BRYAN SPEAKS IN CHICAGO ON LABOR DAY

Chicago, Sept. 7.—With the return of William J. Bryan to Chicago this city has again become the centre of interest in Democratic circles. The chief purpose of Mr. Bryan's visit is to deliver the labor day address at a big demonstration of trades unions at Forest Park this afternoon. The demonstration has been arranged by the Injunction Reform League, which has been organized to create a strong public sentiment against the alleged abuse of the injunction writ. The injunction question will be the subject of Mr. Bryan's speech, which is to be delivered late this afternoon. The speech of the Democratic candidate is intended as a reply to that part of Judge Taft's speech of acceptance in which the Republican candidate dealt with the labor question.

The announcement that Mr. Bryan will remain in Chicago has attracted a large number of Democratic leaders from various parts of the country, many of whom come to consult the Nebraskan in regard to campaign plans. Tonight Mr. Bryan is to address a Democratic mass meeting. Tomorrow he will spend in consultation with Chairman Mack and the members of the National campaign committee. On Wednesday he will go to Peoria to speak before the Democratic state convention.

Bryan's Labor Day Speech

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Labor Day is a legal holiday and it was made so because the legislators thought the wage-earners worthy to have a day specially set apart for the consideration of themes that concern those who toil. I appreciate the compliment paid me by the program committee of this city in inviting me to participate in the ceremonies of this day, and it was gladly accepted, because Chicago is the second city in the union, and as a labor center it is scarcely second to any city in the world.

If it were proper to speak from a text, I would select a passage from Proverbs, for I know of no better one than that furnished by the words of Solomon when he declared that as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." This is Bible doctrine: it is common sense, and it is human experience. We think in our hearts as well as in our heads—out of the heart "are the issues of life." It is a poor head that cannot find a plausible reason for doing what the heart wants to do. I begin my speech with this proposition because I want to impress it upon the minds of those who listen to me, and upon those who read what I say to you. The labor question is more a moral than an intellectual one.

Tolstoi, the great Russian philosopher, in defining the doctrine of "dread labor" gives as one of the reasons in support of it, that personal contact with manual labor—not a recollection of former toil, but continued acquaintance with it—is necessary to keep one in sympathy with those who work with their hands. He contends—and is it not true?—that lack of sympathy, one with another, is at the root of most of the problems of society and government.

The world is growing toward brotherhood, and our nation is leading the way. There is more altruism in this country than anywhere else in the world, and more today than there ever has been before. There is more recognition of the kinship that exists between us, more thought about the questions which concern a common humanity than at any preceding time. The labor organization is a part of this great movement of the masses toward closer fellowship. It has worked wonders in the past and its work is only commenced.

The labor organization helps those outside of it as its members because the increased wages and improved conditions are shared by non-union men as well as by union men.

Do not understand me to say that a labor organization is perfect; "the king can do no wrong" can no more be spoken of a group than of individuals. The labor organization is composed of men; its affairs are controlled by human beings, and human beings are not perfect. All that man touches is stained with man's imperfections, and his frailty can be traced through all his works. But, fortunately for the laboring man, the judgment pronounced against his mistakes must be tempered by the fact that those with whom the laboring man comes into contact are also likely to err. When the employe deals with the employer, he is dealing with one of like passions with himself. Each is likely to be insistent upon what he believes to be right, and the opinion of each, as to what is right, is likely to be colored by selfish interests and affected by incomplete information as to the facts. If the employe has sometimes resorted to violence to enforce his wishes, the employer has sometimes employed his position to secure an unfair share of the joint product. It is the province of the law to place limitations upon both, and the security of our government is found in the fact that both employer and employe, in their calmer moments, will join in the enactment of laws which will restrain them in moments of temptation. Some assume that labor is lawless and that to settle the labor question permanently we need only to enforce the law rigorously. I yield to none in insistence upon obedience to the law. Law is necessary in human society, and its enforcement is essential to peace and order, but we must remedy abuses by law if we would insure respect for, and obedience to, law.

The important lesson to be learned by the citizen in a government like ours is that the ballot is both shield and sword—it protects him from injury and enforces his rights.

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The labor organization has been seriously handicapped by the fact that it has been—and I am not sure that it has not been done unwittingly—yoked up with the industrial combinations known as trusts. The proneness of trust defenders to use the labor organization as an excuse for combinations in restraint of trade has aroused the suspicion that they have been classed together for the purpose of shielding the combinations of capital. As a result of eighteen years of anti-trust legislation, only one man has been given a penal sentence for violating the federal law on this subject, and that man was a member of a labor organization rather than a trust magnate. The laboring man is justified in his demand that a distinction shall be drawn between the labor organization and the industrial monopoly.

The trust and the labor organization cannot be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their power to amass swollen fortunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured for its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work. But there are fundamental differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the product of others; in a labor organization, the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them. The trust deals with dead matter; the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces. No impartial student

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Who attacked Speaker Cannon today, and who is himself "roasted" by W. R. Hearst at Davenport.

of the subject will deny the right of the laboring man to exemption from the operation of the existing anti-trust law.

If the organization needs to be regulated by law, let it be regulated by a law which deals with a man as man, and not a law that was aimed to prevent the cornering of a commodity or the forestalling of the market.

I shall not speak of the eight-hour day, or of the employers' liability act, because both of the leading parties have endorsed these reforms; the only question to be considered is: which party can best be trusted to secure these reforms? I need hardly assure you that I am heartily in favor of both reforms.

There are two questions, however, intimately connected with the labor question upon which the democratic and republican parties do not agree, and I not only feel at liberty to discuss these, but under the circumstances, I have no right to ignore them. One relates to the issue of injunctions, and the other to contempt cases arising under injunctions. The republican convention did not deal candidly with the laboring man on the subject of the writ of injunction. Secretary Taft has endeavored to amend his platform in this respect and to make some promises, which are not supported by his platform, but his promises offer nothing substantial in the way of reform, and are not binding on republican senators and members. The republican congress has already made a record on labor questions, and the republican party cannot escape from that record.

Mr. Taft's speech may be considered as binding upon him, but the convention which selected the republican candidates endorsed the republican platform—not Mr. Taft's personal views. The republican platform, while pretending to pledge some modification of the law, contains an exception clause which reiterates the very language of the law. Whether this exception clause was inserted by acident or design, the effect is the same. It merely provides, in substance, that restraining orders can now issue without notice. The platform was a triumph for those who have been opposing the laboring man, and they have been boasting of their victory.

The democratic platform on this subject copies the language which the labor organizations submitted to the republican and democratic conventions. Mr. Taft, in his notification speech, objects to the language. He charges that the anti-injunction plank was "loosely drawn," and framed for "the especial purpose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men, and a diametrically opposite interpretation by another." As Mr. Taft has had long experience on the bench, and is therefore skilled in the interpretation of language, I ask him to give us, if he can, two opposite interpretations of the language. That plank demands that "all parties to all judicial proceedings shall be treated with rigid impartiality." Surely he cannot find two interpretations to the phrase "rigid impartiality."

Speaking of industrial disputes, the platform declares that "injunctions shall not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved." If words mean anything, that plank means that an industrial dispute shall not, in itself, be regarded as a sufficient cause for an injunction. If an injunction issues in an industrial dispute, it must be based upon acts which would justify an injunction if there were no industrial dispute involved. There is nothing ambiguous about it; there is nothing that can be misconstrued or misinterpreted, even by one desiring to find a double meaning. Why do the republican leaders attempt to read ambiguity into those words? Simply because they cannot meet the proposition presented. Even Mr. Taft attempts to avoid the issue by saying that "no one has ever maintained that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis for the issuing of an injunction in reference thereto." If it is true that no one now maintains that, then why find fault with out platform on that subject? If nobobdy opposes our position, we ought to have no difficulty in securing the passage of a law in harmony with this plank.

Upon the jury question Mr. Taft clearly takes issue with us. He is thoroughly aroused by what he regards as a menace to the courts. Here is his lament:

"Never in the history of the country has there been such an insidious attack upon the judicial system as the proposal to interject a jury trial between all orders of the court made after full hearing and the enforcement of such orders."

This would come under the head of "Important, if true." But the fact is, our platform specifically declares that we favor a measure "which passed the United States senate in 1896, and which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact," etc., providing for trial by jury in cases of "indirect" contempt. Are not the proceedings of the United States senate a part of the history of the country? This measure passed the United States senate more than twelve years ago, and the vote upon it was so largely unanimous that no roll call was demanded. The bill was not smuggled through without discussion. It was amended in open senate and the members of the senate had ample opportunity to understand it. It would have passed congress and become a law long ago but for the fact that a few large corporate employers of labor have kept a lobby in Washington ever since, and have been able to coerce congress into ignoring the laboring man's plea.

Mr. Taft is not an unbiased judge where the jury system is under consideration. He is not only known as the father of government by injunction, but he is prejudiced against the jury system. Every man is unconsciously influenced by his environment, and Mr. Taft's long service upon the bench led him to underate the importance of the jury system. In his address to the students of Yale, entitled, "A Judge on the Bench," he shows a decided leaning toward an increase of the authority of the judge, and praises the procedure in the federal court at the expense of the western courts, even though he admits that "the jury system popularizes the court and gives the people to understand that they have, not only an interest, but also a part, in the administration of justice." He has fallen into the error of assuming that any improvement in the method of court procedure is an attack upon the authority of the court. This is an ancient method of opposing reforms. Lord Macauley had to encounter a similar objection when he favored the reform of the rotten borough system of England. Those who were opposed to the reform construed it as an attack upon the throne and as a menace to the stability of government, but the reform was secured and the government of England was improved rather than impaired. So the reform attempted by the senate twelve years ago, and endorsed by three democratic national conventions, is in the interest of justice and has for its object the strengthening of the court in public estimation.

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According to the Declaration of Independence, governments are instituted among men to secure to them the enjoyment of their inalienable rights. Among these inalienable rights, three are specifically enumerated—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The second and third, however, are really parts of the first, for life means nothing to the individual if it is confined to mere animal existence. Man is distinguished from the brute in that the later merely eats and sleeps and dies, while man is endowed by the Creator with infinite possibilities. Liberty is necessary for the realization of man's possibilities. His conscience must be left free that he may fix for himself the relation between himself and his God. His mind must be left free that he may devise and plan for himself, for his family and for his fellws. His speech must me free that he may give the world the results of his investigations and present to others the ideal which he is trying to realize in his work. His pen must be free that he may scatter seed thoughts to the uttermost parts of the earth and leve to posterity a record of his work. He finds in government the cheapest, as well as the surest, protection of this liberty, to be, to think, to speak, to act.

And what constitutes the pursuit of happiness? Man must have home and friends—family and society. He must have food or he will starve. He must have clothing and shelter; he must have books, he must have instruments with which to work. He must provide during the period of strength for the years when age dulls his energies and benumbs his hands. He may have ambition, he may have willingness to work and an environment that spurs him on; but the government may encourage or it may discourage his efforts. Government may bid him hope or leave him to despair.

When I visited the valley of Jordan I learned that it is fertile and productive, and yet, instead of being cultivated like the valley of the Nile, vast stretches of territory lie untilled. Why? I was told that under the reign of the Sultan the toiler is not protected in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. If the farmer plants and tends his crops, the roving Bedouins will sweep down from the hills at harvest time and carry away the fruits of his industry.

If the government does not assure to the individual the enjoyment of the result of his effort, there is no stimulus to industry.

We have the best government on earth. It gives the largest liberty, the greatest hope and the most encouragement to the citizens, and yet, even in this country, it is always necessary to be on the watch to keep the instrumentalities of government from being turned to private gain.

One of the greatest problems of today is to secure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil. The material wealth of this country is largely a joint product; in factories few people work alone; and on the farm a certain amount of co-operation is necessary. Where men work together, the army organization applies to some degree; that is, some direct, others are directed. The difficulty has been to divide the results fairly between the captains of industry and the privates in the ranks. As the dividing is done largely by the captains, it is not unnatural that they should magnify their part and appropriate too large a share; neither is it unnatural that there should be complaint on the part of the toilers who think that their recompense is insufficient.

The labor question, therefore, as it presents itself at this time, is chiefly a question of distribution, and the legislation asked for is legislation which will secure to each that to which his services entitle him. As legislation is secured through the

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Speaker of the house of representatives, whose record is attacked in his home town in a Labor Day speech by Sampel Gompers.

ballot every one should use the ballot to obtain the legislation necessary. The democratic platform presents the ideal toward which the democratic party is striving, namely, justice in the distribution of rewards. The democratic praty proclaims each individual should receive from society reward for his toil commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society, and unless some other party can do the work better, the democratic party ought to have the support of all, whether they belong to the wage-earning class or occupy positions in which they direct the efforts of others. If an officer in the industrial army were sure that his children and his chaldren's children would inherit his position, he might feel possibly indifferent as to those under his command, but the children of those who, today, work for wages may employ the children of those who, in this generation, are employers. This uncertainty as to future generations, as well as our sense of justice, should lead us to make the government as nearly perfect as posible, for a good government is the best legacy that a parent can leave to his child. Riches may take the wings of the morning and fly away, but government is permanent, and we cannot serve posterity better than by contributing to the perfection of the government, that each child born into the world may feel that it has here an opportunity for the most complete development, and a chance to secure, through service, the largest possible happiness and honor.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—On the eve of a three weeks' speaking tour, beginning here today, Mr. Bryan has become the victim of boils. When the candidate alighted from the train at 8:50 today a handkerchief protected the back of his neck from contact with his collar, the affliction having developed on the trip from Lincoln.

Bryan was met at the station by Colonel John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the national committee, National Committeeman Miller, of Oregon, and a number of local labor leaders, accompanied by a brass band. He was roundly cheered as he made his way to the carriage, which took him to the Auditorium Annex, where he held a brief interview with the chiefs of the party.

His speaking tour will carry Mr. Bryan through the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island and New York.

With Bryan as its centre the Labor Day celebration outranked any similar celebration in years. His first public appearance was on the reviewing stand, which was the balcony before the National Democratic headquarters, where the Labor Day parade, with approximately 20,000 union men and women in line, passed in review.

After the parade Bryan was whisked to the Iroquois Club for luncheon, and made a brief talk to the members. He then entered an auto to convey him to Forest Park, where he addressed the union men on the subject of the abuse of the injunction.

Tonight he will speak to the electrical workers.

Today's parade was the greatest numerically since 1892.

PLOT MURDER OF JUDGE TAFT

Topeka, Sept. 7.—The State Journal today prints an unsigned letter, mailed in Topeka the latter part of August and addrsesed to Judge Taft, the writer of which warns the presidential nominee of an alleged plot to assassinate him. The letter was remailed by direction of Taft to the chief of police of Topeka.

The writer says he overheard several suspicious looking men in a box car formulating plans to assassinate the next president, whom they said would be Taft, and that they would try to implicate some negroes. The assassination would take place in Chicago, and would be done with a rifle from the top of a skyscraper.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS FIGHTING UNCLE JOE

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Twe years ago Representative Littlefield, of Maine, was the victim selected for political slaughter by Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, who were displeased at the attitude Mr. Littlefield had taken in regard to labor legislation before the house. This year the federation, acting upon the advice of President Gompers, will oppose the Republican candidates for congress in general, while Speaker Cannon is to be made a special object of attack because of his hostility to the measures which organized labor has been trying to get through congress for several years past.

At Danville, the home of Speaker Cannon, Mr. Gompers began the fight in person today, speaking at the Labor Day exercises in that city. This is to be followed up, according to the plans of the Federation, by sending emissaries into the rural sections of the speaker's district to work against him.

TAFT ALSO BEGINS SPEECHMAKING TOUR

Middle Bass, Sept. 7.—Yacht, auto and trolley will be utilized today to convey the Taft party to Sandusky, by the way of Fremont, where a visit will be made to the home of Rutherford B. Hayes. The party will reach ing the exciting time. He also shoto Sandusky late today and go directly to the home of Edward Marsh, as his guest until tomorrow.

On Tuesday morning Taft begins a series of speeches at the Soldiers' Home, to be continued until he reaches Cincinnati tonight. He will make rear platform speeches at Sandusky and Cincinnati. Before leaving Taft said he had enjoyed the week's recreation thoroughly.

HEARST ATTACKS GOMPERS AND BRYAN

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 7.—W. R. Hearst delivered the address today at the Labor Day celebration, devoting it to an attack on Samuel Gompers, W. J. Bryan and Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, treasurer of the Democratic National committee. He told the audience that neither of the parties were in sympathy with the workingmen, and said that years ago, when the workingmen were at Washington arguing for what they honestly believed was best for themselves and families, Bryan called them public beggars. He said Haskell was a member of the secret citizens' alliance.

Thomas L. Hisgen, the Independence candidate for president, also

PRESIDENT GOMPERS AT CANNON'S HOME

Danville, Ill., Sept. 7.—Labor Day was celebrated by a parade and speechmaking. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker this afternoon. It is understood he will make an attack on Speaker Cannon, whose home is at Danville.

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR MAKE SPEECHES

Portland, Sept. 7.—Labor Day was celebrated by one of the best parades in years. This afternoon Governor Chamberlain, Mayor Lane and others addressed the gathering.

'Frisco's Big Parade

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Industrial peace for the first time in years was in today's celebration of Labor Day characterized by two monster parades. 't is estimated that twenty-five thousand men were in line.

Haywood Speaks

Cleveland, Sept. 7.—W. D. Haywood, former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, was the Labor Day orator. About twenty thousand praticipated in the parade.

WINS ROAD RACE IN FAST TIME

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 7.—Lewis Strang, driving a sixty-horsepower car, won the road race of 254.4 miles in 4 hrs., 42 min. and 34 sec.

The Lane County Horticultural Society held a meeting Saturday afternoon. The matter of a display of Lane county fruit at the Seattle exposition next year was brought up and a committee consisting of J. Beebe, Geo. A. Dorris and M. H. Harlow was appointed to confer with the Commercial Club and the county commissioners' court in regard to the matter.

C. M. Young today shipped a carload of fine beef cattle to Portland. There were 24 head in the car and they were all three-year-old steers, averaging 1440 pounds each. Dan Savage is the purchaser.

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MAKES YOUR STOCK LOOK LIKE THE TOP PRICE
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THEY MAKE YOU FEEL LIKE A BLACKSMITH
Ask for and try once BLUE BELL Cough Syrup, Pile Remedy, Man's Pain Liniment, or BLUE BELL Stomach Tablets, Diarrhoea, Croup, Nerve, Cough, Hay Fever and Catarrh, Blood, General Tonic, Bright Sunshine, Heart, Worm, Kidney, Headache, Summer Complaint, Soothing Tablets for Children, Liver, Female Regulator or Quinsy Tablets.