

THE ALLIANCE HERALD

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RESPONSIBLE, BUT NOT RESPONSIVE.

Republicans wanted office and sought power, but apparently they are unwilling to accept and discharge responsibilities. This fact is made abundantly manifest to all who read the pleas and plaints that have come from Republican leadership in Congress following the President's latest message. As a minority in the last Congress, these same Republicans were persistent—but not always consistent—critics of President Wilson's failure to recommend tasks and courses of legislation. As a majority in the present Congress they begin their careers as critics of his proposals for the very enactments they previously demanded.

These leaders of a majority that has taken control of Congress expect the President to retain the initiative and accountability for all that is done by way of passing new or recalling old laws. They seek to continue their role of critics of his performances instead of being themselves performers. They have waited for six years that the President has usurped and exercised autocratic authority in the legislature as well as the executive branch of the government. They have called on the people to end his way by electing them. Yet, at the moment when power is in their keeping, they decried the President for exacting of them the duties that go with their dominance.

It was charged that the President had failed to offer any suggestions for the disposition of the railroads, the telephones and the telegraphs. It was lamented that he had no plans for reducing taxation. It was asserted that he was without ideas for reconstruction. They were indignant alike at his actions and his omissions. But now that he has submitted to them a program which contemplates remedies for all the conditions that war has begotten, this Republican majority is a loud voice of protest and denunciation.

President Wilson has recommended the return of the railroads and the other utilities that the government diverted to its control under the exigencies of war. He has given them specifications as to the lowering and abolition of taxes. He has presented the need and the outline for industrial reforms. He shows the way to make constructive changes in the tariffs. He has requested assistance to our foreign commerce—which will be a help to our domestic business. He has recommended provisions in behalf of soldiers and sailors—and has referred Congress to a plan already evolved.

What is the Republican answer? "It is the most demagogic message that has ever gone to Congress," says Senator New of Indiana. "He has handed us a lemon," says a Representative from Pennsylvania. "It is a political maneuver," says a third.

But the country knows to whom to look for legislation. The Republican majority must act. Whether they accept or reject the President's program, they become answerable for what they do. And it is the prospect of having to act instead of merely carp that pains them so grievously. They at last are responsible and they must also be responsive.

ARE SENATE SEATS FOR SALE?

In its disposition of Henry Ford's contest of the election of Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, the United States Senate has an opportunity as plain as its duty to decide whether large and lavish, if not reprehensible, expenditure of money is enough to give title to a seat in that branch of Congress; whether violations of the law—such as are charged—are to be condoned by a body whose function it is to frame laws.

There is no denial that Mr. Newberry's apparent plurality at the polls was obtained by the use of very large sums of money. The law limits the personal expenditures by or on behalf of senatorial candidates to \$10,000. It is admitted that there was an outlay of \$178,000 in Mr. Newberry's primary campaign alone. There is evidence for the presumption that an even bigger amount was used in furthering his election.

Mr. Ford has a right to demand from the Senate a guarantee that a candidate who respects and obeys the law shall not be defeated by an opponent in whose interest the law is ignored and violated. There is, obviously, involved in this contest a more important consideration than Mr. Ford's political fortunes. There is the question whether such brazen attempts to influence elections by unlawful use of money are to be rewarded by membership in "the greatest deliberative body in the

world"; whether ballots or slush funds are to determine who shall hold public office.

At this moment the Democratic membership in the Senate is two fewer than the Republican membership. With Mr. Ford in and Mr. Newberry out the numerical strength of the parties would be equal. If, instead of a majority, the Republicans had but a parity of votes in that branch of Congress, legislation upon the momentous internal problems that must soon be solved might easily take a very different course than it now seems likely to follow.

The Senate's action and decision in this contest will be of the utmost concern to the country, which wants a continuance of the progressive tendencies which characterized the Democratic Congresses of the last eight years; it will be of importance to Mr. Ford, who furnishes evidence that he was beaten by illegal means and methods; it will be of significance to the Senate, which must have some thought of preventing a taint upon its membership.

The passage by the United States House of Representatives of the suffrage constitutional amendment has reminded somebody of a bit of history which, oddly, seems to have been overlooked in previous discussion of this much-studied question. Abraham Lincoln, it appears, spoke for feminine suffrage several years before the first woman suffrage convention in the United States was held at Seneca Falls, New York. The convention met in July, 1838. In 1836 Lincoln was a candidate for the Illinois House of Representatives, and declared in his platform, "I go for all sharing the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens. Consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females." Lincoln thus declared himself a pioneer in the movement which now virtually achieves its end in the action of the national Legislature.—Christian Science Monitor.

First Millionaire.
Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, who lived from 1750 to 1831, was one of the first, if not the first, millionaire in this country. He began as a sailor, became a merchant, shipowner and banker, and at his death left \$6,000,000 to found the Girard college, as well as other large benefactions. John Jacob Astor, who established the Astor fortunes by fur trading and land speculation, lived from 1762 to 1848, during which time he amassed about \$30,000,000.

Wasps rank next to the higher classes of ants in point of insect intelligence.

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Beef Steers Fully a Quarter Lower Than Last Week

HOGS HIGHEST ON REC RD

Sheep and Lamb Supplies Very Moderate—Demand Broad and Market Active at Prices 10@15c Higher Than Friday—Spring Lambs, \$19.15.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., June 17, 1919.—Cattle receipts were fairly liberal for a Monday, 6,000 head, and trade was slow at prices generally 25c lower than last Friday. Yearlings sold to best advantage and heavy cattle got most of the decline. Best heaves brought \$15.25. Cows and heifers were slow to 25c lower and stockers and feeders quotably steady.

Quotations on cattle: Choice to prime heaves, \$14.50@15.25; good to choice heaves, \$13.50@14.50; fair to good heaves, \$12.50@13.00; common to fair heaves, \$10.50@12.50; choice to prime yearlings, \$14.25@14.00; good to choice yearlings, \$13.00@14.00; fair to good yearlings, \$12.00@13.00; common to fair yearlings, \$9.50@11.50; good to choice heifers, \$10.50@13.25; prime cows, \$11.00@12.00; good to choice cows, \$9.50@11.00; fair to good cows, \$8.00@9.50; cutters, \$6.50@8.00; canners, \$5.50@6.00; veal calves, \$8.00@14.00; bologna bulls, \$8.50@10.00; beef bulls, \$10.00@12.00; good to choice feeders, \$11.75@12.50; medium to good feeders, \$10.00@11.75; good to choice stockers, \$11.50@12.75; fair to good stockers, \$9.50@10.50; common to fair grades, \$8.00@9.50; stock heifers, \$8.50@10.00; stock cows, \$7.50@9.00; stock calves, \$8.00@12.00.

Hogs at New Top, \$21.00.
There was a liberal run of hogs, 10,300 head, and they sold 5@10c higher than Saturday, at the highest price ever paid in Omaha. Tops brought \$21.00 as against \$20.00 on last Monday, and bulk of the trading was at \$20.70@20.90, as against \$19.80@19.90 one week ago.

Sheep and Lambs Higher.
A very moderate run of sheep and lambs showed up, about 5,400 head, and they sold freely at prices strong to 10@15c higher than last week. Choice spring lambs made a new high mark of \$19.15.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, spring, \$17.50@19.15; lambs, heavy weight, \$15.00@15.80; lambs, heavy weight, \$14.00@15.00; lambs, culls, \$6.00@12.00; yearlings, \$10.00@11.50; wethers, \$9.50@10.50; ewes, good to choice, \$9.00@10.00; ewes, fair to good, \$7.50@9.00; ewes, culls and canners, \$4.00@7.50.

Why?
I've often tried to figure out Just what can be the reason A fellow gets spring fever Right in the busy season.

Not Popular.
"The man who praises himself is never popular."
"No; especially with the people who think he might be praising them."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Automobile and tractor repair work wanted by experienced mechanic. Work done at your home city or country if desired. Phone 656, ask for Boyd. All work guaranteed. 28-11-8057

Weaver Garage open for business again, 116 West 2nd St. 28-31-8060

Regular teacher's examinations will be held at the Court House, June 27th and 28th. This is the last Reading Circle Examination. Opal Russell, Co. Supt. 28-21-8061

Piano For Sale

We have stored in Alliance a high grade piano which, if taken at once, will be sold at a very substantial discount. Terms to a responsible party. If interested write at once for particulars to THE DENVER MUSIC COMPANY, Denver, Colo. 28-21-8051

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\$1,000 maximum reward for evidence convicting anyone stealing CJ, JIC or other of my stock. C. MACH, Whitman. 29-81-8067

Lost—Brown gauntlet glove for left hand—black cuff. Finder please send to Steve Peters, Hay Springs, Nebraska and receive reward. 19-21-8069

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Dealers, Alliance, Nebraska.

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—is our state. Its present constitution was written in 1875, but during the forty-four years that have elapsed the state has developed to a degree that demands a new and revised constitution.

☐ All statutes, all laws are based upon the constitution. Hence the necessity of having a broad document. That will be possible only if broad men sit in the convention; men who are actuated by patriotic intelligence rather than class prejudice.

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