fairly

Mobbed by Admirers. NEW YORK, Aug. 30 .- Mr. Bryan's entry into New York this afternoon was series of ovations, beginning with his landing at the Battery at to'clock and reaching an early olimex when he arrived at the Victoria hotel. Twenty-seventh street and Broadway, an hour and fifteen minutes later. Here the home-coming Nebraskan was fairly mobbed by the thousands of persons . who had gathered outside the hotel entrances and the hundreds who had forced their way into the corridors. Finally an entrance was effected by the police and Mr. Bryan reached the upon for a speech and the crowd surged about him, cheering lustily all the while Mr. Bryan lifted His hand and secured

silence. elieve that later this evening is the time for me to make a speech and you must not expect one now. When a man is in difficulty he has a right to call upon his friends for assistance. I am in difficulty now. I am trying to get home, but I have been traveling so much of late that for the life of me I can hardly tell where

"In Washington," called an enthusiastic uditor. "The White House," shouted another.

"And we are going to put you there," yelled a third.
Then every one cheered of Mr. Bryan smiled indulgently. "I thought home was in Nebraska,

"Some said it was in Missouri," added Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. "I've about come to the conclusion that if I find friends lke this everywhere I don't care where nome is. Soon I am going to take a course in college, for at a recent gathering in London, where several languages were spoken, I felt constrained to make excuses yould have to know every language in the world to tell you how much I thank you." Mr. Bryan then shook hands with a few personal friends. This was the signal for. general rush and the Nebraskan was almost swept out of the Twenty-seventh street entrance of the hotel before the police could stem the tide. Finally order was established and the impromptu reception proceeded. Several thousand perons passed in line and Mr. Bryan shook hands with all. Distinguished men of the

democratic party, visiting governors. (Continued on Phird Page.)

AMUSEMENTS.

KRUG THEATRE THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE play for everybody. Full of in

Sunday - David Higgins in HIS LAST DOLLAR.

BURWOOD Woodward Mgrs Tenight, Saturday Matines and Night THE WOODWARD STOCK CO. Presenting THE CHARITY BALL. Prices—Nights and Sunday Matinee, 10c, 25c. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday matiness, 19c, 20c. Next week, The Cowboy and the Lady SPECIAL LABOR DAY MATINEE MONDAY.

MODERN VAUDEVILLE

Monday, Sept. 3. Box office now open. Prices-10c, Mc. Mc. **GOMPLETE RETURNS**

By rounds, of the great finish fight NELSON AND GANS, Monday Afternoon, September 3rd. Received by direct wire from ringside

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