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Democratic National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
OF NEBRASKA
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN W. KERN
OF INDIANA

Politics is something women know little of, for it is out of their ordinary duties.

The nomination of Taft was to be the signal for immediate business revival, still prosperity seems to lag.

The Tin Plate Trust has cut wages five per cent, but still continues to be protected by the forty-five per cent tariff which was expressly devised to protect the working men.

The young man who starts out with a resolution to make his character his capital, and to pledge his manhood for every obligation he may enter into, will never be a failure though he win neither fame nor fortune.

Whatever good can be said for Mr. Taft, and doubtless he has many estimable qualities, should be his due, yet the fact remains that his nomination was brought about by the use of official power for partisan ends.

No substitute has ever been discovered for honesty. Multitudes of people have gone to the wall trying to find one, and our prisons are full of people who have attempted to substitute something else for it.

Life is too short to go about with a sour countenance peddling pessimism and discontent. Each day there is a new road to be gone over and encouragement, smiles and good cheer should be the order, for no one can afford to leave stumbling blocks to hinder daily progress.

Love of money works half the evil in the world. Thirst for riches is a disease of the times which has always existed, but is daily growing more intense and has kept many a one from reaching a better life; to be rich is the sole ambition of hosts of people.

An engine just put into service on one of the railroads in England is of the Pacific type, and unlike locomotives in this country the body, tender and wheels are painted green and the bumpers red. Its name "Great Bear" is over the center driving wheels in gilt letters. The tender has a capacity of thirty-five thousand gallons of water and six tons of coal.

The democrats will have one advantage in this campaign that never occurred before. There will be \$100,000 cash in the hands of the treasurer, less the expense of holding the Denver convention, which should not exceed \$10,000 if ordinary prudence has been observed by the managers. Ninety thousand dollars is a pretty good nest egg to begin the campaign upon and not from a tainted source either.

When the group of American battle-shipbuilders approached the Golden Gate at San Francisco they were greeted by an electric sign simply the largest ever in existence. The huge frame work stood on the top of Telegraph hill and the word "welcome" in letters fifty feet high and thirty-eight feet wide; the total length of the sign was four hundred feet, and eighteen thousand feet of one-half inch galvanized wire was required to properly brace it. Over twenty thousand electric light bulbs were used in forming the letters, which when illuminated were visible thirty miles out at sea. Lumber used in the construction of this ideal illuminator was more than forty-eight thousand feet.

The great convention is over, the issues of the campaign have been joined, and the candidates have been named. It may be interesting to contrast the two conventions. Both were dominated by one man, but by different methods. One was dominated by the force of federal patronage and was

made up of federal officeholders. One was dominated by the fealty of millions of loyal democrats who are willing to go to the limit in their support of a man who heads a righteous cause with the zeal of the old crusader. One was dominated by a man who had given much; the other by a man who had nothing to give. One was purely mechanical; the other was spontaneous.

The Denver convention was a wonderful gathering—the greatest political convention this country has ever seen. Right here it may be well to say that never was a convention handled so well by its officers, nor never a city that equalled Denver's record for hospitality and thorough preparation. The auditorium was adequate in every respect. The decorations of the city were superb, and the stranger who lacked for food or bed was himself to blame. The world wondered when the Chicago convention broke all records for enthusiasm at the mention of a name when it cheered forty-five minutes for Taft. Or, it was said to have cheered that long for Taft. The truth is that the first fifteen minutes of that demonstration was for LaFollette, and then the Taft managers got busy and appropriated it. But on Wednesday of convention week at Denver, Senator Gore touched a match to the magazine and for an hour and twenty-seven minutes the fifteen thousand people in the convention hall milled like a lot of stampeded steers, shouting and marching and singing for Bryan. Everybody thought that meant only a small demonstration when the nomination was really made. But at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, when Ignatius J. Dunn of Omaha had finished his eloquent nominating speech the convention broke loose again and kept it up for an hour and twelve minutes. All this made the Chicago convention demonstration look like a republican promise to revise the tariff—after election.

Indianapolis and Lincoln.

When John W. Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, returns to his home in Indianapolis he will be given a reception by Republicans and Democrats of his home city and the address of welcome will be delivered by Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican Vice President now serving.

Four years ago, when Fairbanks was welcomed home from the Chicago convention, the address was made by John W. Kern, Democrat.

The Kern demonstration soon to be held will, it is expected, be participated in by the entire city of Indianapolis without regard to party affiliations.

They're rather glad to have in Indianapolis a man big enough to be a candidate even for Vice President.

In all of which the capital city of Indiana differs somewhat from a few—only a few—of the people of the capital city of Nebraska, where a candidate for the Presidency does not receive courteous treatment at the hands of all.—Lincoln Star, Republican.

It Takes Money to Enact Amendments

The following shows how the republican administration of Nebraska is using the tax payers' money:

"Secretary of State Junkin has selected the republican papers in which will be published the proposed constitutional amendments. The law requires the proposed amendments shall be published in at least one newspaper in every county in the state thirteen weeks before the election. The proposed amendments will be voted upon at the state primary and if either party casts a majority of its votes for the amendments, a straight party vote of that party cast at the general election will be counted as a vote for the amendment. It will cost the state \$14,490 for publishing the amendments. The short amendment providing that the permanent school funds may be invested in school district bonds and other securities will cost \$63 for each paper and the long one referring to the increase in the number of supreme judges and the increase in salaries will cost \$98 for each paper.

"NOTHING BUT PEOPLE."

Following is an extract from Walter Wellman's dispatch four days prior to the Denver convention, which dispatch was printed in the Chicago Record Herald:

"There remains nothing for the men from Wall street and from the 'interests' to do but make as graceful a surrender as possible. And during the next few days much of the news will pertain to the manner and method of this inevitable bowing of the knee by plutocracy to the plowboy of the Platte. Here are the heroes, here is the drama of the hour. A man has conquered Mammon. A man, with nothing but the people behind him. No American should be ashamed that it is so."



American Flag Dishonored by Graft and Civic Indifference.

By Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. AKED in His Closing Sermon of the Summer at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THE FLAG IS DISHONORED MORE BY THE CORRUPT POLITICIAN of the city or nation who debauches our institutions for graft and plunder THAN IT WOULD BE IF A FOREIGN FOE TRAMPLED IT BENEATH HIS FEET.

When you prefer your own selfish ease and comfort to discharging your political duties YOU CONFESS YOURSELF A CREATURE OF AN INFERIOR CIVILIZATION and unworthy of the blood from which you sprang.

THE MEN BEST EQUIPPED TO DO GREAT WORK IN THE WORLD TODAY ARE NOT DOING IT.

Is there to be a breakdown of democracy? While one of our most prominent men is writing about "triumphant democracy" others equally prominent are writing about the shame of the city. While the star spangled banner continues to wave a common incident of our daily life is the knowledge that our cities are run by thieves. WHAT IS IT TO BE, "TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY" OR "THE SHAME OF THE CITY," "THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE" OR PLUNDER?

Ours is a democracy such as has never been seen under the sun before, and there is a tremendous meaning in it. What force is to inspire the incoming millions from lands that are neither free nor brave, from lands of darkness and oppression? It will not be sufficient to say that we can rely on education.

WHAT FORCES ARE AT WORK FOR RESTRAINT ON ONE HAND AND INSPIRATION ON THE OTHER? THE CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, OF GOD INCARNATE, SPEAKING TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EVERLASTING LAWS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS. THE CHURCH MUST SEE TO IT THAT WARD POLITICS ARE RESCUED FROM THE DEGRADATION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE FALLEN AND MUST LIFT POLITICAL AMBITIONS OUT OF THE OOZE AND SLIME AND PETTY CHICANERY AND MAKE OF POLITICAL EFFORT SOMETHING MORE THAN WIRE PULLING, LOG ROLLING AND GRAFT.

American Business Manners Are Capable of Improvement.

By WILLIAM ARCHER, London Critic.

I AM constrained to own that, on the whole, I find the American young man whom one meets in the way of business painfully lacking in the ordinary amenities of human intercourse.

He is apt to be curt, careless, supercilious, determined not to move a hair's breadth out of his allotted track in order to be serviceable to you. The hotel clerk is perhaps the type of this class of young man, but there are in his case extenuating circumstances. He is doubtless apt to be very much worried and pestered, so that the only way to keep his nerves from becoming uncontrollably jumpy is TO GET INTO A MECHANICAL ROUTINE AND ACT AS THOUGH HYPNOTIZED.

So, too, with the ticket clerks and shopmen and shopgirls at the smaller stores. For the large department stores I cannot answer.

One of the MOST ELEMENTARY AND MOST OBVIOUS PRINCIPLES OF MANNERS, I take it, is that when you have to refuse a request you should SOFTEN THE REFUSAL as much as possible BY A DECENT SHOW OF REGRETFULNESS at your inability to comply. Twice recently it has happened to me to present a check at an American bank and to be refused payment. It appears that the rules here are very strict in demanding personal identification, and I dare say the refusal was in each case strictly justified.

But nothing could justify the manner of the two officials—in cities, I may mention, a thousand miles apart. If I had been begging for charity instead of approaching them on the ordinary business footing their refusal could not have been more curt and repellent.

Navies as Supporters Of Law and Order.

By Rear Admiral F. E. CHADWICK, U. S. N., Retired.

THE navy has no apologies to make to a certain class of minds either for its existence or its duties. The GREATEST SINGLE FORCE IN THE SUPPORT OF LAW AND ORDER today in the world is the navy. In speaking thus I include other navies as well as our own.

There is no use crying "Peace!" where there is no peace. The world moves from plane to plane chiefly by convulsions. We are NOW RAPIDLY APPROACHING ANOTHER CONVULSIVE PERIOD. There is certain before long to be a new readjustment. Shall this be bloody or peaceful? The army and navy are the great arms of conservatism. When you can arrange revolutions by academic discussion you may perhaps do without them, but as yet I see no signs of such an outcome.

Why, Oh, Why Can't We Have Good Coffee and Better Bread?

By President WOODFORD of the Carnegie Institution at Washington.

THE person who invents good coffee can make his or her fortune. WHY CAN'T WE HAVE GOOD COFFEE? There has been a great advance in every field of scientific research and intellectual study in the last ten or twenty years save in coffee making. Recently I rode from Washington to Pittsburg and was served in the buffet car with the same brand of coffee I got thirty years ago at Fort Worth, Tex. Why, oh, why can't we have better coffee?

There is also a fortune for each of you young men who can introduce BREAD to the common people THAT TASTES LESS LIKE COTTON-BATTING than does the stuff now being sold for bread.

COLORADO FOR BRYAN

He Will Also Receive Nebraska's Electoral Vote.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE TICKET

Prospects Good For a Democratic Victory in Iowa and Wisconsin—Merits of Various Men Mentioned For National Chairman—The Waning of Hearst—Republicans Torn by Dissensions.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

When the Democratic national convention met in Denver two-thirds of its work was already done. There was no reason to anticipate the nomination of any man for the first place except Mr. Bryan. There was no possibility of any platform save the one which Bryan approved. Never was there a convention more thoroughly in accord with the principles of the mass of the Democratic voters than this one. Of course there was a certain amount of contention in the committee on resolutions and on the floor, but in the end it was a Bryan convention, standing for his nomination and for the principles in which he believes. Moreover, it was a convention animated by the purpose of making a winning fight next November.

So much for the convention. The people in Denver and in states neighboring to Colorado believe that the Democratic ticket has a fair chance of election. I personally think that it is sure of election. But it may be well to qualify one's prophecies. Never have I seen so much enthusiasm in a convention crowd as has been manifested in this beautiful city at the eastern edge of the Rockies. There was no talk in either the hotel lobbies or the convention hall hostile to Bryan. He controlled not merely the organization of the convention, but the impressions of the people gathered in the convention city. Some months ago a Denver man, member of the house of representatives, said to me that if we could carry the state of Colorado he would concede the United States. I hope he will remember this proposition, because I am thoroughly convinced after a careful investigation of what is doing in the state of Colorado that we will carry this state for Bryan without difficulty. The Democratic party will carry also Nebraska and will make a hard and, I believe, a successful fight for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Selection of a Chairman.

Much of the power and strength of a national committee depend upon its chairman. Senator Jones of Arkansas was twice installed in this position. Thomas Taggart of Indiana succeeded him. Today there is no insistence or determination upon the next candidate for this most important place. Probably the selection will not be made until two or three weeks after the convention. There are several candidates whose names are being discussed among politicians. This is the list: Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, O. Tom Johnson's chief fight is being made for the reform of municipal government. He understands national affairs and is a strong man in the Democratic side of politics. But I am inclined to believe that Johnson has his own fight to make in Cleveland, and having known him and worked with him in politics for at least twelve years, I am confident that unless a really Macedonian cry was sent out he would not take the chairmanship of the national committee. He is doing his work and doing it well in his own state and his own city. And if we Democrats can find some one else to manage the national campaign we will make no error in leaving Tom Johnson to attend to his own kitting.

But who else is there to be considered? I am not urging the candidacy of any one man. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to suggest many men. One of the first of whom I would speak is D. J. Campau of Michigan. In 1896 Mr. Campau headed the contesting delegation from Michigan which was seated in that memorable convention. Since that time he has been a member of the national committee and at all times has been a most loyal Democrat—I might almost say Bryan Democrat—that could be imagined. It is quite true that in 1904 Mr. Campau carried his state delegation for Judge Parker. He then believed that there was an opportunity for the election of Parker. He did not in the slightest degree desert Mr. Bryan, for he held then that the Parker nomination would put the Democracy once more in power and that out of the election which he fondly hoped Mr. Bryan might come into power later. Of course he was wrong. His error was one of the head and not of the heart, and those who remember what he did in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 hold no antagonisms toward him for what may have been done in 1904. Mr. Campau is not a speaker, but he is a worker. I have had some experience with men at the head of the national committee. If Mr. Campau should be given this place the committee would be a working one, and there would be no frills about the work. It would be a careful, systematic organization of the Democratic workers in all the doubtful states.

Loyal Democrats.

And, again, consider a man from Wisconsin, Tim Ryan. Mr. Ryan has been a member of the national committee for eight years. He has been and still is a representative of the type of Democracy which is now dominant and in the saddle. He comes from a state which this year for the first time is likely to be made debatable territory between the two parties. When A. J. Hopkins, the thoroughly discredited senator from Illinois, in reporting the platform to the Republican national convention described the planks offered by La Follette's friends as socialistic and demagogic, he opened the way for the Democratic party to march into Wisconsin and to claim that state for its own. The selection of Mr. Ryan as chairman of the national committee would aid materially in carrying that state. And the choice of him could be made with perfect confidence that in the future, as in the past, he would be loyal to Democracy as it now stands, loyal to the great leader of the Democratic party, William J. Bryan. But it is not necessary to look altogether to the middle west or to the northwest for a chairman. Down where the Potomac river breaks through the Allegheny mountains, down where the richest mineral deposits in all the east are to be found, lies the state of West Virginia. It is a state which should be Democratic, but which for years has been Republican. It has been Republican because there was no fighting quality in the blood of those who professed to be Democratic leaders there. Today the Democrats of that state have a new ambition and find new encouragement in the fact that they have new leaders. Out of West Virginia may well come a chairman of the Democratic national committee. William E. Chilton of Charleston has been a fighter for progressive Democracy for many long years. He is an organizer and when need be an orator. He would be able to swing that little group of states that nestle about West Virginia into the Democratic column if a proper ticket were presented. Nobody is urging Chilton's appointment to this important place, and yet out of the uncertainty which now hangs about the chairmanship it would not be remarkable if the appointment should be handed to him.

The suggestion of Hon. D. R. Francis of St. Louis appeals very much to the practical politicians in the Democratic party. Mr. Francis was not "right" in 1896, but no man has given clearer indication of his desire to come back into the Democratic ranks and to fight for the cause of Democratic success than he. Frankly, I do not expect that Governor Francis will be chosen for this position, but it would not be an unwise thing for the Democratic party to give more attention to his qualifications for the place than today it appears to be willing to give.

The Mystery of Hearst.

This is the first convention since 1896 at which Hearst and his political power have received practically no attention whatsoever. Of course, men are asking here and there what Hearst is going to do, but it is a mere matter of gossip. The usual answer to the question is that nobody cares a continental what he is going to do. The feeling among the politicians gathered at Denver is that the erratic course of Hearst has utterly destroyed his political influence in the nation. This is a Democratic convention, and the Democrats here gathered are not inclined to look with favor upon a man who, having received a Democratic nomination for governor of New York, continued his political activities the next year by fusing with the Republican party, dominated by Odell and E. H. Harriman. There is a story that he has wearied of paying all the expenses of his personally conducted party and that his trip abroad was taken for the purpose of enabling him to gently, after the Hearst manner, evade the responsibilities which he has incurred. Charlie Walsh, who used to be secretary of the Democratic national committee and who now, to the regret of his friends, is a mere salaried henchman of Hearst, stated the other day that the convention called for July 27 would be indefinitely postponed. Hearst's private secretary told Hearst's political reporter at Denver to deny this and say that the convention would meet and put a ticket in the field. But it would seem, in view of the dissension among Hearst's own people, that the description of the Hearst movement by the correspondent of a New York newspaper was fairly descriptive. He said that Hearst was the "on again, off again, gone again Finnegans" of Democratic politics. And, indeed, that is the position which Hearst occupies today before this convention. Nobody knows where he is, and few care. The general feeling is that his influence even if because of personal pique it shall be directed against Bryan, will be trivial.

The Republican Organization.

For nearly three weeks after the Republican national convention adjourned the Republican organization had no head. No chairman had been selected nor any secretary. No headquarters had been chosen, no executive committee had been appointed. What is the meaning of this? Does it indicate that the Republican party is so torn by dissension that it could not even provide for a proper organization to conduct the campaign upon which it is about to enter? Does it mean that there was nobody in the old Republican organization that Secretary Taft was willing to trust? Of course we well know that it does not mean lack of money, for in the Republican treasury there is now nearly \$200,000 left over from the last campaign. All that it can imply is Republican dissension. The Republican party will go into this campaign torn with dissension, racked with personal jealousies. The Democratic party will go in as a united force, marching shoulder to shoulder, with no thought except to charge upon the common enemy and to sweep the foe into political oblivion.

Denver, Colo.