

BRYAN HAS LOST HIS POPULARITY IN OLD INDIANA

Since His Turn Down in Nebraska It Is Quite Probable Indiana Democracy Will Not Invite Him.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HOLD MEETING TODAY

And Question Concerning Invitation to "Peerless One" Will Be the Subject of Much Debating.

Indianapolis, July 28.—Prior to the meeting of the democratic state committee, at state headquarters in this city, today, it was the understanding that the members of the committee would probably have a few things to say on the proposition of whether Bryan shall make speeches in this state this year, in view of the fact that his own party in its state convention in his own state of Nebraska turned him down cold, Tuesday, when he attempted to have the state platform include a plank favoring county option. The Nebraska democracy announced its opposition to county option, just as the Indiana democracy has declared its intention to repeal the present county option law in this state in case they control the next legislature. Bryan worked as hard and as vigorously for the adoption of a county option plank in the Nebraska state platform as he ever worked for free silver, and he lost out in about the same measure.

That's Where the Rub Is. There was a rumor that some of the members of the state committee at the meeting today would question the wisdom of the campaign committee in deciding to invite Bryan to speak in this state during the campaign on behalf of the democratic ticket. It is said that some of the committee members fear that it would be a ridiculous proposition to bring Bryan into Indiana to speak while standing on the wet platform of the democrats when in Nebraska he stood firm for county option. It was even suggested that some of the members of the committee might enter an objection to the coming of Bryan, even if he is willing to come and take the chances of embarrassment. There is said to be a plan on foot among the temperance people in some parts of the state to fire a lot of questions at Bryan if he speaks in support of the democratic platform declaration on the liquor question in this state this year. A man who is in a position to know what he is talking about said yesterday:

"I shall not be at all surprised to see some man in each of Bryan's crowds get up and ask him how he can preach county option in Nebraska and against it in Indiana. In fact, it is almost a certainty that this will be done and I am anxious to see how he will answer it."

Shively Will Attend. Although Senator Shively had not figured on coming to Indianapolis before tomorrow, it was believed that he would come in today in time to attend at least a part of the meeting of the committee. He was expected here last week when the campaign committee and the democratic state candidates met, but he did not show up. The first of this week the officials at the state headquarters tried for two days to get in touch with him before they were able to get an answer from him. Calls were made over both long distance telephone lines and finally a telegram was sent, and it was not until several hours after the latter had been dispatched that Shively answered. He said he would be here Friday morning, but later he got on a telephone line and said he might possibly drop in today.

When Shively arrives he will find John W. Kern absent. Kern is in Michigan on his vacation. A good many persons have speculated on whether or not Kern left town to avoid meeting Shively when the latter came to town, but there is nothing in this report. Kern was ill and was obliged to go to Michigan a week or two earlier than he had planned. There is not much danger of Kern seeking to avoid a meeting with Shively.

Senator Shively has not been in

dianapolis since Kern made his famous speech at French Lick in which he practically buried his Shively hatchet by praising Shively in glowing terms. Shively is expected to have something to say in regard to this matter while in the city.

EVILS OF FACTIONALISM.

Trade Unions Should Present a Solid Front to Their Boss.

There is altogether too much factionalism in the world of labor. Of course every factious seeks to keep in stock a shop worn set of alleged excuses for its failure to get in line with the big family of unions, but none of them will stand analysis, because no logical reason can be given to justify any split in labor's ranks.

Quarrels over personal opinions or ambitions are personal affairs and should not affect the attitude of the workers toward the labor movement, nor should they prevent the workers from fully realizing the value and necessity of unity.

The moment a group of workers announce their independence of the general labor movement they convict themselves as being either ignorant or filled with selfishness of the narrow type that hopes to secure some temporary trivial advantage for a select few at the expense of the many.

The desire to hold office is perhaps the most common cause of factions among unions, but it is not a good reason.

The labor cause is of vastly more importance than any individuals in it, and when any alleged labor man advocates division of the forces of labor it is pretty clear that such a man holds his opinions and selfish interests as of more importance than the cause, and that he is unworthy of support. Such differences of opinion as may exist between members of labor unions as to correct union laws or policy should always be settled within the union and never be made a pretext for factionalism.

When differing opinions are discussed within the union, the discussion is educational and beneficial, because the constant grinding of one intellect against another is broadening in its effect, serves to put the adherents of each side on their mettle and very probably will result in correct action.

But if the union splits, each faction being composed of men who think alike, deprives both factions of the educational effect which can only come through debate. Thus there is lost not only the unity essential to success, but also the broad educational influence of discussions based upon divergent opinions.

Imagine that members of a union seek to make some change in union rules or laws and when defeated they were right, but when they succeeded they took all the adherents of their party out of the union and left the union to go unreformed. Now, assuming they were really right, if they had stayed in the union they would surely prevail in the end. Thus secession or factionalism not only tends to render the union weak, but to deprive it of the benefits of suggestions of reform, some of which might be valuable and might finally be adopted.

And labor needs unity now more than ever before, in spite of the progress that has been made, because our opponents are becoming better organized and because the pay envelope is not keeping pace with the increasing cost of living.

The old saying that "there is a time for everything" does not apply to splits in the forces of labor, because there is no time appropriate for labor to split.

Bear and forbear in the discussion of your differences, but preserve unity.

Say to yourself, to nonunionists and to independent factionists, that labor has no time to spend in factional discussion except to unite the factions that have already been created, and that the time to unite is now.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Wisconsin Labor Commissioner Makes Recommendations.

After carefully investigating the cases of 6,000 children working under permits from the state factory inspector in Wisconsin, J. D. Beck, labor commissioner of the state, has issued a bulletin in which he makes recommendations to the governor. Chief among these recommendations are the following:

More vigorous and thorough enforcement of the truancy law.

Extension of industrial education.

A maximum working day of eight hours for children.

Requirement of a minimum amount of school attendance before children are allowed permits to work.

State agents and officers should be allowed broader discretion in refusing working permits for children.

Employers should be held more strictly responsible for the physical and moral environment of children who are employed by them.

Tentative bills along the foregoing lines are now in process of preparation at the hands of persons and societies interested in the "saving of the children."

Belgium's Factory Laws. The laborer in Belgium is poorly paid and poorly treated. There is little in his working conditions to commend them to American workmen, except the precaution taken to protect him from needless slaughter in workshops and factories.

Belgium has very strict factory inspection laws. Every employer is supposed to know what is required of him. If, when an inspector visits the shop, he finds what he may regard as a willful failure to provide proper safety about all places where there is danger the employer is immediately ordered to appear in court.

Pressmen to Have School. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union has decided to establish a technical school in Chicago.

The central banks of England, France and Germany are all private banks. Each is the sole depository of government funds, and all payments of public moneys are made through them.

Negro Fiend A Waiting Doom: Will Be Executed Tomorrow

(American News Service.)

St. Madison, Ia., July 28.—Before the expiration of another day John Junkin, the negro who on the night of February 5, 1909, brutally murdered and then robbed Miss Clara Rosen, a handsome choir singer at Ottumwa, in this state will have exonerated his crime upon the gallows. The scaffold recently erected at the penitentiary is waiting for the doomed man and the preparations for the execution which have kept Sheriff John G. Clark of Appanoose county busy for many days are completed in every detail.

With the approach of the time for his execution the condemned murderer has become extremely nervous and the prison guards who have kept the death watch over the prisoner for several weeks have doubled their vigilance, fearing that Junkin, almost insane from fright over the approaching ordeal, would attempt to commit suicide at the last moment, rather than undergo the legal penalty upon the scaffold.

The attitude of the negro murderer has undergone a remarkable change since the time when he was first taken to the penitentiary to protect him from being lynched. After his fear of the lynchers had worn off Junkin displayed a bravado which thoroughly disgusted the prison officials. He seemed to feel great satisfaction over his importance and notoriety and did not even lose his assurance when he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. But, as the time for his execution approached, his dread of the terrible ordeal made him a craven, silent and whining as his moods changed. Never for a moment did he give the slightest evidence of remorse for his brutal crime or of sympathy for the victim and her family.

The crime for which Junkin will pay the legal penalty on the gallows tomorrow was one of the most heinous in the criminal annals of this state. The young and handsome victim, Miss Clara Rosen, was returning from choir practice on the night of February 5, of last year when she was waylaid by Junkin in a deserted locality. The negro choked the girl to prevent her crying for help, beat her brains out with a rock and then robbed her of her ear rings and finger rings. He was caught a short time after the murder when he tried to pawn the rings. The unusual brutality of the crime had aroused the most intense feeling among the citizens of Ottumwa and when it became known that the slayer of the girl had been apprehended, the citizens gathered with the intention of lynching the murderer. Only with the greatest difficulty did the authorities succeed in thwarting the plans of the incensed citizens and in smuggling

Junkin out of the city and bringing him by special train to Fort Madison, where he was kept safe at the penitentiary.

The execution of Junkin tomorrow will be the second legal hanging of a negro in this state in twenty-five years. The last negro who paid the death penalty upon the scaffold in the state was Joe Smith, a negro from Buxton, who was hanged on April 20, 1906, for the murder of his sweetheart. It is a remarkable coincidence that Judge A. M. Roberts, who passed judgment on Junkin, also presided at the trial of Smith.

There was a great demand for permits to witness the hanging of Junkin, but Sheriff Clark was compelled to refuse the requests of a majority of the applicants. Among those who received tickets of admission are the father and two brothers of the victim, the aged mother of the condemned murderer, six sheriffs, three of the jurors who pronounced Junkin guilty of murder, four of the special guards who watched Junkin day and night since the conclusion of the trial, the prosecuting attorneys of Wapello and Appanoose counties, one of the attorneys for the defense, the superintendent of the railroad who had arranged the special train to take Junkin to Fort Madison, three newspaper men and a few others.

After the execution the body of Junkin will be turned over to Professor H. J. Hoeve, the criminologist, who wishes to make a careful examination of the brain and other organs of the criminal. Junkin sold his body to Dr. Hoeve for \$50, the money to go to his old mother who spent her last dollar for the defense of her son.

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COUNTY OPTION UP BIG TRACTION DEAL

(American News Service.)

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—John Lind for governor on a county option platform is the program of the leaders in the democratic state convention which was called to order here today for the nomination of a state ticket to be voted for at the November election. The principal fight in the convention promises to be over the question of the adoption of a county option resolution. It is planned to have the resolution fight come first, as that will decide the status of John Lind in the convention. It is well known that Mr. Lind could not be persuaded to accept the nomination except on a county option platform. Congressman W. S. Hammond, who, next to Governor Lind, has been most prominently mentioned for the head of the ticket, has given the delegates to understand that he does not care for the nomination. In the event of the defeat of the Lind forces, therefore, the convention will probably name Judge C. W. Stanton of Bemidji, John Jensvold of Duluth or some other equally prominent democrat as the standard bearer in the coming campaign.

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new owners intend to immediately begin the extension of the road from Augusta westward to Atlanta and from Aiken northward to Columbia. The completion of the project will give a continuous line between the capitals of South Carolina and Georgia, a total distance of 200 miles.

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