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**Notice To Subscribers.**

This is the last issue of The Herald that can be sent to subscribers whose subscription is not paid up. This is the rule of the new postal regulations, with which all newspapers must comply.

"Wall street wants Taft," says the New York Sun. We expected as much.

Down in Tennessee a judge gave it as his opinion that the two things which contribute most to the divorce courts are "woman's love for dry-goods and men's love for wet-goods."

The Boston Transcript has discovered an actress who won't pay for certain photographs because they make her appear too pretty. It really does take a smart press agent these days to dig up something new in the way of advertising.

Oklahoma is a great state and has passed a great many reformatory laws. One of the recent enactments provides a fine of from \$5 to \$50 for eavesdropping over a telephone line. The rigid enforcement of such a law in Alliance would soon pay for putting down a new artesian well without any necessity of issuing bonds.

\*\*\*\*\* That particular kind of multimillionaire who is almost the least enviable, and is certainly the least admirable of all our citizens; a man whom it has been well said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft; whose son is a fool and his daughter a foreign princess.—Roosevelt's Message.

There are three things which no man can do to the satisfaction of other men—make love, poke the fire and run a paper. No matter if a man has no more sense than an oyster and does not know how many toes he has, he always knows how to run the paper better than the editor. And what is more, he tells all all about it in the street car. But, despite all this valuable advice that is wasted, the editors still go on making blunders and money. The old fashioned editor who had to be all things to all men is passing away. The time has come when a man who runs a paper is his own master.—William Allen White.

Thirty years ago an old fashioned steel-tired spring wagon was a luxury. In a funeral procession a mile long you would perhaps see two or three of them. Twenty years ago a top buggy was a rich man's fortune and but few of them were seen. Today a top buggy with a rubber-tire is as common as a democrat in Texas. Anybody and everybody has them. A farm wagon in a funeral procession would be a novelty. The upper tens ride in automobiles and are fast getting to be common. It is a fast age that we are living in. If a letter is twenty-four hours traveling a thousand miles there is a kick coming. Ten dollars don't last as ten cents did with our grandfathers. We spend more for socks and suspenders than our grandfathers did for their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and still we wonder what is the matter with the world that it does not grind out as many rich blessings as it did half century ago.

**Notice to Stockholders.**

The first annual stockholders' meeting of the Alliance Creamery & Produce company will be held at their office in Alliance, Nebraska, on the 5th day of May 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m., to elect a board of five directors and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. E. Spencer,  
Secretary.

**For Sale.**

Steam plow outfit, disc and mould-board plow, also tanks and necessary fixtures. Inquire of J. C. McCorkle.

On the Surface Things Look Rosy For Taft.

**BUT OPPOSITION IS BITTER.**

Forces Arrayed Against the Roosevelt Legatee Are Strong and Resourceful. May Combines on Some Other Candidate—Warming Up the Fat Frying Pan—Possible Senate Changes. Country Faces a Treasury Deficit.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

The story has been assiduously circulated that as the result of the recent primaries in Pennsylvania the delegation to Denver from that state would be hostile to W. J. Bryan. Colonel J. M. Guffey, the national committeeman from the state, who has long been recognized as the leading power there, made that statement explicitly. The newspapers quote Governor Johnson as reiterating it, though the form in which the alleged interview with Governor Johnson comes leads me to gravely doubt its authenticity.

The fact of the Pennsylvania situation, however, as stated to me by Democratic leaders in that state, are that at least two-thirds of the delegates chosen to the state convention, which will meet on the 20th of May, are either directly or indirectly committed to Mr. Bryan. A swinging majority of those delegates are under absolute instructions for him. Fifty-one out of sixty-four of the district delegates who will make up the delegation to the national convention are Bryan men. Hon. Warren Worth Bailey of Johnstown, Pa., secretary of the Bryan Democratic league, writes me that the state delegates by a large majority are Bryan men and that the convention will send to Denver a delegation instructed for the nomination of the Nebraskan and the indorsement of his policies.

**The Republican Lineup.**

The Republicans have progressed much further in the selection of delegates to their national convention than have the Democrats, a fact only to be expected, because the Republican convention will be held three weeks ahead of the Democratic one.

Obviously it is still Taft against the field. But the field is strong enough to make the situation very interesting for the secretary of war. The bitterness of political opposition to him could not be overstated. In hardly one instance is he the second choice of any of the other possible candidates mentioned in the foregoing table. All might combine on some other man, but never upon the Roosevelt legatee.

Moreover, this table, which on its surface is wholly favorable to Mr. Taft and which is accurate up to the moment of writing, is nevertheless to a certain extent misleading. So far every southern delegation instructed for Taft and so counted above is accompanied by a contesting delegation and may, if the anti-Taft men control the organization of the convention, be refused seats or have its vote cut down one-half. We have heard much in the last week of the wicked things performed by those eminent statesmen W. J. Conners and Charles F. Murphy in a Democratic state convention in New York, and it must be admitted that they ruled with a heavy hand. But in the exigencies of politics Republican party managers have not always confined themselves to the good, the true and the beautiful. The gentleman in the White House is not the only custodian of the big stick. When it is necessary for the insiders in a Republican national convention to make their rule supreme by recognizing contesting delegations and creating for themselves a majority which they may not have won they have never failed to do it. Secretary Taft has one supreme politician and one great power back of him—namely, Mr. Roosevelt. He has against him practically all the old line manipulators of caucuses, and conventions. The outcome of the struggle is yet to be determined, though at the present moment every chance seems to favor Mr. Taft's nomination.

**Battleships and Politics.**

It is nearly time for the collection of campaign funds, an art in which the Republican party is a past master. Observers of politics point out that the president's device for a tariff commission to sit through the summer of a campaign year will help a good deal in carrying out the famous programme of frying the fat out of the protected manufacturers. A like suspicion as to his purpose in making so bitter a fight for the construction of four battleships at a cost exceeding \$30,000,000 was current in the house of representatives and led to the repudiation of his policy and the authorization of only two battleships. The greatest beneficiary of enormous expenditures for ships of this class is the steel trust. In forging armor plate it stands alone in this country. Its monopoly is complete. Of the raw material, or, for that matter, the finished material going into naval construction, four-fifths has to be bought from the colossal monopoly engineered by Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Andrew Carnegie. To toss a matter of twenty or twenty-five million dollars' worth of government contracts into the cavernous pockets of these gentlemen would certainly justify some recognition from them which might help a struggling party in a pending campaign. This is the talk about the halls of congress, and it furnished one of the reasons why in the house of representatives the president was so emphatically turned down.

In the debate on the battleship prop-

osition Representative Rainey of Illinois by a happy feat of memory entertained the house and very much embarrassed Bourke Cockran. Mr. Cockran had spoken with characteristic vehemence for the four battleships proposed and announced as unpatriotic and perilous the suggestion that the number should be reduced. Mr. Rainey, however, was able to read from the Congressional Record of only two years ago an equally vehement and eloquent speech by the gentleman from New York in which he bitterly opposed the building of even one battleship and declared that the country did not need to join in the international mania for naval extension. John Sharp Williams closed the debate with the explanation, "I am tired of this eternal nonsense of seeking peace by preparing for war."

It is well to continually reiterate the fact proved by government statistics and already officially inserted in the Congressional Record that 70 per cent of the expenditures of the national government, money taken from the pockets of our citizens, is used either in paying the expenses of past wars or in preparing for future and improbable wars.

**The Election and the Senate.**

There is no likelihood that even with a Democratic landslide in the nation next November the overwhelming majority of the Republicans in the senate can be overturned. But some great changes can be made in that body. Thirty-one United States senators will go out of office unless re-elected. The legislatures which will either re-elect or set them aside will be chosen during the coming presidential campaign. In these states there is a chance for Democratic legislatures and therefore for Democratic senators:

North Dakota, Idaho, Illinois, South Dakota, Ohio, Connecticut, Washington, Iowa, Kansas, California, New York and Utah.

There are differing degrees of probability as to success in these states, but there is a good fighting chance in every one. That the senile and useless Platt should be retired in New York would seem to be an end that would lead the voters of that state to forget partisan or factional differences and elect a legislature which should accomplish it. The fight in Ohio may lead to the retirement of Foraker, whose ability no one doubts, but whose bitter partisanship would make Democrats rejoice at his removal. Both of the Dakotas would profit greatly by a new representation in the national upper house.

**The Inevitable Deficit.**

A good many years ago, when some politicians and economists were pointing out the dangers to the country of a great surplus in the treasury as an incentive to public extravagance, General Frederick Grant, then colonel, remarked that it was easier to handle a surplus than a deficit. Everybody laughed at him at the time, but the party in which he was then politically active is going to give the country a chance to test the virtue of his theory.

The experts estimate the end of this fiscal year, which comes June 1, will show a treasury deficit of about \$60,000,000. If one-half of the appropriations which President Roosevelt has urged upon congress had been made, the deficit would be much nearer \$100,000,000.

This is the culmination of twelve years of absolutely unhampered Republican domination of the United States government. It comes after seven years of Rooseveltism, during the greater part of which he has had congress absolutely under his command. During the entire twelve years there has been no reduction in the burden of taxation save in taking off the extraordinary war taxes levied during the progress of the Spanish war. The tariff has not been touched since the days of Dingley, and we are told that it will not be touched during the present congress. The public expenditures have grown to such an extent as to make that famous "billion dollar congress" over which Thomas B. Reed presided admirable for its moderation. If the Sixtieth congress is not a two billion dollar congress, the pace so far set will have to be greatly lessened.

And more. In the face of these increasing burdens of taxation, in the presence of this treasury deficit, the country encounters a Roosevelt panic and Republican hard times that make the dark days of 1893 look bright and cheerful. From every city in the United States the reports come daily of increasing scarcity of employment and extending destitution. Chicago alone reports more than 200,000 people out of employment. When a condition such as this existed twelve years ago it was charged up to the Democratic party, though that party had been in power only two or three years, and even then its power was not complete. Now after twelve years of Republicanism we encounter a like condition and are told glibly that it is due to natural causes.

The bankers and the leading financiers in the United States have been preaching that the situation in the fall would be worse than it is today unless the Aldrich currency bill were passed. The president has praised that measure as the last and best word for the relief of the monetary situation. But the Republican house of representatives has cheerfully turned it down, and there is not the slightest likelihood today that any currency legislation of any sort whatsoever will go through this congress. The Republicans in the house are public strikers and look forward to the appeal which they must make to the country for re-election and for another Republican administration with doubt and with trembling. The wisest observers of politics in Washington are agreed that, whatever may be the outcome of the presidential election, the house of representatives will be carried by the Democrats overwhelmingly.

Washington, D. C.

**SENATE FOR 2 SHIPS**

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR RAPID INCREASE IN NAVY REJECTED.

Members Practically Pledge Themselves for Two New Battleships Every Year—Senator Beveridge Hints at War With Japan.

Washington, April 28.—Two battleships a year is what President Roosevelt says he has accomplished through his fight for his naval program. Had he been victorious in having four such ships authorized at this session, the United States could have dictated terms of disarmament to the nations of the world. This statement, made following the passage by the senate of the naval bill calling for two new battleships, is understood to reveal the president's source of strength in the naval fight which has been waged so strenuously. Furthermore, two ships this year, with the promise of two ships each year to follow, which the president has accepted as a bona fide stipulation on the part of the senate, means simply a program which will place the United States in the front rank of naval progression, but which fails to place it in the position of dictating a cessation of naval aggression.

That the president, on the whole, is pleased with the result of his efforts with congress on this subject was made manifest; that he firmly believes in the ability of the United States to dictate the naval policy of the world in the future, through demonstration of ability to overwhelmingly outstrip rival construction, is equally manifest.

President Roosevelt wanted four battleships this year. He got two. With the two he obtained the promise that two more would be forthcoming each year. This means, considering the dimensions of the battleships which modern construction dictates, that the United States shall keep fully abreast of the naval armament of any other nation.

The friends of the president are flushed with what they regard as a signal victory for his international policy and the details of this victory are freely given, and declared to reflect the exuberance of the president.

**Senate for Two Ships Only.**

By an overwhelming vote President Roosevelt's four battleship program failed in the senate, just as it did in the house. The amendment for four battleships was introduced by Senator Plies, and the fight for its adoption was led by Senator Beveridge. Twenty-three votes were cast for the increased program, the number largely being made up of recently elected senators. Fifty senators voted to support the house, and the recommendation of the senate naval committee in favor of building only two battleships.

The debate on the battleship amendment lasted three days, to the exclusion of all other matters. It was begun by Senator Beveridge with an eloquent appeal for the support of the president, and a suggestion that the larger navy might be needed for war. Members of the committee upbraided the Indiana senator for this veiled hint of war with another country and sought to make him admit that he meant Japan. At times the discussion came near becoming acrimonious, especially sharp exchanges occurring between Senators Aldrich and Beveridge. The former's reference to Beveridge incited Senator Smith (Mich.) to protest against the senate chamber being "made a slaughter house for the young senator from Indiana."

It was developed by Senator Allison during the debate that there is a well defined understanding among the senate leaders for the authorization of two battleships each year until the American navy is regarded as sufficient to meet any demands that may be made upon it.

As finally passed, the bill carries appropriations aggregating \$123,115,659, and provides for the construction of two battleships and two colliers and the purchase of three additional colliers, the construction of submarines and other necessary craft, and increases the pay of officers and enlisted men, as well as increasing both the pay and strength of the marine corps.

**Proceedings in the House.**

A resolution was passed by the house authorizing the news print investigation, but not until the expediency of that investigation had been discussed. Williams characterized it as a method of delay. The sundry civil bill was debated for three hours. In this time Tawney showed that the house had cut appropriations \$110,000,000; Roderberg (Ill.) held the Democratic record of the past few years up to ridicule; Marshall (N. D.) criticized the Aldrich currency bill; Splight (Miss.) urged congress to refund to southern states the \$60,000,000 collected in cotton taxes during the civil war, and Shackelford (Mo.) took Republicans generally to task and specifically criticized the shortage in the St. Louis subtreasury.

The conditions in both the senate and the house were such that the special message of the president, further outlining his views as to legislation, received but scant attention.

**Johnson Challenges Burns.**

London, April 28.—Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight pugilist, accompanied by his manager, Fitzpatrick, arrived here from New York. They immediately visited the National Sporting club and the sporting newspapers and issued a challenge to Tommy Burns, the heavyweight champion, to fight anywhere, for any purse acceptable to Burns. Johnson went further than this and offers to bet Burns \$2,500 that he will stop him in twenty rounds.

**Obeying Orders.**

[Copyright, 1907, by E. C. Parcells.]

There was a column of us riding along the highway in sets of fours when one of the cavalrymen swayed, lurched and pitched from his saddle just as we heard the report of a rifle. At the edge of the cornfield twenty rods from the road was a puff of blue smoke to direct us to the bushwhacker. We had the fences down and were riding toward the spot two minutes later.

War is cruel enough, but bushwhacking is simply murder. A farmer ambushed himself and fired into a column of marching men. Whether he wounds or whether he kills, the war goes on just the same. The government would feel the loss of a mule more than of a man.

"If your column is bushwhacked, find the man and hang him. If he has a home, burn it."

Those were the orders, and every man remembered them as we rode down on the bushwhacker. We found where he had knelt down to take aim, but he had disappeared. Fifteen rods up the hill was a wretched pole cabin, with the roof sinking in. It had no door at the opening and no sashes at the windows. There was no floor, and the cooking was done at a rude fireplace. A girl who could not have been over eighteen and who was poorly clothed and barefooted sat at the front door, smoking a pipe. She saw us swarming up the hill, but did not move. Our curses filled her ears a moment later, but she puffed at her pipe and looked at us indifferently.

"Where is the man who fired the shot? You heard it. You must know who it was."

"Didn't dun hear nor see nuthin'," she replied.

There was only one room in the cabin. Lying on the floor under the rude bedstead, with his gun beside him, was the man. We hauled him outdoors without resistance. The wife on the steps did not rise up nor cease to puff. She did not look at us nor at him. The man was a squatter, perhaps twenty-two years old. He was "white trash."

"Bring a rope!" The man leaned up against an old cherry tree and looked at wife and baby. I was looking into his face all the time. It was emotionless and unreadable. Not one human sentiment swept over it. He simply stared and stared and stared.

The baby had been nursed and crooned to sleep.—The woman still held it. Her pipe had been smoked out. She still retained it in her black teeth. As the free end of the rope was thrown over the limb of another tree not far away the woman seemed to look at her husband for the first time and said:

"Ted, didn't I tell you un so?"

"Reckon."

"He's bushwhacked one of my men and he's got to hang!" said the officer to her.

"Told him not to."

"Will you go inside?"

"Fur why?"

"You don't want to see your own husband hung, do you?"

"I'll sit yere," she answered as she settled down.

"Now, then," said the officer to the husband, "do you want to kiss your wife and child before you go?"

I looked to see soft lines come into the man's face, but I observed not one single one. It was a face of wood or stone. He looked at the woman and at the child, and it seemed as if he had not understood. She did not even look up. I doubt if they had ever exchanged kisses. Perhaps he had never taken the infant in his arms. It seems cruel now, when peace has been upon the land for a third of a century, but blood ran hot in those days of war, and men did not stop to think. The man was walked to the other tree, the noose slipped over his head, and half a dozen pairs of hands drew him clear of the ground, his arms having been first tied behind him. He said no word and made no struggle. You would have thought that something like that had been part and parcel of his daily existence for years.

"Now we must burn the house," said the officer to the wife as the grewsome thing hung there, swaying in the breeze.

"Reckon you must," she answered as she moved aside for us to pass in.

We brought out everything and made a pile in the grass. She assisted us in no way. The baby woke up again, with a wall, but before nursing and crooning again she filled and lighted her pipe. One of the troopers gave her a match. When ordered to move, she walked away about ten yards and sat down under a bush. The old cabin was fired, and in a quarter of an hour it had disappeared. What we had carried out could have been taken away in a wheelbarrow. The provisions consisted of a small piece of bacon and about five pounds of cornmeal. The bugle blew "Attention!" and the troopers began moving down the highway. I lingered behind to say to the woman: "Your husband is dead, your house burned down, and what will you do now?"

"Can't reckon to say," she replied in careless tones.

"Got a father and mother to go to?" She shook her head.

"Any friends to take you in?"

"Another shake."

I took out and handed her a five dollar greenback, and she was inspecting it and giggling over it when I hastened away.

M. QUAD.

**Successful Bazaar.**

The bazaar given by the ladies of the First Presbyterian church in the Phelan opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, closed last evening, a success socially and financially, the net proceeds amounting to \$175. There were several booths artistically arranged and contained many beautiful and useful articles which sold readily at good prices. The most interesting feature of the entertainment yesterday was the baby show. There were dozens of pretty youngsters entered and the judges really had a difficult time to decide who were the handsomest but after much consideration the prizes, engraved silver spoons, were awarded, in the one-year-old class, to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Gavin, and in the two-year-old, to the son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. J. Deitlein.

The judges were J. W. Schatzell, O. A. Brown and G. G. Parks, all of Denver.

The auction of bachelors took place last night. It was expected that about two dozen of these creatures would be placed under the hammer but at the last minute several of them lost their nerve and played the "piker" act. It is admitted, however, that it required considerable persuasion on the part of the ladies having the affair in charge, to get any of them on the stage and it was only after assurances that "the audience could not tell whose shadows would be reflected" that the men consented to allow themselves to be auctioned off, at prices ranging from fifteen to sixty cents. When auctioneer Jack Miller announced the first article to be sold, not a bachelor could be prevailed upon to put himself in the limelight until an editor—they are always easy and at all times willing to make a sacrifice for christian purposes—was induced to lead the lambs to slaughter. After his sterling qualities were announced by the auctioneer, some lady ventured the offer of two cents and bidding continued lively until the hoodo number of "23" was reached. That was the limit and Auctioneer Miller cried "skiddoo." When the purchaser found out for sure who she had bought, she thought she paid too much and wanted her money back, but thanks to the auctioneer, it didn't go. There was one girl determined to have Charlie Hill at all hazards and she got him. Bidding was lively for Attorney Boyd, Hugh Deal, Ora Phillips and the Peirsons. The lady who would not have let F. A. Hively go to any other party, at any price, was out of the city, but she had arranged with a friend to look after her interests, consequently Floyd had the pleasure of eating ice cream with a popular married lady. Dr. Copey went at a bargain for cash, Bernard Phelan displayed a sign that inspired high bidding, but Richard Burke brought the top price, sixty cents. He had it pre-arranged with the auctioneer to tell about his fine tenor voice and if "Dude" had only been allowed to sing, the ladies would be bidding on him yet, in fact they are anyhow. George Burke, Dr. Knight, Ward McA, Reardon, Harry Thiele and Frank Brennan were among those whom the ladies had expected to appear, and were saving their money to bid on, but these prominent gentlemen were conspicuous for their absence. After the last bachelor was sold, a half dozen of the "Merry Jane" girls were auctioned off in a lump. This did not seem to meet the approval of the young gentlemen, and they would doubtless have contributed more revenue had they been sold singly, however, they brought a pretty fair price, considering these stringent times.

Two prominent stockmen—Charlie Tully and Herman Peters—bought the whole bunch for \$2.50, or 4 1/2 cents per, and declared that they received more for their money than at any sale they ever attended. It is conceded that both Tully and Peters have artistic tastes and know good things when they see 'em. The ladies having the bazaar in charge have worked hard and are to be congratulated on their splendid success.

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