

# THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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## W. J. BRYAN WILL VISIT ALLIANCE

### Information Received by The Herald Last Week to the Effect that Nebraska's Favored Son will Make a Tour of this Section June First.

Hon. Arthur F. Mullen, of O'Neill, was in the city for a short time last Saturday calling on the local democracy and imparting the glad tidings that the next president of the United States, Hon. William J. Bryan, would make a tour of western Nebraska and be in this city June 1, for an evening meeting. Mr. Bryan will come by the way of Crawford where he will arrive over the Northwestern. Two speeches will be made that day at Chadron and Crawford. From here Mr. Bryan will make a trip over the Guernsey and from Mitchell will go to Kimball by automobile and thence east.

The local democracy are, of course, jubilant over the good news and will make every arrangement to have Mr. Bryan's coming an event long to be remembered.

The Herald will give the full details of the itinerary of Mr. Bryan's speech that everyone will know in advance the full arrangement for the great reception and speech and also for other meetings in this part of the state.

"When Bryan comes to town" is the topic of conversation on the streets of Alliance now.

A movement is on foot to purify lake Michigan. Good enough, but it would be well to wait till after the republican convention.

General Taft in a speech at Louisville, Kentucky, last week insisted that the tariff must be revised. What, we thought the General was a republican.

Perhaps the most aggravating thing next to a balky horse, are the measly little stickers that mailing clerks on the Omaha Bee and World-Herald insist on placing directly in the center of the most important news items.

Count Tolocki, of Hungary, was assassinated last Saturday by a Russian anarchist student named Mierosiap Sjozyneki who barricaded himself against the police behind his name for several hours before being arrested.

Governor Johnson of Minnesota doubt is a very popular man, but he is entertaining the friendship of a body of eastern "would-be" democrats who are likely to cause him regret that will not soon be forgotten. Governor Johnson is too good a man to be misled by this faction, and his sincere friends in Minnesota should warn him of the enemies who desire to use his standing for their own selfish ends at the coming national convention in Denver.

The Wall Street Journal, a publication very friendly to the Taft candidacy, says: "Granting that Taft and Bryan are opposing candidates, what would be the likely issue of such a contest? Against Taft are to be counted, first, the effects of panic and depression, which always hurts the party in power, represented by Mr. Taft; second, much factional bitterness within the republican party in several of the most important states, including Secretary Taft's own state of Ohio; third, certain decisions rendered by Mr. Taft when he was a United States judge and which were objectionable to leaders of organized labor; and fourth the antagonism of some of the strongest financial interests which are opposed to Roosevelt and regard Mr. Taft as simply standing for the Roosevelt idea. In Mr. Taft's favor are to be counted President Roosevelt's great popularity throughout the larger part of the country; second, Mr. Taft's own personal strength and engaging personality and remarkable public record; and third, the fact that Wm. K. Hearst is evidently determined to nominate a third ticket which, while drawing somewhat from the republican vote, would nevertheless cut most deeply into the Bryan column and serve materially to weaken his candidacy."

## AN EVIL TO SUPPRESS

### Debauch of the Nation's Electorate Must Cease.

### NEED OF THE PUBLICITY LAW

#### Shameful Methods Employed to Fill Coffers of the Republican National Committee—Mr. Watson and the Populist Party—True Meaning of the Democratic Filibuster—An Attempt to Force Needed Legislation.

By WILLIS J. ABEOT.  
To my mind the most important political event in the United States of recent date occurred not in Washington, but in New York. It happened when Thomas F. Ryan, who is attempting to control the Democratic party of Virginia, testified before the grand jury that prior to the 1900 campaign he, William C. Whitney, Thomas Dolan, Widener and Elkins contributed \$500,000 to the Republican national committee.  
The treasurer of that committee, Cornelius N. Bliss, strenuously denies that he received this contribution. It may be remembered that this same Bliss denied when Judge Parker was a candidate for the presidency that the Republican committee had received on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt any funds from trusts, corporations or life insurance companies. When Mr. Roosevelt's dear friend, Governor Hughes, took hold of the investigation into the life insurance companies it was discovered that \$145,000 had been taken out of the pockets of the people who were paying for insurance and turned over to the Republican national committee for the benefit of Theodore Roosevelt. The recollection of Treasurer Bliss at that time was singularly faulty. It may be that the mere matter of \$500,000 given to him by five men, two of whom were nominally Democrats, may have escaped his mind as completely. But it is worth while to call attention to the fact that the story is told by Thomas F. Ryan, and told under oath.

#### Where the Half Million Came From.

Don't for a moment think that Mr. Ryan or Elkins or Widener or William C. Whitney or Dolan put up the \$500,000 turned over to Bliss to debauch the electorate of the nation in 1900. Men of that type raise money, but they do not themselves furnish it. They organized a street railroad company which has never run enough street cars to be at all noticeable on the streets which it is supposed to traverse. They put out the stock of this company and offered it to trusting investors. They stocked it for an amount of money that if it had been honestly used would have built a street railroad from the Battery to the Harlem river, and I use this illustration because New York is doubtless better known to the people than any other city.

The stock was sold. The bonds were placed. The promoters of the wholly fictitious road pocketed large profits. And then, if Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, the would-be controller of the Democratic politics of Virginia, is to be believed, they turned \$500,000 into a national campaign fund. Mr. Bliss denies that it went into the Republican campaign fund. But as it so happens that I have some knowledge of the amount of money possessed in 1900 by the Democratic national committee, though I had no connection with either the collection or the disbursement of that money, I am able to say that the entire amount did not reach the \$500,000 which Thomas F. Ryan says was contributed to a national committee.

#### The Cure For Such an Evil.

There is pending in congress a bill offered by the National Publicity association and most ably and enthusiastically pushed by the Hon. Perry Belmont, some time since a member of congress, which would provide that contributions of this sort should be made known before the election and not painfully dragged forth after they had done their nefarious work and when publicity could no longer correct their evil effects.

The bill for publicity of campaign contributions is before committees in both house and senate. The bearing of the Ryan testimony upon this bill is evident and scandalous. It may well be submitted to the reader of this article whether, if he had known in the year 1900 that Thomas F. Ryan, head of the tobacco trust, had put into the McKinley campaign fund \$500,000 he would have looked with quite as much respect upon that campaign as he then did in ignorance.

And, again, when Judge Parker declared that the campaign committee which was pressing Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy in 1904 was accepting contributions from doubtful sources and Mr. Roosevelt himself indignantly and somewhat vituperatively denied it, if there had been a publicity law which would have shown at that time, as the insurance investigation afterward showed, that Judge Parker was right and Mr. Roosevelt wrong, would not it have had some effect upon the outcome of that election?

#### The Need of the Publicity Law.

There are few issues before the American people today of more vital importance than this one of publicity for campaign contributions. These two incidents show how thoroughly vital to the integrity of our elections this publicity has become. It happens that I have seen the work of three national committees on the Democratic side, and I can testify that for perfectly legitimate purposes money in large amounts is necessary. I do not believe that a presidential campaign could be conducted with less than \$500,000, but I do not believe that a

presidential election can be carried by the people for the candidate whom they desire to elect if an organization given over to plutocracy possesses \$8,000,000, \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, as it is rumored and believed was used by the Republican national committee in 1896 and in lesser degree in 1900. The Democracy is used to making its campaigns with little funds. What it asks now is that the contributions made either to the Democratic party or to the Republican party shall by law be made public both as to amount and as to the names of the donors. But it won't be done by this Republican congress. Like the tariff and everything else, it is something that must go over until after election.

#### The Populist Ticket.

Newspapers of a certain sort that for twelve years have done nothing except denounce Mr. Bryan as a Populist are today shouting with glee because the Populist party, with every one of its members assembled in convention at St. Louis, refused to either nominate or to endorse him. He himself neither sought nomination nor endorsement. The real voting members of the People's party long ago came over into the Democratic party and will there remain unless the Democratic party should commit the error of going back to reaction and Bourbonism.

It is interesting to find Tom Watson of Georgia nominated for the presidency. Thomas is an able citizen. Whether he is a statesman is yet to be proved. He has compiled some books on the history of France and the life of Napoleon that almost approach brilliancy. His life of Jefferson, while readable, does not go far toward the brilliant. But one wonders whether an apostle of the people who was willing for the mere purpose of putting out a personal magazine to enter into financial relations with Colonel William D'Armon Mann, the owner of the somewhat notorious Town Topics of New York, can be quite at heart devoted to a popular cause. Of course in the part of the country where Mr. Watson has his political strength Colonel Mann is not known, but sooner or later the intelligence that Watson went from his home in Georgia to New York and entered into a relationship which was not creditable to a man making his profession of devotion to the cause of the common people will be known even there. That his essay in attaching himself to the "swell" journalism of the rich set in New York proved unfortunate was only to be expected. Nobody probably deplores it more than he does today. But the man who was willing to tie up with Town Topics for journalistic purposes might tie up with other curious institutions or characters for political purposes. The Populists might well look out for Watson.

#### The Filibuster in the House.

The word "filibuster" has not a good significance among the people of the country. What it really means now is that the Democratic minority in the house, headed by John Sharp Williams, have determined to see that either legislation demanded for the good of the people, legislation asked for by Mr. Roosevelt, shall be enacted or else that nothing shall be done.

The five men who really constitute the governing power of the United States—Speaker Cannon, Representatives Dalzell, Payne, Hepburn and Tawney—are now standing pat on the proposition that nothing shall be done during this congress. They will not pass any bill affecting the interests of the people as a whole—neither the bill demanding free paper and free wood pulp in the interests of newspapers nor any other measure of general public interest. The ordinary private pension bills go through without much discussion, but few bills of national importance ever emerge from the committees.

That is why the Democratic minority has begun to fight. The position of the minority, as Mr. Williams frankly expresses it, is that it believes a Republican congress, with a Republican president back of it, should do some business. Mr. Williams says very candidly that the mere passage of private pension bills is not doing public business. When the president bombards congress with messages asking for such measures as the employers' liability bill, the amendment of the anti-trust law, the revision of the tariff and the abolition of tariff on wood pulp. It does not seem quite in accord with the duty of congress that it should give its attention to every trivial matter which the president has not urged. It is this that Mr. Williams, leading the Democratic party in the house, has tried to make clear. And his insistence that the Republican party must either enact the legislation of importance which their leader in the White House has put before them as the most important issues or else do nothing because of Democratic opposition is logical and right.

A filibuster in congress may have two purposes. One at the end of a congressional session can be utilized to prevent legislation which is unjustifiable, extravagant or unwise. A river and harbor bill was talked to death by a Republican filibuster four years ago. The force bill was defeated by Senator Gorman years before that time through filibustering methods. The present filibuster in the house of representatives is directed against the purpose of the majority to ignore the measures which have been urged by President Roosevelt. It is the one device that the Democratic minority can adopt to compel the presentation before the house of these measures. The present Democratic filibuster, and it is a filibuster, is intended not for purposes of delay, but to compel the Republican majority, a majority in the house and senate, to bring before congress the measures which are essential to the well being of the people of the United States.  
Washington, D. C.

## Build Up the American Merchant Marine.



By WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War.

WITH our coast line on the Pacific, with the deep interest we have in the Chinese trade, CERTAINLY WE OUGHT TO TAKE STEPS TO ASSIST THE RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF STEAMERS CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG from our west coast to the orient. The bill which offers inducements for the construction of ships to earn the mail subsidies proposed will be an experiment in this direction, and if it proves to be successful it ought to be followed by greater and greater government contributions to THE BUILDING UP OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

I cannot understand any difference in principle between government assistance to our merchant marine and our protective tariff system, our system of improvement of internal waterways or any other method by which the general welfare is promoted through the government's assistance of particular industries, in which all may engage.

LET US HOPE THAT THE MAIL SUBSIDY BILL LEADS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT LINES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SOUTH AMERICA ON THE ONE HAND AND BETWEEN THE PACIFIC COAST, JAPAN, CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES ON THE OTHER AND THAT IT MAY BE THE MEANS OF POINTING OUT HOW A WIDER SYSTEM OF MAINTENANCE OF THE MARINE MAY BE INAUGURATED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

By W. E. HUMPHREY, Congressman From Washington.

THE foreign trade of this country for the year 1907 will be more than \$3,000,000,000, the largest ever done by any nation in all the history of the race. The balance in our favor will be more than \$600,000,000, a sum never before approached on the balance sheet of nations. Of this vast commerce, the greatest the world has ever known, only about 7 per cent was carried in American ships.

Our flag is DISAPPEARING FROM THE SEA. Today with all our vast wealth, our unlimited resources, our mighty commerce, we have 150,000 less tons of shipping engaged in our overseas trade than we had ninety-five years ago, in the early infancy of the republic. In only one port in all the United States is there a greater tonnage of our foreign trade carried in American vessels than in foreign vessels, and that port, I am proud to say, is the port of Puget sound.

WE ARE SPENDING MILLIONS EACH YEAR IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS, AND WHEN FINISHED WE WILL HAVE NO MEN TO MAN THEM. WE ARE SPENDING MILLIONS TO IMPROVE OUR HARBORS TO ACCOMMODATE FOREIGN SHIPS. WE ARE SPENDING MILLIONS TO BUILD THE ISTHMIAN CANAL, AND WHEN IT IS FINISHED IT WILL BE TRAVERSED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY THE SHIPS OF OTHER NATIONS.

Our trade is at the mercy of foreign combines and trusts that discriminate against us. We are not getting our fair share of the rapidly developing trade in South America and the orient. What is the cause of those conditions? This question can be answered in a single sentence—higher wages paid in this country and subsidies paid by other countries. This tells the whole story.

It costs from 40 to 100 per cent more to build a ship in this country than to build it in a foreign country. It costs from 20 to 30 per cent more to operate an American ship than a foreign ship. This additional cost in construction and in operation is almost entirely due to the high price of labor in this country.

IN ADDITION TO THE INCREASED LABOR COST IN THIS COUNTRY THE AMERICAN SHIP IS HANDICAPPED BY THE PAYMENT OF HEAVY SUBSIDIES BY FOREIGN NATIONS. THERE IS NOT A FIRST CLASS FOREIGN VESSEL IN THE WORLD TODAY ENGAGED IN THE DEEP SEA COMMERCE THAT DOES NOT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RECEIVE A SUBSIDY FROM SOME GOVERNMENT.

## When Wealth Getting Becomes a Crime.

By JOHN A. JOHNSON, Governor of Minnesota.

PERSONALLY I would rather be able to write a book that would live a hundred years than be able to amass wealth that would enable those who inherit it to live for generations in luxury, and yet the amassing of wealth may be of vast industrial service to the country and to those who seek honest work and wages.

But WEALTH GETTING BECOMES A CRIME when the man obtains it by the sale of all his finer instincts, by the sacrifice of his character, by the violation of the nation's laws and by trespass upon the rights of others to the pursuit of liberty and happiness. It is this spirit and not the thing which determines the nobility of a career and the degree of success.

THE HIGHEST VICTORIES MAY BE WHAT THE WORLD CALLS FAILURES.

## Stock Gamblers Must Go.

By Governor JOSEPH W. FOLK of Missouri.

STOCK and grain gambling are under the ban of this era of conscience. That this form of gambling is INJURIOUS TO PUBLIC MORALS all must admit. That the penitentiaries reap an annual harvest of embezzlers from it no one can deny.

THE TRANSACTIONS THAT AMOUNT TO GAMBLING ON THE RISE OR FALL OF THE MARKET SHOULD BE PROHIBITED AND SEVERELY PUNISHED WHEREVER THEY MAY TAKE PLACE, AND WITH THEM WILL GO ONE OF THE GREATEST EVILS OF OUR COUNTRY.

The bucket shop is already condemned, and if the stock exchanges do not clean themselves of gambling THEY WILL BE CLEANED OUT BY THE PEOPLE, for CONSCIENCE has written that the gamblers must go.

## GRAY DOES NOT WANT HONOR

Delaware Judge Writes Letter, but Convention Instructs for Him.

Dover, Del., April 15.—Despite the written declaration of Judge George Gray that he could not under any circumstances consent to have the delegates instructed for him, the Delaware state convention officially placed his name before the Democracy of the country for that party's nominee for president of the United States. Judge



JUDGE GEORGE GRAY.

Gray's declaration, contained in a letter to Thomas F. Bayard, chairman of the state central committee, which was read to the convention, came as a surprise to the delegates, but they did not hesitate an instant to place him in the field.

The platform adopted declares for unflinching devotion to state rights, criticises the national administration and declares for a revision of the tariff.

In moving the adoption of the platform, Mr. Handy said that Judge Gray's letter emphasized the modesty of his character. "It proves, indeed," he said, "that we are not inspired by any ambition of his. His fellow citizens desire him to be president of the United States."

The motion to adopt the resolution was carried with a hurrah.

## LAKE DENES ALL CHARGES

President of Torpedo Boat Company Testifies in Submarine Hearing.

Washington, April 15.—Simon Lake, president of the Lake Torpedo Boat company, denied before the special house committee investigating charges made by Representative Lilley against the Electric Boat company that the Lake company made overtures to the Electric Boat company to sell its interests in this country, as testified by President Rice of the Electric company. On the contrary, he said, overtures were made to him by parties representing themselves as speaking for the Electric company to buy the Lake company. He said he was given to understand that officials of the Electric company desired the present investigation stopped. Mr. Lake said he declined to sell and informed one of the emissaries who came to him, Charles R. Flint, that his company had nothing to do with the investigation and could not stop it. He said he had no knowledge of any improper methods used by the Electric company or his own company to secure legislation. He claimed that under the pending naval bill his company is shut out from competition.

Former United States Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, counsel for the Lake company, was the only other witness of the day. He stated that the Lake company was in no way responsible for the investigation; if he had known in advance of Mr. Lilley's intention to introduce his resolution he would have discouraged it, as it might endanger the appropriation by congress for submarines.

## HURON THREATENED BY FIRE

South Dakota City Surrounded by Flames—Several Buildings Burned.

Huron, S. D., April 15.—This city was entirely surrounded by prairie fires, the smoke from which was so dense that the sun was obscured and dust and ashes were driven in clouds by the high wind. The first fire came from the northeast, but the wind changed and fires soon were sweeping in from all directions. Broadland suffered the most. The Chicago and Northwestern station house, water tank and two boxcars were burned; also the Atlas lumber yard and Atlas elevator, containing several thousand bushels of grain. The Holland hotel and one other house also were burned. The Great Northern bridge across the Jim river, two miles northeast of this city, was badly damaged. All buildings, except the dwelling on the Morrow ranch, were destroyed, together with much farm machinery. All buildings on I. B. Parkhurst's farm, with implements and much grain, were burned. The school house in Grant township was destroyed. Ed Kimes' house, west of this city, was destroyed and Mrs. Kimes severely burned. Barns, cattle, sheds and thousands of tons of hay and grain were destroyed in every direction. No lives are known to have been lost, but many persons were more or less burned. Hundreds of men went out from here in automobiles and wagons to fight the fire.

## Ohio Oil Ouster Suit Set for May 9.

Lima, O., April 15.—The ouster suit against the Standard Oil company of Ohio and subsidiary companies brought by State Attorney Ellis over a year ago were set for hearing for May 9 by the circuit court.