

LOCAL FIGHT IN LANCASTER

Clear Cut Contest Over Selection of Legislative Ticket.

COUNTY OPTION IS THE ISSUE

No Candidate Has Been Asked to Pledge Himself on Any Other Question—Two States in Field.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—The local fight in Lancaster county Tuesday is clear-cut. It will be over the selection of a legislative ticket pledged to county option.

Another fight in the field which is not pledged to county option and neither is it pledged against county option. The county option slate is composed of the following:

Senators—E. P. Brown, and J. H. Mook. Representatives—E. W. Brown, Cyrus Black, W. J. Hyslop, L. S. Gilman and E. Johnson.

The slate which has not endorsed county option is composed of the following: Senators—C. O. Whedon and S. W. Burnham.

Representatives—L. C. Egan, W. G. Glasgow, William A. Green, John E. Lowe and Frank Rejha.

No candidate has been asked to pledge himself except on the one proposition, county option. Both Whedon and Burnham, candidates for senator, refused to give out an expression on this question.

Howard Finishing Campaign. Edgar Howard this week concluded his campaign against the check-book in the Third district.

Table Rock Jewels Robbed. A very smooth piece of work was done here on Thursday last.

Nebraska News Notes. BRADSHAW—J. Coppert's first eye-sight and is taking treatment at a hospital in Omaha.

State Fair Opens Today. The Nebraska State fair will be on in full blast tomorrow morning.

Practically every piece of machinery will be running in the morning and the fair will be more complete than at any past opening day.

Thursday, September 3, is Omaha day and Governor Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota will speak.

Friday, September 4, is Omaha day and Governor Coe I. Crawford of South Dakota will speak.

Secretary Mellor has removed his office to the fair grounds and all day today a large force of clerks was busy getting everything in readiness for the counting week.

Bryan Begins Another Year. William J. Bryan, democratic candidate for president, today launched upon another speech-making tour.

Saloon Question Up Again. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—For the second time within six months the voters of Syracuse are battling to determine...

TABLE ROCK.—The Marble hotel at this place has changed hands. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, who have had charge of the hotel since its opening, have sold it to Elizabeth Hickman of this place.

GRAND ISLAND.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ess of Palmer, near here, mourn the loss of their infant son, aged one year, who was fatally scalded.

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to be the most popular man in town next week with the children as he will give to the children of this locality their free admission tickets to the Sioux City fair. The supply is limited and it would be well for all children, as soon as they read this, to commence making "goose" eyes at the doctor.—North Nebraska Eagle.

RAILWAY MEN HAVE MEETING

Final Conference Held at Grand Island Before Primaries.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 30.—(Special.)—At an adjourned meeting of the local organization of the Railway Employees Protective association the following vice presidents were appointed: Blacksmith, Henry Seaman; for the store force, Claude Elliott; round house, James Alexander; boiler-makers, Otto Bixenmann; section foreman, Peter Bergquist; operating foreman, Victor Anderson; switchmen, Ed Ballenger; conductors and brakemen, J. Murphy; engineers and firemen, T. G. Thompson; and motormen, J. H. Miller.

Incidental to the organization there were addresses by Mr. Anderson, chief dispatcher of the Union Pacific, of this city and Mr. Ryan, member of the executive committee of the state association. The latter criticized the work of the Commercial club of Grand Island, stating that all it did was to benefit a few small jobbing houses, intentionally the consumers getting no benefit of reduced rates secured, and that the Burlington would build a depot here if it was not harassed by legislation.

The recently disclosed circulars passed among the members of the organization over the state were distributed here. In all county there are three candidates for representatives to the legislature, two to be chosen. The advisory circular choosing candidates omits the name of A. L. S. and who's rec. members E. O. White and F. M. Weatcott. White and Scudder were in the last session and voted to fulfill all of the platform pledges.

Mr. Scudder also introduced and had passed what became known as the anti-hobo bill, at the request of Union Pacific agents. There is some curiosity here as to why Scudder was dropped in favor of Weatcott.

Table Rock Jewels Robbed.

A very smooth piece of work was done here on Thursday last. A tray of rings, watches and jewelry, valued at \$1,000, was stolen in broad daylight from the jewelry store of Ralph C. Cotton and was not missed until the time came for putting away and locking up. A suspect was overhauled at Pawnee City and thoroughly searched, but without avail. How the theft could have been accomplished in broad daylight cannot be explained.

Nebraska News Notes.

BRADSHAW—J. Coppert's first eye-sight and is taking treatment at a hospital in Omaha.

YORK—Judge Wray united in marriage Charles G. Howard of Exeter, Neb., and Mary Conover of Julesburg, Colo.

YORK—The York college has secured Josephine B. Todd, a noted musician, for head of the piano department.

M'COOL JUNCTION—Thieves entered the residence of Phillip Duffy, manager of Rogers Lumber company here, and stole a quantity of lumber.

YORK—Steen Brothers of Hastings, Neb., have purchased the Matheson stock of groceries and hardware and will sell the stock here before shipping to their store at Hastings.

YORK—Harry Cowell of the drug firm of Cowell & Fulton and Claude Walker, manager of the Nebraska Independent Telephone company office at York, are in the Rocky mountain region where they are enjoying a big bear hunt.

YORK—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Runner, prominent York banker, who read with the Adams Express company, is promoted, and his many friends here regret that he is to leave the city.

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JACKS NOT STATE MAKERS

Reputable List Given to Press, Shall-engerer Alone Exempted.

C. J. SMYTH WRITES A NOTE

In the Note He Writes: Someone Will Get Hurt at Primaries for Giving Out State Jacks Never Saw.

Reaffirming their preference for Ashton C. Shallenberger, the duke of Alma, as a candidate for governor of Nebraska on the democratic ticket, and protesting that they will have nothing to do with Mayor Dahlgren, the Jacks have unheated their scolding knife and are after the man who divulged their slate and let it be known to the public who the old guard of demagogues will support the marble stars.

The Jack club had a meeting Sunday, an official meeting, attended by all its officers and all fourteen of its members, it is stated. The meeting was called hurriedly to discuss the divulging of the club's slate and to decide upon the punishment of the man who gave out the slate. At least, leaders said they would chastise somebody. There was much heated argument, and bitter censure was heaped upon the head of the culprit who kept not his own counsel, but let the press have an inkling as to what candidate the club would support.

"Shall the Jacks Rule?" After many plans had been discussed, the club drew up the following statement for the press, the statement being signed by C. J. Smyth, president of the club, and written in his own hand and attested by E. P. Berryman, secretary of the club.

"We believe that the members of the Jacks club are a unit for Mr. Shallenberger, but we do not intend to support him or any other candidate for any office by this club, nor has the matter of our endorsement of any candidate been considered at any meeting of the club. It is being against the policy of this club to endorse any candidate for office."

After drawing up this declaration the club adjourned and the members started out on a still hunt for the man who gave out the slate. Who the guilty one is dependent upon the evidence, but they believe it is one of the candidates for nomination and therefore gave out the slate to let it be known that he had been endorsed, with the idea that this endorsement would get more votes.

"We can find out who it was who made public this so-called 'slate' of the Jacks club, and we will make it hot for him, and if he is a candidate he will wish that he were not and that the primaries were a thing of the past," said Former Sheriff Power. "The club denounces this slate campaign and if there is a man in our camp he is going to be routed out."

SPEECHER TO SUPPORT TAFT

(Continued from First Page.)

on the back and urging him to form Bryan clubs to defeat the slate. They have the President Roosevelt's that he himself offered the while he has nothing to offer the colored man and stands by the disfranchisement of him in the southern democratic states. His words and his acts on that negro question alone stamp him as one who in after votes regardless of how he secures them, a practice a chronic seker ever indulges in.

"The Free Lance editor is opposed to Bryan and his alleged policies and practices, and will vote for Taft, the republican nominee, not that we are a republican, but consider that it is best to have him win."

"Taft is an able man and has had the greatest deal of experience in public life. He has a judicial mind and is the best fitted man of all the aspirants by far for the high office of president. His years of service on the bench of Ohio and in federal court, his services in Cuba and the Philippines and Panama and his work as secretary of war all are the best evidence that he is a man of great executive ability."

"As an admirer of President Roosevelt and a supporter of his policies, it is proper to support a candidate who will carry out those policies if elected, and Taft will do that. It is the Roosevelt influence that nominated Taft and Taft is pledged to continue the work of the present administration and his work is good. He is no jingo statesman who talks one thing today and another tomorrow and changes as the political winds blow, but is a man of honor and principle."

"The platform adopted by the republican national congress for twenty years ago is a factory to one who holds the views this editor does, not that it contained objectionable matter, but that it failed to contain planks that were voted down in that convention. But in Taft's speech of acceptance he not only endorses all the planks of the platform, but he declares for rejected planks, showing that he is better and more advanced than his party. After reading Taft's speech of acceptance any hesitancy to support him was removed."

"There was an objection to Sherman, the nominee for vice president, who has been a republican for twenty years. But his speech of acceptance has removed that objection. He declared in no uncertain tones for the Roosevelt policies and puts them ahead of all else. He said: 'Not only am I in full and complete accord with my party's platform, but I endorse every statement made by you in your address of acceptance when you notified of his nomination as the republican candidate for president.' And continuing later he stated that 'the overshadowing issue of the campaign really is, shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved. He declared himself in sympathy and in harmony with the policies, and can well support Sherman.'"

"The Free Lance editor proposes to vote for Taft and Sherman this year and can do so with a clear conscience for he can endorse the men and what they stand for almost entirely. On the other hand, he is opposed to Bryan and his jingoism, and considers he has developed into a politician with a bad case of office desire."

GERMAN REPUBLICANS MEET

Speeches Are Made by Fourteen Candidates and Resolutions Adopted.

German republicans of Omaha and South Omaha met in the South Omaha Eagles hall Sunday afternoon, heard fourteen speeches by candidates in both German and English, reaffirmed their absolute confidence in the republican party and declared a continuation of its rule would mean a continuation of their prosperity. The party of promises and the candidate, Mr. Bryan, came in for some criticism.

Otto Leptin presided and introduced the candidates. A. W. Jeffers, candidate for congress, made an address, which was heartily applauded, as did also George Anthers, the republican candidate for state auditor. The candidates for the legislature and the primary were given five minutes each in which to address the German republicans of the county.

John H. Kuhn, president of the club, spoke in German and urged all German republicans to make a special effort to get out to the primaries Tuesday and vote for republican candidates.

Having already endorsed George Anthers for auditor, the Germans endorsed the candidacy of C. L. Hedlund of Holdrege for railway commissioner, passing the following resolution:

"The German Republican club of Douglas county, believing that the best interests of the republic are best served by giving recognition to the merits of the republican party, and having already endorsed George Anthers, Sherman and Jeffers, do hereby resolve to endorse C. L. Hedlund of Holdrege, Nebraska, a Swedish-American citizen of the county, as railway commissioner, and earnestly urge all of its members and German republicans throughout the county to vote for and work for the nomination of Mr. Hedlund for railway commissioner, believing that his nomination will materially strengthen the entire ticket."

NEBRASKA FROM DAY TO DAY

Qualit and Capious Features of Life in a Rapidly Growing State.

Well Recommended—A traveling man wanted to know what was a sure cure for flea bites. We advised him to first catch the flea and then use a good dip of some kind, and use it strong.—Winnier Chronicle.

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TAFT AT MIDDLE BASS

(Continued from First Page.)

there is a single stain upon the escutcheon of the republican party under Theodore Roosevelt in meeting all these new problems, not only that, but in respect to our foreign affairs, never in the history of the nation has the standard of the United States been higher; never in the history of the world has there been a more just and more equitable government. My friends, you can recollect that four years ago we were told that if Theodore Roosevelt was put in power he would send around this country with a chip on his shoulder and involve us in war; that he was waiting for some body to tread on the tail of his coat in order that he might strike; that the result of the result? It is not necessary for me to detail it, only to state that never before in the history of the world has a president of the United States, an administration or an emperor or monarch done more to preserve the peace of the world than has Theodore Roosevelt at the head of this administration.

"Under the Dingley bill of 1897 we went ahead to a prosperity never before known in this country and, indeed, never before known in the world. The investment of capital and the expansion of invested funds, the expansion of business went on to such a great extent; wages were increased and the standard of living of the masses of the people was raised. The farmer was improved beyond precedent. But we found in the business world that we had expanded ourselves a little too far; that capital had become fixed in enterprises that did not make the return sufficient to induce further investment; that capital became rigid and now we are in a position where we are going on and not embracing socialism, and anything that is done to frighten invested capital, anything which leads invested capital to doubt the question whether a fair return would be paid, affects injuriously both the wage earner and the capitalist and the farmer."

"In this great development of wealth, this magnificent stride upward and expansion of prosperity there crept in abuses, abuses growing from the greed and unscrupulous character of some of the prominent men engaged in business. They violated the anti-trust law and they violated the rebate law, and the railroads extended to the shippers, the so-called 'trusts,' a means by which they could drive their competitors out of business by secret rebates. All this was revealed early in this administration and Mr. Roosevelt and the republican party have had a habit of making a habit of it out. Now I ask you, gentlemen, heart to heart, whether the action which Mr. Roosevelt, whether the rate bill which the republican party passed, whether the pure food bill and the meat inspection bill, and those great measures, our making a habit of it, the congress of the moral awakening of the people in order to make the corporations understand that they must obey the law. We don't wish to destroy these great organizations that have a large wage fund which they are propitious and that add greatly to the prosperity of the country, but what we wish to do is to keep them within that law. That is what the republican party stands for, and intends to do, if you give them an opportunity."

"Respectful Fare and Labor." "If I am asked, what is the relation of the republican party to labor? I want to make one statement first; that never in the history of the country has there been an administration that has passed more measures directly in the interest of labor than the present republican administration. Take the case of the interstate commerce act, which has passed a law now by which railroad men engaged in interstate railroads

shall be put on a level with the corporation in dealing with it in respect to the damages that they sustain growing out of their employment. This measure, which for a technicality was thrown out by the supreme court, has been prepared in lawful form by the present congress. Then there are also all of these safety appliance acts, which I hope will tend to reduce the awful sacrifice of life among the employees of the railroads. Then, too, there are other measures, the government employees' compensation for injuries which requires interstate employers to serve only a certain number of hours and forbids their service longer.

"Now I come to the question of injunction. In the first place, I understand that my own personal attitude toward labor has been represented as a man who thinks and says that a dollar a day is enough for any man. In the first place, I have issued injunctions in labor cases, there is no doubt, and I have done it because the right of the plaintiff entitled him to an injunction, and when I am on the bench and enforcing the law, I enforce it, and don't make any apologies for it. It has been said that I am an anti-trust man, but I am not an anti-trust man, insofar as I can do justice according to the law and the facts, no matter whom it hurts, because I believe that to be my sworn duty.

"Rights of Organized Labor." "Now, it has been my lot to lay down the rules with respect to the rights of labor in two or three cases, and I refer to those cases as a full and complete case. I believe the rights of labor to be with reference to its employment. Labor has the right to unite in organizations for the purpose of looking after the united interest of labor in its controversy with capital. If it did not unite and if it was not permitted to unite, then it would be helpless. Laborers have the right not only to unite, but to contribute funds which in times when they wish to leave the employ of their employer when they do not like their terms, may suggest their fellow members. They have the right to appoint officers who shall control their action if they choose. They have the right to invite all other laborers to unite with them and to withdraw if they choose from association with their employer. But they have not the right to injure their employer's property; they have not the right by what is called a 'secondary boycott' to invite a third person into the controversy who wishes to keep out; by threatening a boycott with him unless he assists them in the fight. In this right between the employer and the employee the united employees, they must fight it out between themselves, and they must not involve the rest of the community in it by a system of duress. This law, I believe, is a fair law, and being a fair law, when I was on the bench I attempted to enforce it.

"It is said I introduced the injunction first in labor cases. That gives me too much credit for ingenuity and too great honor as an inventor of judicial proceedings. If you will examine authorities you will find that there were a number of cases before I issued an injunction at all, and I merely followed precedent in doing so. I am not apologizing for that. I am merely telling you the fact. What I believe, gentlemen, that there ought to be no favored class in litigation at all."

"Bismarckian Plans Announced." "This is the fact that if you weaken the courts by taking away the power of injunction in certain cases you are going to help the workman who is utterly uneducated. The person who is going to take advantage of the weakened power of the courts is the man who has wealth enough to enable him to employ the best lawyers and the best technicalities and that he can take advantage and to know the weaknesses in the armor of the court that he can pierce, to know when he can escape the object of the law in the punishment of the really guilty person. It is expedient that helps the poor man, because he cannot afford to pay his lawyer."

"And now, gentlemen, the final question is whether we shall have a jury trial in contempt proceedings. I say no, because we never have had a jury trial in such proceedings since the foundation of English and American jurisprudence, because if you introduced a jury trial between the government and a citizen, and the turning over to the man of what he is entitled to under that order, you only make the jury trial in the cases fixed by the constitution, but not for the enforcement of the courts' orders and the democratic platform applies not only to preliminary injunction, not only to perpetual injunction, but to all other judgments of the court in which the defendant is required to do anything or not to do anything."

"Would Destroy Power of Courts." Before that judgment of the court can be enforced, if the defendant chooses to hold himself aloof and ignore it, there must be a jury trial. Why there must be a jury trial if a witness is subpoenaed and witness does not come into court to determine whether the witness received the subpoena. If you summon a jurymen and he does not come into court you must have a jury to determine whether he got the summons. That is the effect of the provision in the democratic platform, and I say with great respect that such a provision strikes at the power of the courts. The utility of our courts depends on our making the courts more effective and giving them power which shall enable and require them to determine their work more quickly so the justice may not drag on, one, two or three years, and I am sure that the intelligent workmen of this country, when they come to face the question whether they wish the tribunals for the administration of justice weakened to the point so that the people may laugh at it or whether they wish them to be sustained will forget their particular and special interests in class and special periods when they rise to the point of saying that the administrations of the courts must be held high, that the power of the courts must be held up, so that they can enforce their own orders."

John C. F. McKesson for auditor.—Adv. After suffering many years with a sore, Anker King, Port Byron, N. Y., was cured by Buckler's Arnica Salve. Wm. Boston Drug Co.

Do Want Ads Produce Results.

Most Wonderful Healing.

Respectful Fare and Labor.

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