



- 8006—Harold II, last Saxon King of England, killed at the Battle of Hastings.
- 1854—Cola di Rienzi, who thrice became ruler of Rome, assassinated.
- 1890—Order of the Bath instituted by Henry IV.
- 1492—Columbus discovered America.
- 1614—Marriage of Louis XII, of France and Princess Mary of England.
- 1631—Zwingli slain at Cappel.
- 1571—Dan Jass defeated the Turks at Lepanto.
- 1575—Guise defeated the Huguenots at Damans.
- 1612—De Silesius, first Viceroy of New France, appointed to office.
- 1614—Charter granted the New Netherlands Company.
- 1651—British Parliament passed the first navigation act.
- 1635—Massachusetts passed an act prohibiting the immigration of Quakers.
- 1643—Bishop Laval founded the seminary at Quebec.
- 1482—La Barre appointed Governor of Canada.
- 1630—Frontenac arrived at Quebec to become for the second time governor of Canada.
- 1691—King William granted a new charter to Massachusetts.
- 1760—Mons taken by the Allies.
- 1726—John and Charles Wesley sailed from England for America.
- 1786—New Hampshire's first newspaper issued at Portsmouth.
- 1750—Eddystone lighthouse completed.
- 1765—Anti-Stamp act Congress met in New York City.
- 1774—Virginians defeated the Shawnees at battle of Point Pleasant, on the Ohio.
- 1775—British vessels fired on Bristol, R. I.
- 1776—Americans defeated by British in battle on Lake Champlain.
- 1780—Four thousand perished in a great hurricane in the Barbadoes.
- 1782—John Adams concluded a treaty with Holland.
- 1800—French defeated the Prussians at battle of Jena.
- 1812—Defeat of the American force at Queenstown... Drury Lane theater in London rebuilt and opened.
- 1817—John C. Calhoun of North Carolina became Secretary of War.
- 1826—First horse power railway in the United States completed at Quincy, Mass.
- 1626—United States bank at Philadelphia failed as result of cotton speculation.
- 1867—Steamer Home, New York for Charleston, wrecked with loss of 100 lives.
- 1840—William I. of Holland abdicated.
- 1861—John C. Spencer of New York became Secretary of War... Alexander MacLeod, implicated in the burning of the Caroline in 1837, tried for murder and arson at Utica, N. Y., and acquitted.
- 1854—Abraham Lincoln challenged Stephen A. Douglas to debate.
- 1845—First overland mail arrived in St. Louis from San Francisco.
- 1890—Chinese war brought to a close by the surrender of Fokien to Lord Elgin... Prince of Wales landed in New York.
- 1867—Russia transferred Alaska to the United States.
- 1870—Rome incorporated with Italy by royal decree.
- 1871—President Grant issued a proclamation against the Ku-Klux-Klan in South Carolina.
- 1877—First locomotive entered Wianipog, Manitoba.
- 1863—Two-cent letter postage went into effect in the United States... John Laurence Smith, American scientist who taught the farmers of Turkey how to raise cotton, died at Louisville.
- 1884—New Parliament buildings in Quebec wrecked by dynamite.
- 1885—Flood Rock, Hell Gate, New York harbor, destroyed by dynamite.
- 1886—Many persons perished in a gale that swept Texas and the Southwest.
- 1828—Atlantic transport steamer Mohagan wrecked with loss of 108 lives... Naval board decided the battle of Santiago was fought on the plans of Admiral Sampson.

**DROP IN STOCK PRICES.**

The Farmer Is Getting Richer and the Speculator Poorer.

Wheat and corn are going up and stocks are going down, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The farmer is getting richer and the speculator poorer—which many people will agree is in the line of eternal justice. Stocks are lower now than they have been for several years. They are now down practically where they were at the time of McKinley's election, when "The Era of Prosperity" set in. The decline has been general, affecting almost everything in the list of securities available to the public, and Wall street statisticians declare that the total shrinkage amounts to at least \$3,500,000,000. But the value of the property these stocks represent, and their earning capacity has not been impaired. In most cases the dividends will not be affected; the shrinkage only represents water that has been squeezed out and the speculators are practically the only sufferers. The permanent investor who has locked his certificates up in a tin box and put them away in the safe deposit vault is not likely to suffer from the present shrinkage. His property is worth just as much as it ever was, but the certificates no longer have the fictitious value given them by the gamblers.

The slump is by no means confined to New York or to American securities. It has been general all over the world. British, French, German, Italian, Indian and South American shares have suffered a marked decline, although in no case has it been so sharp as may be seen in the quotations of American industrials. London and Northwestern railroad stock has dropped twenty-two points, shares in the copper mines of Spain have fallen twenty-four points, those of the Great Eastern railway of England are twenty points lower than they were at the beginning of this year. British consols have dropped 7 per cent; Japanese, Chinese, Russian, South African, Egyptian and Indian railway securities and government bonds have all fallen off from 3 to 20 per cent, while South African mining stocks are 27 per cent below the quotations for Jan. 2, 1907. French railway and bank stocks have sympathized with the general depression and in Germany the same conditions prevail. The stock of the Bank of France and the Credit Lyonnais of Paris, which are among the strong institutions in the world, sympathize with a decline of several per cent. Therefore American investors should not feel at all uneasy, but should congratulate themselves that by this universal shrinkage they have escaped the perils of a local panic.

# PROMISE and PERFORMANCE

**To The Voters of Nebraska:**

The Republican legislature of 1907 redeemed every pledge made by the Republican state convention of 1906 and subscribed to by the members of the legislature before election. Following is a fac-simile of a copy of the printed pledges which was clipped from a Nebraska newspaper and pasted on the wall in the office of Governor Sheldon at the beginning of the legislature. As each redeemed pledge, in the form of a bill, was passed by the legislature and delivered to the Governor, he drew a line through the pledge. The figures at the end of the line show the exact time the Chief Executive affixed his signature to the bill and the promise of the Republican party became a performance.

The action of the Republican legislature marks an epoch in the history of Nebraska. It was the first time any political party in the State ever redeemed every pledge made to the people. It is the best guaranty of what the Republican party will do in the future.

WM. HAYWARD, Chairman, Republican State Committee.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

## The Promise—Now for Performance

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF NEBRASKA:—

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, held at Lincoln, August 22, makes the following distinct promises of state legislation in the interest of the people:

1. Laws to compel the railroads to pay their taxes at the same time and in the same manner as a private individual. *8 P.M. Nov. 11-07*
2. A direct primary law for the nomination of all state, county and district officers including congressmen and United States Senators. *8 P.M. Nov. 11-07*
3. A law prohibiting free passes in all forms, except to bona fide railway employees and their immediate families and caretakers. *2 P.M. March 30-07*
4. Laws fully empowering the new State Railway Commission to prohibit rebates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, persons or localities, and to see to it that any and all abuses are corrected and equitable freight and passenger rates obtained for the people. *10 P.M. Nov. 27-07*
5. In event of failure of the constitutional amendment or its being declared invalid, laws giving the people of this state the same advantages congress has already given the nation under the railroad rate bill in matters of interstate commerce. *10 P.M. Nov. 27-07*
6. A law along the same lines as adopted by congress touching the liability of employers to their employees, permitting recovery for injuries notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant. *9 P.M. Feb. 11-07*
7. Legislative appropriations to meet current expenses of state government only under the most rigid economy. *11 P.M. Apr. 10-07*
8. A law providing that railroad property in cities and villages shall be assessed and taxed the same as other property for city and village purposes. *11 P.M. Feb. 25-07*
9. A law increasing inspection and uniform tests of dairy products. *8 P.M. April 5-07*

As the republican nominees for our respective legislative districts, we hereby pledge ourselves, if elected, to support and vote for measures that will carry out each of these promises.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Three Chinese girls, wards of the Emperor, have arrived at Wellesley College, being the first Chinese women to be sent to America to be educated.

Under Vermont's new law common school districts are in process of enlargement and concentration, for wherever two or more outlying towns can agree to unite under one supervisor the State pays a large part of the salary of such officer.

The Alumni Association of Houston, Texas, has raised funds and established a dining room in the high school, which is one of the best of its kind in the country. This addition gives the students who are taking domestic science an opportunity not only to prepare the meals, but to serve them.

Editor Page of the World's Work is advocating the establishment of a school for authors in connection with the universities. He holds that writing is a trade like any other, and that those who propose to follow it should receive a regular course of instruction. He would have each poet student compelled to write a sonnet a day for one term, and each prose student 1,000 words, the course to extend over three or four years.

In its annual report on the statistics of cities having a population of over 50,000, the Census Bureau presents a very interesting table showing the costs of maintaining free public schools, including in such costs the interest on investments in school buildings and grounds. These vary from 7 cents per capita in Charleston, S. C., and 22 cents in Atlanta, Ga., to \$1.33 in Denver, Colo.; to \$1.45 in Newton, Mass., and \$1.53 in Spokane, Wash.

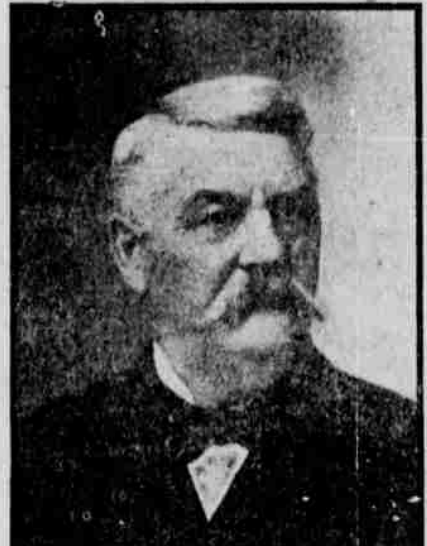
The New York City Board of Education has appointed a special committee of three to inquire of the teachers whether the abolishment of corporal punishment in public schools has been beneficial or detrimental in maintaining order and respect. Should the consensus of opinion be in favor of the present methods, it is proposed to restore the rod to its former position in the schools of the city. Complaints have recently come from some teachers that they are unable to maintain order because the supervising force is powerless to inflict punishment for offenses affecting general behavior.

In Missouri the condition of public school teachers seems even less satisfactory. J. M. Greenow, president of the State Teachers' Association, says the average pay of men teachers is \$325 a year, and of women teachers \$319 a year. The average for the country schools alone is considerably lower. In some county districts teachers receive less than half the compensation of unskilled labor. There is a constant stream of teachers leaving the Maine teachers going to other parts of New England, to New York and to the West. Presumably this stream does not head toward Missouri. The attendance last year at the Maine normal school was less than for several years. The reason for this is apparent.—Hartford Courant.

According to a report of the Brooklyn (Mass.) Teachers' Association, as published in the Lawrence Telegram, there is a decided sentiment throughout the State favoring a system of promotion by subjects instead of grades in the secondary schools. It is also felt that a liberal education course should be devised, to take fifteen years in its completion instead of ten years, as at present. The Telegram remarks that if the attempt to have the National Educational Association adopt this report is successful a change nothing short of revolutionary will soon be in force in our national educational system.

At Spokane, Wash., a \$40,000 administration building is to be erected for the high school. It will include a gymnasium, separate shower baths for girls and boys, a teachers' assembly hall, a board room, supervisor's offices and a teachers' library.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to admit adults, both foreign and American born, to the city high schools. The admission of adults to the elementary schools was not passed upon. The question of the admission to the high school came before the board through a recommendation that three natives of Japan and other countries be allowed to enter.



**M. B. REESE**  
Candidate for Supreme Judge

Hon. M. B. Reese was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1839, a farmer boy, and while he was living on the farm completed the course prescribed by the country schools, and then worked his way through a seminary near his home. He was admitted to practice and removed to Osceola, Ia. He lived in Iowa from 1865 to 1871, when he removed to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he has since resided. Practically the entire life of Judge Reese in Nebraska has been spent under the limelight. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875; district attorney for the Fourth judicial district for three terms; supreme judge, and dean of the law department of the state university.

The republican candidate is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, about six feet tall and broad in proportion. He is a good specimen of the man who is strong enough to blaze a trail in a new country or lead an old country out of a rut. And he is even tempered, good natured, a wit and an orator. In 1887 he served as grand master of the Masons, and he has always taken great interest in the lodge.

Speaking of Judge Reese, Governor Geo. L. Sheldon said: "Judge Reese has a spotless record, both public and private. He is a student, a scholar and a tireless worker. I have been his admirer for years. He has always stood for the best interests of the people regardless of the consequences to himself. He has been opposed to machine rule in politics and has fought for years that the government and the people might be brought closer and closer together. He will make a splendid record on the bench."



**HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.**  
Candidate for Railway Commissioner

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., is at present one of the Nebraska Railway Commissioners, serving as the appointee of Governor Sheldon, and is a candidate as the nominee of the republican primary for the same position.

Mr. Clarke is one of the few native sons of Nebraska who has ever held a state office. He was born at Bellevue, Nebraska, Aug. 4, 1875, and comes of an honorable Nebraska family. His father, H. T. Clarke, came to Nebraska in 1855, and served as a member of the territorial council of 13 when a very young man.

Commissioner Clarke offers to the people of Nebraska the very best qualifications and training for the position of railway commissioner. Graduating from the Omaha High School as valedictorian of the class of 1892, he attended Williams college two years, and the University of Chicago two years, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. In 1897 Mr. Clarke pursued post-graduate work in political science, specializing on the subject of railway transportation and political economy. A year later he entered the Michigan Law School, graduating in 1899.

In January, 1906, Mr. Clarke began the practice of law at Omaha. He was married in 1901, and has two children. In 1904 he was elected to the legislature by the largest majority ever given a legislative candidate in Douglas county, his majority running close to the 5,000 mark.

While ever an industrious, progressive, and hard-working member, the author of much good law, he came most prominently into the limelight during the last session when he courageously stood in the front rank upholding the hands of Governor Sheldon, and casting his vote, and his influence for the reform measures of the republican party.



**CHARLES B. ANDERSON**  
Candidate for University Regent

Mr. Anderson was born in Albion, N. Y., June 30, 1865. He graduated from the high school in 1883 and engaged in the hardware business. In 1887 he located in DeWitt, Saline county, Nebraska, and for ten years conducted a banking business in that village. In 1897 he removed to Crete, and in company with T. H. Miller, organized the State Bank, of which he is vice-president. In 1899 he organized the Crete Conservative Investment Company, of which he is president. In 1896 he was a delegate to the republican convention and cheerfully cast his vote for William McKinley. In 1902 Mr. Anderson was elected state senator from Saline county, receiving almost 800 majority. He was a member of the Revenue Committee, was chairman of the Finance, Ways and Means Committee and was associated on that and other standing committees with Gov. Sheldon, then a senator from Cass.

Mr. Anderson was among the very first to mention the name of Geo. L. Sheldon, for Governor. In the last republican state convention he was the chairman of the committee on resolutions and instrumental in drafting the platform which was ratified by the voters last November, and put into effect by the legislature.

He is president of the Crete school board and of the trustees of Doane College. He was also president of the State Layman Association of the Congressional churches of Nebraska, and is a member of the Executive Council of the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Anderson is the father of several robust children, believes in the "brotherhood of man," and is an active member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. P., A. O. U. W., and Modern Woodman fraternal orders.



**GEORGE COUPLAND**  
Candidate for University Regent

Coming of a long line of old English yeoman stock Mr. Coupland was born upon a farm in Lincolnshire, England, May 2, 1857. He received a liberal education. Twenty-seven years ago he came to Nebraska and homesteaded the quarter section in Antelope county upon which he now lives. Mr. Coupland is and always has been an ardent advocate of higher education, more especially in agriculture. He has kept himself in close touch with that branch of work in the Nebraska State University almost since its inception. And the agricultural college has been patronized by his sons.

For the position of regent Mr. Coupland is supported by many of the strongest institutions and men in the state.

The Nebraska Farmer urges the candidacy of Mr. Coupland because we believe that he is a man for the farmer. And we believe further that he is a man of enough intellectual strength and ability, possessing those elements of integrity and honor to a degree that makes him a man of rare fitting for such a responsible position. And all this without one word regarding his political views or party affiliations.—The Nebraska Farmer (a non-partisan paper) Aug. 7, 1907.

From the foregoing sketch it can be seen how highly Mr. Coupland is esteemed and honored. He is a practical farmer whose earnest advocacy of the modern idea of applying advanced educational and scientific methods to agriculture should command for him the solid farmer vote. He has ever been a loyal and consistent republican, and is in hearty accord with the progressive ideas in our state today. The election of Mr. Coupland and Mr. Anderson will be gratifying to all friends of our great University.

The republican party in Nebraska presents a remarkable record of achievement under the able leadership of Senators Burkett and Brown, our governor and state officers, the five republican congressmen, the members of the legislature and loyal republicans throughout the state.

An examination of the platform in brief in this column is proof positive of the absolute good faith kept with the people.

The voters of Nebraska who believe in progress should go to the polls and triumphantly elect Judge Reese and the state ticket lest a backward step be taken.

In Reese, Clarke, Anderson and Coupland the people will find the same stripe of loyal, progressive men as those who represent them in national and state councils at the present time.

**REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1907.**

The republican state platform points with pride to the achievements of the republican party under the splendid leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, and insists that his successor shall be a man who will continue the Roosevelt policies, and suggest Secretary Taft as such a man.

Commends the present state officials for the care of the state institutions, maintaining the credit of the state, and reducing the state debt.

Commends the Nebraska delegation to congress.

Calls attention to the magnificent record of the last legislature which carried out the pledges of the republican party, as follows:

1. A state-wide direct primary.
2. Abolition of the free pass evil.
3. Comprehensive powers for the state railway commission.
4. More equitable rates for transportation of passengers and freight.
5. Equal taxation of railroad property for city purposes.
6. Abolition of fellow servant law and full employer's liability.
7. A pure food and dairy law.
8. Rigid economy in appropriations.

Endorses the direct primary, and pledges such amendments as shall improve its workings.

Commends the good work of the state railway commission, in its efforts to secure better freight rates for the people of the state. Calls for the rigid enforcement of the anti-pass law.

Declares that in suits at law corporations should be deemed citizens of every state where they have filed articles of incorporation or exercised the rights of eminent domain.

Favors an enactment of the federal law forbidding the federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against state officers charged with the enforcement of state statutes.

Regards with high favor the nomination of the state ticket and invites voters who believe in official probity and efficiency to join in electing them.

**JUDGE REESE**

"Judge Reese has a spotless record, both public and private. He is a student, a scholar and a tireless worker. He has always stood for the best interests of the people regardless of the consequences of himself. He has been opposed to machine rule in politics and has fought for years that the government and the people might be brought closer and closer together. He will make a splendid record on the bench."

**Governor Geo. L. Sheldon**

**HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.**

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., candidate for railway commissioner, comes before the people as the friend, and appointee of Governor Sheldon, and as a leader of the 1907 legislature whose vote and influence were enthusiastically for the reform measures of the republican party.

**C. B. ANDERSON**

"The State University requires nearly one-sixth of the entire revenue raised for public purposes, and Mr. Anderson, as one member of the board, could safely be entrusted to expend this large amount in an honest and economical manner, safeguarding both the interests of the people and the welfare of the State University."—Nebraska Signal, Geneva.

**GEORGE L. COUPLAND**

"All the different departments of the University are of vast importance and if elected it will be my desire to do all possible for their development, but I want to tell you and I say it emphatically that the Agricultural Department will be my special thought."—Hon. Geo. L. Coupland, before State Convention accepting nomination for Regent of State University.