The growth of the socialist vote in Idaho, Utah and Colorado is a subject of keen concern to the politicians of both the old parties. The socialist vote in 1900 in Colorade was 2,000 and only a few hundred in the other states. In 1904 the socialists polled 4,008 votes for Debs and in the state election in 1908 cast 16,000 votes for their candidate for governor. Their vote in ldsho and Utah has increased to 5,000 or s,000. The ganerally accepted explanation of this in that most of the Western Fedcration of Minors' members are socialists and will support the socialist ticket this year. As these same miners were the strongest supporters of Mr. Bryan when he was urging free silver, the republicans contend that the democrats will be the losers by the increase in the socialist vote and the democrats reluctantly admit that there may be a good deal of truth in that

Montana, which gave Bryan 32,000 plurality in 1896 and (1,773 in 1900, gave Mr. Roosevelt 13,159 plurality in 1904. The state is subject to the same conditions that prevail in Wyoming, Idaho and Utah and promises to go as they go in the coming contest, while Nevada alone, of the Rocky mountain states, is admitted generally to be safely for Bryan. JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

blank applications which enable soldiers to register by agent, can be obtained by writing to Judge Witten at Washington, D. C., prier to September 25, but after that date applications should be made to him at Dallas, S. D., or to the person who is placed in charge of blanks at the towns named, after October 4. All blanks needed by persons who are not soldiers will be furnished by officers in the towns named, who are authorized to administer oaths, and persons who are soldiers will not be required to procure blanks in advance.

Persons who are successful in this drawing will be permitted to make entry of onequarter section or less, under the homestead laws, at some date after March 1, 1909, and may obtain title by making the required residence and cultivation, and the payment of \$5 an acre for all lands entered prior to June 1, 1909, or \$4.50 an acre for lands entered under the president's proclamation after that date. One-fifth of the purchase money must be paid at the date of entry, and the remainder in five equal payments, without interest, or if an entryman chooses to do so, he can obtain title after fourteen months' actual residence and cultivation by paying all of deferred installments.

There are no settlements on any of these in suitable places and reserved from stead entry before March 1, 1969. Second Lieutenant Philip Gordon, Second

cavalry will discontinue the Des Moines (Ia.) recruiting district as soon as practicable and rejoin his troop. Edwin P. Thorne has been appointed post-

master at Forest City, Potter county, South Dakota, vice T. D. Reed, resigned.

Most Food is Polson to the dyapeptic. Electric Bitters cure dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints and debility. Price soc. Beaton Drug Co.

Many Men Given Work. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 25.-About 2.000 men were given employment today at the mills of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber company, located at Bichwood, near here. Orders for millions of feet of lumber have been recalled recently.

10 1 2 1 mg

## KERN TOLD OF NOMINATION

AND BRYAN EACH SPEAK

Kern Declares People Are Not Allowed Use of Their Power-Nebraskan Talks on Trants.

(Continued from Page One.)

life his consistent course, his appeals for right living, and pairlotic action, he has earned the confidence and personal af-fection of millions of his countrymen, and gained the respect and admiration of all the people of the world, who love liberty and humanity—then the distinguished gentleman was right, with respect to the one man power of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bryan has exerted no other power.

He has had no subordinates to command. Mr. Bryan has exerted no other power in the has had no subordinates to command buffice holders to direct. I think it may be safely said that there were no post-asters nor other federal office holders of mployes in the Denver convention. Every masters nor other federal office holders or employes in the Denver convention. Every felegate to that convention "carried his sovereignty under his own hat," and as an independent American freeman, owing no allegiance save to country and fiss, cast his vote for Bryan because in his heart he believed that the nomination and election of such a man were demanded by the best interests of the republic.

The republican nominee for vice president in his recent speech of acceptance affected the belief that the question, "Shell the people rule," implied a charge of venality against the American electorate. He affirmed, with great emphasis, that

vensity against the American electorate. He affirmed, with great emphasis, that under recent republican administration the people have ruled without let or findrance. It is passing strange that in a republic like this there should be occasion for a discussion of this question. It is a government of the people by the people. They presumably govern themselves through their servants whom they send to represent anem in congress. Their will, when known, ought to be supreme, and should be given immediate effect.

Will of the People. And if the will of the people once known is not given effect, then the people do not

rule.
Will any intelligent man claim that there Will any intelligent man claim that there is or has been aby substantial diversity of opinion in this country on the question as to whether the tariff duty on wool pulp used in the manufacture of paper should be reduced or removed? It this case the tariff tax operated for the benefit of the paper trust alone, allowing that combine to levy millions of tribute each year upon the newspapers of the country and their readers. The press of the country without to levy millions of tribute each year upon the newspapers of the country and their readers. The press of the country without regard to party united in demanding relief. The people of the republic unanimously seconded the demand. The president of the United Stats threw the influence of his great office in favor of the demand of the press and the people. But all without avail. The dominant forces within the republican party had established in the lower house of congress a parliamentary condition, in the interest of monopoly, under which the sole power to determine whether a measure should be allowed to become a law or not was lodged in the speaker of that body and his committee on rules, and by the fiat of that one man the will of the press, the people and the president was set at naught. Behold the speciacle! On one side 80,000,000 of free people demanding legislation to right an admitted wrong. On the other side, a few men engaged in public plunder, aided by the dominating power within the republican party, represented by the presiding officer of the once pupular branch of congress. And the plunderers and these unfaithful public servants prevail over the people of this great republic. In this instance did the people rule?

On February 4, 1902, Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, then chairman of the republican congressional committee, in speaking of a bill he had introduced to reduce the tariff on iron and steel, and after

cock of Wisconsin, then chairman of the republican congressional committee, in speaking of a bill he had introduced to reduce the tariff on iron and steel, and after showing conclusively that the interests of farmers, laborers, builders and pther classes would be conserved by the passage of the bill, said: "I am going to push the bill to revise the tariff at every possible opportunity. If it goes before the house it will nass by three to one."

But under the rules of the house, the friends of this bill were unable to get it before that body. Three-fourths of the representatives of the people in that branch of congress were even without power to fract themselves from the "strangle hold" under which this modernized system of the presentatives of the presentative system. under which this modernized system of popular government, devised by the present republican leadership, the speaker has upon the American public. This power to subvert the popular will is exerted by this republican leadership in many ways, notably in the appointment by the speaker of the house of committees, which are in many instances so constituted as to quietly kill in the committee from measures designed for the relief of the people. To illustrate, permit me to quote from a pelition presented to congress by the great jabor leaders of this coupnitry, constituting the executive council of the American Federation of Labor:

"The committee on labor of the house of

Federation of Labor:
"The committee on labor of the house of representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its in-

great popular branch of the national congress."

Mr. Cannon replied as follows: "Under the constitution of the United States the house of representatives organizes itself and any member of the house, of any party or no party, on any day, at any time, can halt any business before the house and as a question of highest privilege offer a resolution and secure a vote on it to displace the speaker of the house of representatives and put some other member in his place."

In other words, the remedy is to disprace and destroy one of the highest officers in the government—to cast him fig-In the last two congresses this commit In the last two congresses; his commit-tee has been so organized as to make inef-fectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last congress labor requested the speaker to appoint on the committee of labor mem-bers who from their experience, knowledge and sympathy would render in this con-gress such service as the committee was

# Who's Who on the Republican Primary Ballot

For Presidential Electurs-At Large. Hell, O. C. Lincoln: fraternal insurance

Langer, Joseph J., Wilbur; commercial Solingen; Bohemian-American.

District. Baldrige, Roward M., Omaha; former county attorney; former state senator; director Y. M. C. A.; member Commer cial club executive committee; Bald-

rige & Debord, attorneys. Moover, Charles L., South Omaha; practicing attorney.

Sheldon, George Lawson, Nehawka; present governor; farmer; former state senator. For Lieutenant Governor.

practicing attorney.

For Secretary of State. sentative; farmer and stock raiser. For Anditor of Public Accounts.

Anthes, George, Omaha; expert accountant; former deputy auditor; German-

Cook, M. L., St. Paul; present deputy Haynes, Bobert A., College View; traveling auditor for B. & M. railroad.

McMesson, John C. F., Lincoln; state senadeputy; formerly practicing lawyer.

Brian, Lawson G., Albion; present treas For State School Superintendent.

Bishop, E. C., Lincoln; present deputy. Carrington, George D., Jr., Auburn; county superintendent Nemaha county.

Delsell, James M., Lexington; city superintendent; member State Normal board. Martin, S. H., St. Paul; city superintend-

For Attorney General. ent attorney general.

ent.

county superintendent. Eusenetter, William, Linwood; former

Sams, Marvey L., Gering; rancher; former school man

cers in the government-to cast him fig-

ficers in the government—to cast him fig-uratively from a political Tarpean rock, to be erected by the members, with his consent, for that purpose.

I have suggested the other way by which the American voters can regain their right to self-government and that is by the as-sertion of their manhood on election day by rebuking with their ballots the party which has brought about such an intoler-able condition.

able condition.

Time forbids the multiplication of in-

Congress and Roosevelt.

That dominant power which now guides and directs the republican party has, on many occasions, defled the president in cases where he has, on the demand of the masses, made sporadic efforts in their behalf. In some instances he has persuaded this handful of leaders to compromise on their own terms, with the \$9,000,000 of people whom he assumed to represent, but in most cases he has been absolutely powerless. That dominant leadership elects the speaker of the house, names the committee of the senate, and is in full charge of the lingenious machinery provided for the protection of intrenched monopoly against the demands of the people.

he demands of the people. It dictated the platform adopted by that

party in its national convention this year, and after defying Mr. Roosevelt for three and a half years, and killing or crippling nearly all his proposed reform legislation, and having received his unatinted denuncia-

and having received his unathred denuncia-tion therefor, proceeded with the finest irony to indorse his administration, after which it dictated a committee to take charge of the campaign, and is now in full command of the party organization. This dominant leadership is now circulat-ing two kinds of campaign literature, one being designed for the east and the other

eing designed for the east and the other or the west, the first being placed in the ands of trust magnates, tariff beneficiar-es, stock gamblers and others who are upposed to be enemies of the president, sclaring that Mr. Taft is "same and safe," ree from the faults of Roosevelt, while

Shiveley, Josiah M., Fremont; present

For Railway Commissioner. Aarons, William M., Omaha: salesman

Abbott, F. E., Aurora; editor Aurora Republican; regent state university. Medlund, C. L., Holdrege; county clerk; Swedish-American. Harr, Myron D., Columbus; brick manu-

facturer; former president Omaha city Van Wagenen, J. A., Pierce; county at-

Wallace, S. M., Clay Center; farmer; former railway station master. Williams, J. A., Pierce: present commissioner; formerly teacher, attorneys lecturer, preacher.

For Congressman. Blackburn, Thomas W., Omaha; practicing attorney. Jefferis, Albert W., Omaha; Jefferis &

Howell, attorneys; once deputy county Saunders, Charles L., Omaha; state senstor; real estate.

For State Senator. Adking, Wesley P., South Omaha; former councilman; police commissioner; Holmes & Adkins, livery and transfer business

Bergquist, A. L., South Omaha; grain and feed business; former police commissioner; Swedish-American. Pitch, P. W., Omaha; practicing attorney.

McGilton, E. G., Omaha; McGilton & Gaines, lawyers; former lieutenant governor Swanson, W. P., Omaha: funeral director;

former coroner; Swedish-American. For State Representative. Barnes, S. C., Omaha; present representative; deputy assessor.

Best, F. C., Omaha; present representative; real estate. Crook, E. W., Omaha; transfer contractor; Phillipine veteran.

Daugherty, J. T., Omaha; building con tractor. Dempater, John A. Omaha; traveling representative Bankers Reserve Life;

former state representative. Drake, James N., Omaha; deputy assessor. Fields, C. E., Omaha; editor the Protector, official organ Liquor Dealers' association

Thompson, William T., Central City; pres- Foster, Harry A., Omaha; dentist, former state representative. Gonden, L. M., Omaha; real estate; former

park commissioner; civil war veteran. Harvey A. B., Omaha; present representative; insurance; former clerk police Moff, Sam G., Omaha; present represen-

tative; superintendent court house; Ure, William G., Omaha; present com former policeman.

For State Representative. Mauck, Jacob, Benson; draughtsman; German-American

Eoutsky, Joseph, South Omaha; Koutsky Paint company: Bohemian-American Looder, 2d, Omaha; present representa-Lewis, C. M., Omaha; porter; Afro-Amer-

Logara, M., Omaha; clerk. O'Hollaren, Frank C., Omaha; practicing attorne

Plummer, Henry V., Omaba; clerk county clerk's office; Afro-American. Shanahan, Dave L., Omaha; city sales agent Armour & Co

Smith, Jared J., Omaha; former manager On Time Yeast company; former member school board. Stone, Harry A., Omaha; life insurance;

secretary Anti-Saloon league. Stuht, Ernest, Omaha; retired; former member city council; German-Amer-Tucker, F. S., Florence; present represen-

tative; hotel keeper. Furkington, George B., Omaha: real es-Wappich, William F., Omaha; practicing

attorney. For County Attorney. Einsler, James C., Omaha; practicing at torney; formerly with Green, Breck

enridge & Kinsler. Sherry, Albert P., South Omaha; prac ticing attorney. Mollister, T. A., Omaha; practicing at-

torney Meyer, Henry &., Omaha; practicing at-

Brewer, G. E., South Omaha; present coroner: undertaker. Crosby, Willis C., Omaha; undertaker and funeral director.

Jackson, J. A., Omaha; undertaker and funeral director. Commissioner Third District-Short

Term. Harte, A. C., Benson; carpenter; former deputy sheriff.

Commissioner Third District-Full Term.

Ellis, E. M., Irvington; postmaster. Olmsted, William H., Union precinct; farmer; former superintendent poor

farm. Riggs, James H., Waterloo; present comssioner; editor Waterloo Gazette. Walsh, James, Benson; present state rep-

resentative; farmer Commissioner Fifth District. Bice, George D., Omaha; member school board; secretary Asneine Pharmacal

missioner; Graham & Ure, real estate,

Hon. L. White Bushby is the private secretary of Speaker Cannon. In a magazine article discussing the powers of the speaker Mr. Bushby relates the circumstance of a bill having been prepared and three-fourths of the members of the house having signal arequest to the speaker asking that the rules committee, or which he is chairman bring in a special rule for the consideration of the bill. The speaker arking that the rules committee, or the bill first the pleaded and urged. Continuing, Mr. Busher refused to the pleaded and urged. Continuing, Mr. Busher, this bill is to fail by the will of one man who is in the chair by our votes. We have no redress from this one-man power. 'Yes you have, replied the speaker; you have a way to passe your bill. You placed me in the chair to shoulder the responsibility of the legislation here enacted. In my view I cannot assume the responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that responsibility of the legislation here enacted. In my view I cannot assume the responsibility, but if you leave me in the chair that the chair that hil will not become a law.''

Cannon's Position.

The génial and accomplished speaker had a spoken for himself on this subject. In an interview printed on August 20 in the St. Uls Globe-Democrat, a stalwart repulsion. An are weepaper, he points out the only and the content of the content of the content of the proposed our most roseate expectations. In the position of the proposed our most roseate expectations. In the proposed our most roseate expectations. On the general deal of the proposed our most roseate expectations. On the confers of the producers and laborated the proposed our most roseate expectations. On the confers of the producers and subject to make the proposed our most roseate expectations. On the confers of the producers and const

li has no war to wage on capital. It has no quarrel with corporations honestly capitalized on a legitimate business, according to law. It will encourage the investment of capital in the development of the country and protect it when invested. It will draw a sharp line between lawful business iawfully conducted, and unlawful business, or business carried on in defiance of law and the rights of the public, protecting the one, and protecting society from the other. It calls upon men and corporations lawfully engaged in legitimate business, not to ally themselves with men or corporations engaged in lawless ventures, but to take a stand with the democratic party in favor of such reforms as will purge the business world of lawlessness and legalized extortion, to the end that honest capital, and honest labor may go forward, hand in hand, in the development of the country, each yielding to each its just due in a spirit of fairness, and all striving for the time when the door of opportunity shall be open to all who desire and deserve to enter.

planks of the national platform. I endorse the platform in all its parts, and pledge my best endeavors towards securing the reforms to which the party is by its terms committed. As the campaign progresses, I shall discuss its various features, from time time, as opportunity presents. There was perfect unanimity in the con-

vention as to the adoption of this declara-tion of principles. Men from every state, distinguished for their ability and patriot-ism prepared and presented it as a plat-form upon which all American voters, who are in favor of the rule of the people, can conscientionally stand.

party, who was closer to the hearts of the people than our matchless standard bearer, William J. Bryan. There is a movement amongst the people for better government which is growing in force day by day. It is confined to no one party, but men of all parties, sill traces and occupations are companing together and making common cause in behalf of a restoration of a government of the people, for the people and by the people. must and will win this battle with-

when money and coercive influences are let them pursue that course. But there are times in the life of a nation like this of ne avail. There comes a time when the quickened consciences of an lightened people impel action, which neither money nor influence can check. That time, in my judgment, is here. Let every man from this hour forward perform this duty in a manly and honorable way. Let this be a manly and honorable way. Let this be a campaign of sducation argument. Let our appeals be to the reason and patriotism of the American people. Let us be vigilant and unceasing in honest work for a righteous cause, and a glorious victory in November will crown our efforts.

ANOTHER STAGE IS ROBBED One Running from Cody to Meeteese, Wyo., Looted of Large

o the dispatch from Helena, Mont., says: The stage running between Cody and Meeteetsc, Wyo., just across the Carbon county line, was held up today and robbed by a single highwayman, who received as a reward for his efforts an amount estimated at \$1,500. Posses are being organized in Red Lodge, Cody and Meeteetse to take up the bandit's trail but because of the rough trail, little hope is entertained that be will be captured. It is barely possible who yesterday held up the sixteen coaches in Yellowstone park, but this is doubted The same tactics, however, were followed, the passengers and driver being compelled at the muzzle of a rifle to deposit their caluables at a point near the road and they were afterward gathered up by the deaperado. The bandit is described as a man of medium size and attired in cowboy out-

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY

....IN THE..

Largest Commercial State in Nebraska

4% Interest Paid on Deposits

No Notice of Withdrawal Necessary

The Banking Hours Will Suit Your Convenience

Opening of the New Fall Styles of the Celebrated

DUNLAP HATS Thursday, August 27th, 1908

B. EDWARD ZEISS Sole Agent

C. H. FREDRICK CO.

1504 Farnam Street

Government Dependent Upon Them said: "Iowa is badly split in state affairs for Higher Civilization.

COUNTRY NEEDS TO WAKE UP The man who says Bryan has a chance to

United States Constitution Does Not

Especially Permit, but Neither Does it Forbid National

Altruism. HOT SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 25 .- "A Little ermon is a Phonograph" is what one of the phonographic records recently made by down yesterday noon. Mass was held there Judge Taft is called. The generally expressed curiosity to know what the repub-

lican candidate said into the talking ma-

chine was gratified today by this reproduc-"I have known a good many people who were opposed to foreign missions. I have known a good many regular attendants at church-consistent members - that religlously, if you choose to use that term, refused to contribute to foreign missions. confess that there was a time when was enjoying a snug provincialism that I hope has left me now when I rather sym-

pathized with that view "Until I went to the orient, until there was thrust upon me the responsibilities with reference to the extension of civilization in those far-distant lands, I did not realize the immense importance of foreign missions. The truth is we have got to wake up in this country. We are not all there is in the world. There are lots besides us, and there are lots of people besides us that are entitled to our effort and our money and our sacrifice to help them

on in the world. "No man can study the movement of modern civilization from an impartial standpoint and not realize that Christianity and the spread of Christianity are the only basis for hope of modern civilization in the growth of popular self-government

Christianity Pure Democracy. The spirit of Christianity is pure democ racy. It is the equality of man before God -the equality of man before the law, which is, as I understand it, the most God-like manifestation that man has been able to

"I speak not of foreign missions from purely religious standpoint. That has been and will be done. I speak of them from the standpoint of political governmental advancement, the advancement of modern ivilization, and I think I have had some opportunity to know how dependent we are on the spread of Christianity for any hope we may have for uplifting the peoples whom Providence has thrust upon us for our guidance.

"It is said that there is nothing in the constitution of the United States that authorizes national altruism of that sort. Well, of, course, there is not, but there is nothing in the constitution of the United States that forbids it. What there is it the constitution of the Unled States is a breahing spirit that we are a nation with all the responsibilities that any nation ever had, and therefore when it becomes the Christian duty of a nation to assist another nation the constitution authorizes it because it is part of national well being.

eans many bad bruises, which Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals quickly as it does sores and burns. 25c. Beaton Drug Co.

KEJFER ACTING CHAIRMAN

(Continued from First Page.)

make. At Norfolk, Fremont, Wisner and other towns out in the northwestern part of the state I found many democrats who are going to vote for Taft. In a prominent doctor's office in Norfolk the other day I ran onto a traveling newspaper man who has always bet his money on Bryan. He was looking for a man to bet against Taft. plied:

"'I have lost on Bryan twice. - I have voted for him twice and now after a careful investigation I am satisfied he has no chance. I have \$190 to bet Taft will carry the state.

"At Fremont the sentiment is largely in favor of Taft and I found many democrats who are going to vote for Taft. It was the same at Wisner. Just as an example of how the wind is blowing: At Premont in front of a store there is a board. On one side are stuck Bryan knives and on the other side Taft knives. Only about half a dozen Bryan knives have been sold and the Taft side has to be replenished frequently. The boy in charge told me he could not sli Bryan knives. At Sloux Falls a man has the same arrangements, only he is selling Taft and Bryan watch fobs. He has no call for Bryan fobs and he is getting rich

selling Taft fobs. "After a careful investigation of the political conditions in all the towns I mese, it

TAFT'S VIEWS OF MISSIONS is my opinion Mr. Bryan will lose Nebrasks

OMAHA, NEB.

In discussing lowa towns, Mr. Wallet

but just the same Taft is going to carry the state by a majority of from 49,000 to 50,000 Both factions of the party are for Taft carry lown does not know anything of the conditions over there. He absolutely has no chance."

FIRE RECORD

St. Andrew's Catholic Church. SHELBY, Neb., Aug. 35.-(Special.)-St. Andrew's Catholic church on the Platte bottom, ten miles north of here, burned in the morning. The building was struck by lightning a week ago, and was insured in the Polk and Butler County Mutual. The cause of the fire in unknown.

HYMENEAL

PAPILLION, Neb., Aug. 25.-(Special.)-Married, at the court house in Papillion. August 21, by N. R. Wilcox, justice of the peace, W. O. True and Mrs. C. A. True of

tively guarantee SATISFACTION of refuse your money.

But to insure that satisfaction I have had to devise methods by which I can actually deliver more genuine value for \$20 than the average tailor

Make a selection from my handsome stock of 1,000 distinct fabrics and leave your measure. I'll do the rest. And I'm pretty sure I'll have you for a steady customer.

FALL STYLES NOW READY. DRESHER---THE TAN.OR

1515 Farnam Street, Omaha 143 South 12th Street, Lincoln. OPEN EVENINGS.

For too busy making clothes to close

COURTEOUS. CLEAN SERVICE

POPULAR PRICES The Schlitz Cafe. 316-20 South 16th Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

KRUG THEATER 15c, 25c, 50c, 76c

Prize Matinee Today 25c. The Great Ballroad Flay THE MONTANA LIMITED

Free, Free, Free At the Matinee Today the lady present holding the largest number of these notices will be given any \$25.00 Est in J. L. Brandels' store

TRUESDAY-"The Lyman Twins.

BOYD'S Theater -OPENING OF SEASON-Tomorrow Hight and Thursday, Mat-ines Thursday, Direct from his tour of the Pacific coast, HENRY MILLER

In the Great American Play THE GREAT DIVIDE. 500 nights in New York. Prices 500 to 52.00. Seats now on sale. Priday and Saturday. Matines Sat.

CREIGHTON PHONE no Independent A-484. ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE OPENS SEASON, SUNDAY MATINESS August 30. Seats now on sale. Frices: 10c, 25c and 50c.





Though it's a little early to talk of Autumn styles, we want you to know that the new fashions are beginning to

## show themselves at this store. In the Small Women's Department

Suits and wraps, new Fall models-expressive of the latest vogue-style ideas that accurately reflect the authentic trend in women's fashionable attire for Fall. Particu-

larly do we call your attention to the moderate pricing. Advance Showing MISSES' JUNIOR SUITS, GIRLS' DRESSES.

FALL WRAPS and WINTER CLOAKS. "See the Little Major Coats."

BENSON & THORNE CO.

For Land Commissioner.

traveler; former American consul at

Presidential Elector-Second

For Governor.

Mopewell, M. B., Tekamah; present Heutenant governor; former district judge; former Masonic grand master;

Junkin, George C. Smithfield; present secretary of state; former state repre-Alden, John H., Bentrice; retired farmer Allen, Charles S., Geneva; retired; old

American. Barton, Silas B., Grand Island; organizer

Pierce, John L., Lincoln; present insurance For State Treasurer.

For Land Commissioner. Cowles, Edward B., Fairbury; loans; once

stockman; former member state com-

originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile makeup of the committee was accentuated.

Hon. L. White Bushby is the private secretary of Speaker Cannon. In a magazine article discussing the powers of the speaker Mr. Isushby relates the circumstance of a are "frying the fat" with which they hope to carry the election. The question of tariff taxation is one of vital interest. I am in hearty accord with our platform declarations on that subject. Tariff Revision.

Canaon's Position.

The genial and accomplished speaker had spoken for himself on this subject. In an interview printed on August 20 in the St. uls Globe-Democrat, a stalwart republian newspaper, he points out the only remedy left to the people other than that of the ballot box for the wrongs complained of. The interviewer said:

"Mr. Speaker, you are also called a czar and an element of the public press holds you up as the one all powerful influence in the house who thwarts the will of the people and arbitrarily decides what legislation shall be considered and passed in the great popular branch of the national congress. American manufacturers, whose factories are idle by reason of a restricted market and those whose business has been crippled by reason of a high tariff tax on raw materials, will read this speech with peculiar satisfaction. If by reason of the high tariff tax provided for in the Dingley bill factories were opened and labor given employment at remunerative wages, and our "roseate expectations" realized, why should we now, when factories are closed, and ar army of men unemployed, seek to and an army of men unemployed, seek to revise that beneficient measure at all? revise that beneficient measure at all?

If the wages of labor depend upon a high tariff, why should sny man favor a reduction of that tariff? If, after eleven years of surpassing prosperity brought about by the Dingley bill, business languishes and labor suffers, why not excite some more "roseate expectations" by raising the tariff rate, to the end that there may be a much needed revival of business, and that labor may again find employment?

The voters of America are not likely to be deceived us to the tariff question by the be deceived as to the tariff question by the stock arguments of the opposition.

The average voter understands that the tariff is a tax to be paid by the consumer of the article create.

The average voter understands that the tariff is a tax to be paid by the consumer of the artide taxed. He knows that taxes in excess of the needs of the government are unjust and oppressive, and that extravaxance in government administration indulged in for the mere purpose of creating a necessity for additional taxation is profligacy.

He is also coming to know that the use of the taxing power of the government of the taxing power of the government in such ways that a few beneficiaries may enrich themselves by levying tribute upon the masses is legalized robbery. Every legitimate business interest in the country is demanding tariff reform.

Time forbids the multiplication of instances where the popular will has been defied by the real republican leadership—sometimes by the one-man power of the house and sometimes by the few representatives of monopoly who dominate the senate. Measure after measure—scores of them—favored by the people of all parties—in many instances advocated strenuously by the president, either falled of passage, or were so emasculated by amendments as to utterly fail to register the popular will. The question, "Shall the people rule?" is one which demands the serious and earnest consideration of all men who are interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. It must be apparent to all who ountry is demanding tariff reform. The manufacturer, who is not a mor list, is demanding cheaper raw materials and wider markets for his products. Effect of Restricted Market. The workingman understands that The workingman understands that a restricted market means fireless furnaces and enforced idleness. He knows that American workmen, with their sup rior intelligence and ingenuity, with their improved machinery, with cheap raw materials and earning for their employers. terials and earning for their employers more than twice as much as the laborers of any other country, have nothing to fear from competition with workmen anywhere, when the products of their labor are set down side by side in the markets of the world. The American workingman has had bitter experiences under the operation of the Dingley bill. Under the shelter of this country wall trusts and countries. interested in the perpetuation of our institutions. It must be apparent to all who
have followed the course of legislation during the last few years that there is a
power within the republican party determined that the people shall not rule. That
power has manifested itself whenever effort has been made to check the destructive work of unlawful combination, reduce
the oppressive tariff tax, or enact any
legislation looking towards the equalization or lightening of the burdens resting
upon the people.

tariff wall, trusts and combines have sprung up on every hand and with extortionate prices confront the consumer on every occasion when he seeks to buy the necessaries of life. every occasion when he seeks to buy the necessaries of life.

Under this system the cost of living so increased as to absorb the earnings of the laborer, after the most rigid economy and self denial on his part and that of his family. And it is a noteworthy fact when, as an inevitable result of the fiscal policy of the republican party, the panic of 1907 came, hundreds of thousands of those American laborers, who were thrown out of employment instead of being able to draw upon the fabulous savings bank accounts so exploited in political literature in recent campaigns, found the messives and families in a state of destitution.

The soup houses of 1907-8 in the large cities of the country were a realization of The soup houses of 1978 in the large cities of the country were a realization of but a part of the "rosgate expectation" of republican statesmen.

The farmer understands that while he has to buy everything in a protected market where on pastly every large translation. The farmer understands that while he has to buy everything in a protected market, where, on nearly every purchase he is compelled to pay tribute to the trusts and tariff beneficiaries, he is compelled to sell his surplus products in a free trade market, where he comes in commellion with all the rest of the world. He looks no longer with indifference upon the fact that the farmer of Carada, Argentina, Australia, and other civilized countries buys agricultural implements of American manufacturer cheaper than they are sold to him. These American farmers read and think and are fully advised as to the evits of a system which invites such enormities.

Thinking people of all classes are becoming interested in the moral aspect of tris question. The president, in vigorous language, pointed the evils which have grown out of the existence of "swollen fortunes," the most of which have been amassed by the beneficiaries of this system.

Reference to La Poliette.

the second goes to the business men, the farmers and laborers who are presumed to be admirers of the president, and declares that Taft is Roosevelt's "double" and may be mafely counted on to insist upon his policies and see that they are carried out. This leadership of the republican party, responsible for all the political ills from which the country now suffers, is substantial support, all the while shouting the praises of Roosevelt in the west and south, and damning him and his policies to the privileged "interests, out of which they

as promotive of evils which eat at the very heart of society. As remedies he has sug-gested an income tax and an inheritance gested an income tax and an inheritance tax, that their growth may be to some extent checked. The national convention of his party is silent upon the question of these proposed reforms, while the possessors of most of these swollen fortunes, allied as they are with the dominant forces of the republican party, are giving generous support to the republican national ticket.

Kern Makes Pledges. I will not at this time discuss the several

vention as to the adoption of this declara conscientionally stand.

Gentlemen, we enter upon this campaign with every prospect of success. Never had a political platform been received with such favor by all classes of people, and never has a candidate been presented by any party, who was closer to the hearts of the people than our matchless standard better.

out the use of money, or the aid of cor-porate power. If our adversaries so desire when money and correive influences are

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