

go down to defeat because they are not big enough and broad enough to do it.

Earl O. Eager, who was elected to the legislature as a "wet" republican last fall, has filed as a candidate for railway commissioner. Mr. Eager is a fine, up-standing young man with about as much ability for the job as the average ribbon counter clerk has for managing a department store. It is doubtful if he knows a tariff sheet from a side track or could tell the difference between a differential rate and a semaphore. And yet Mr. Eager has the brains and the ability to learn, and those who imagine his candidacy is a joke would do well to laugh now. There might not be an opportunity for eachination later. Doubtless Mr. Eager is banking on his "wet" record to pull him through. If such be the case he would better have saved his filing fee.

Nebraska lost a splendid citizen and a progressive builder when Ben T. White answered the final summons. Mr. White was a member of the new school of railroad attorneys who thought with the people who saw the inevitable and welcomed it as a change from intolerable conditions. He brought the Northwestern into closer and more friendly relations with the people, to the immense profit of the railroad and to the satisfaction of the people. Open-handed, generous, and firm, though kindly, he made friends who stuck close to him. He performed his life's work well, and dying left behind the priceless legacy of a good name.

The Louisiana sugar planters insist that a reduction in the sugar tariff spells ruin for them. Well, so be it! In 1909 Louisiana produced 350,000 tons of cane sugar, worth \$21,000,000. This was \$2,000,000 less than the value of Nebraska's oats crop for the same year. Yet under the pretense of "protecting" the Louisiana sugar planters the sugar consumers of the United States were mulcted in the sum of \$250,000,000. In heaven's name pension those Louisiana sugar planters to the extent of \$21,000,000 a year and put sugar on the free list. We've been protecting the cane and beet sugar industries of this country for twenty years, and in no single year of that two decades has 10 per cent of the sugar consumed been raised in the country. It's time to stop the costly farce.

Judge Wright of the District of Columbia is merely exhibiting his animus in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case. No one can read the history of that case with unprejudiced mind and arrive at any other conclusion that Judge Wright is a narrow-minded, prejudiced ass, swollen terribly with his own importance.

Will Maupin's Weekly trusts that when John Mitchell mounts the stage of the Lincoln auditorium on the evening of July 27 he will be fronted by an audience that forces the use of the "S. R.

O." sign. Mr. Mitchell will lecture on "The Principles, Purposes and Ideals of the Trades Union Movement," and no man in America is better equipped to discuss the subject. He is one of the great men of this generation, and his is a master mind. He knows men, and knowing them can sway them as perhaps no other labor leader has ever been able to sway them. And he always sways them for their good and for the good of the republic. Men like Mitchell are doing more to suppress anarchy than all the police, all the judges, all the laws. He represents a movement that is standing like a stone wall between this nation and bloody revolution. The day that marks the crushing of the trades union movement in America will be the date from which the speedy downfall of this republic is counted. No matter what your prejudices or your honest convictions may be concerning organized labor, you owe it to yourself and to your country to hear John Mitchell.

The report that E. H. Marshall is a candidate for county treasurer as a result of a tie-up between a couple of banks deserves no credence. Mr. Marshall has been an active business man for forty years. A few weeks ago he disposed of his business interests, and after loafing for a week or two discovered that it was the hardest work he ever performed. He cast about for something to do, and being an expert accountant and a thorough business man he conceived the idea of running for county treasurer. He announced his candidacy on his own volition, and frankly admits that it was not because of the "insistence of friends." He asks for the place on the ground that he is fitted for it, is willing to perform the duties for the salary paid, and ready to assure everybody that if elected he will conduct the office properly in the interests of the taxpayers.

In the meantime Louis Helmer is making an active campaign for the county treasurership, and is making good progress. No one questions his ability or his honesty. That he would make a capable official is beyond question. This much is sure, whether Marshall or Helmer, Lancaster county's finances are sure to be in safe and capable hands. Believing this not a single member of the staff of Will Maupin's Weekly is losing a moment's sleep over that particular office.

It is rumored that Senator Norris Brown is disinclined to engage in a fight for re-nomination. Be that as it may, Senator Brown will not be re-nominated without a fight.

State Auditor Barton has announced his candidacy for congress in the Fifth district. If this means anything at all it means that Congressman Norris is going to get into the senatorial race, for it is hardly likely that Barton would contest with Norris for the congressional

nomination. There will be some lively political doings in Nebraska during the next twelve or fifteen months.

#### WELL, WHAT OF IT?

We refuse to become excited over the rumor that the Burlington interested itself in locating the new agricultural college at Curtis. What if it did? Is not such activity justified, even on the part of a corporation? The men who manage railroads are not philanthropists. They seek to make money. They would not remain long in the railroad business if they did not. And the location of the college at Curtis means increased traffic for one Burlington line, and consequently more profit for the entire system. But it strikes us that there is no reason why the Burlington officials should have discriminated against one exclusive Burlington point in favor of another Burlington point. The Burlington had a cinch on the college location from the minute the college was made possible. Time was when we were just foolish enough and narrow enough to froth at the mere mention of a corporation, but we have outgrown that sort of thing. The man or politician who expects to make a hit with us by damning the corporations merely because they are corporations is going to meet up with disappointment. So long as the aforesaid corporations deal squarely with the people so long will we treat them fairly. But whenever it so happens that we are convinced the corporations are trying to gouge the dear public, then will we chide them in severe language and do something much more painful than merely slapping them on the wrist.

#### "THE PASSING OF PROTECTION."

The esteemed Kearney Hub grows worried over remarks calculated to remind it that "protection," as advocated by the tariff republicans, is "passing." Well, why shouldn't the old tariff graft pass? Time was when "protection" may have served a useful purpose, but if that be true the time long since passed. The American industry that can not stand on its feet now ought to be permitted to lay down. Measured by his output the American workman is the poorest paid workman in any civilized country. The industries receiving the highest rate of "protection" are notoriously the industries paying the lowest wages. Under the guise of "protecting the sugar industry" the sugar consumers of this country are taxed \$250,000,000 a year, and that is eight times more than the total sugar production of the country is worth. We protect the American workingman by giving his employer a chance to import cheap foreign labor and compel home consumers to pay from 20 to 30 per cent more than the foreigner pays for the same goods.

Why shouldn't that old graft pass—and speedily?