

PROMISE and PERFORMANCE

To The Voters of Nebraska:

The Republican legislature of 1907 redeemed every pledge made by the Republican state convention of 1906 and subscribed to by the members of the legislature before election. Following is a fac-simile of a copy of the printed pledges which was clipped from a Nebraska newspaper and pasted on the wall in the office of Governor Sheldon at the beginning of the legislature. As each redeemed pledge, in the form of a bill, was passed by the legislature and delivered to the Governor, he drew a line through the pledge. The figures at the end of the line show the exact time the Chief Executive affixed his signature to the bill and the promise of the Republican party became a performance.

The action of the Republican legislature marks an epoch in the history of Nebraska. It was the first time any political party in the State ever redeemed every pledge made to the people. It is the best guaranty of what the Republican party will do in the future.

WM. HAYWARD, Chairman, Republican State Committee.

THE OMAHA DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1907.

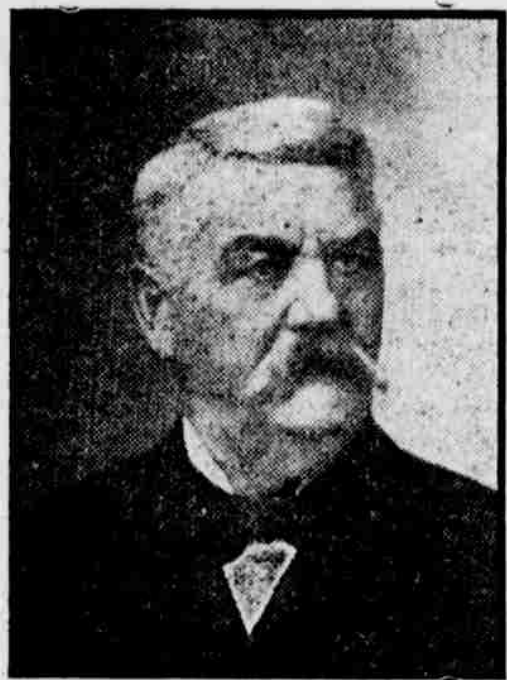
The Promise—Now for Performance

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF NEBRASKA:—

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, held at Lincoln, August 22, makes the following distinct promises of state legislation in the interest of the people:

1. Laws to compel the railroads to pay their taxes at the same time and in the same manner as a private individual. *8:00 P.M. March 10-07.*
2. A direct primary law for the nomination of all state, county and district officers including congressmen and United States Senators. *11:30 P.M. March 10-07.*
3. A law prohibiting free passes in all forms, except to bona fide railway employees and their immediate families and care-takers of live stock. *2:00 P.M. March 30-07.*
4. Laws fully empowering the new State Railway Commission to prohibit rebates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, persons or localities, and to see to it that any and all abuses are corrected and equitable freight and passenger rates obtained for the people. *8:00 P.M. March 28-07.*
5. In event of failure of the constitutional amendment or its being declared invalid laws giving the people of this state the same advantages congress has already given the nation under the railroad rate bill in matters of interstate commerce.
6. A law along the same lines as adopted by congress touching the liability of employers to their employes permitting recovery for injuries notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant. *9:00 P.M. March 11-07.*
7. Legislative appropriations to meet current expenses of state government only under the most rigid economy. *11:30 P.M. April 10-07.*
8. A law providing that railroad property in cities and villages shall be assessed and taxed the same as other property for city and village purposes. *11:00 A.M. March 28-07.*
9. A law insuring inspection and uniform tests of dairy products. *8:00 P.M. April 5-07.*

As the republican nominees for our respective legislative districts, we hereby pledge ourselves, if elected, to support and vote for measures that will carry out each of these promises.



M. B. REESE

Candidate for Supreme Judge

Hon. M. B. Reese was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1839, a farmer boy, and while he was living on the farm completed the course prescribed by the country schools, and then worked his way through a seminary near his home. He was admitted to practice and removed to Osceola, Ia. He lived in Iowa from 1865 to 1871, when he removed to Plattsmouth. Practically the entire life of Judge Reese in Nebraska has been spent under the limelight. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875; district attorney of the Fourth judicial district for three terms; supreme judge, and dean of the law department of the state university.

The republican candidate is a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, about six feet tall and broad in proportion. He is a good specimen of the man who is strong enough to blaze a trail in a new country or lead an old country out of a rut. And he is even tempered, good natured, a wit and an orator. In 1887 he served as grand master of the Masons, and he has always taken great interest in the lodge.

Speaking of Judge Reese, Governor Geo. L. Sheldon said: "Judge Reese has a spotless record, both public and private. He is a student, a scholar and a tireless worker. I have been his admirer for years. He has always stood for the best interests of the people regardless of the consequences to himself. He has been opposed to machine rule in politics and has fought for years that the government and the people might be brought closer and closer together. He should receive the entire republican vote and doubtless will receive many of the votes of the opposition parties because he stands for the very best in state government. He is one of Nebraska's best men and will make a splendid record on the bench."



HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.

Candidate for Railway Commissioner

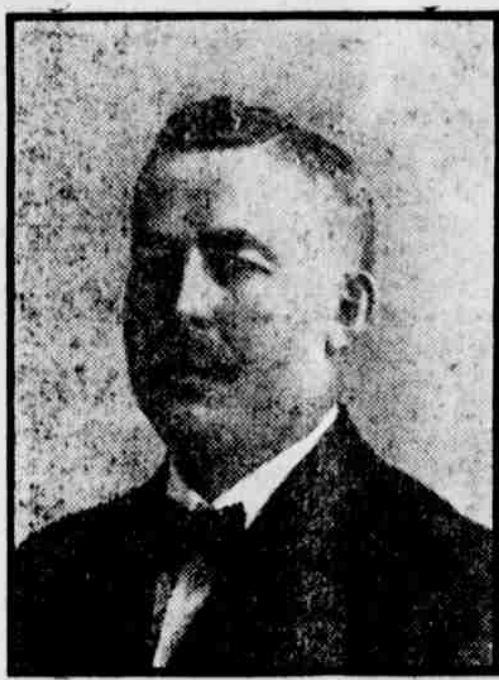
Henry T. Clarke, Jr., is at present one of the Nebraska Railway Commissioners, serving as the appointee of Governor Sheldon, and is a candidate as the nominee of the republican primary for the same position.

Mr. Clarke is one of the few native sons of Nebraska who has ever held a state office. He was born at Bellevue, Nebraska, Aug. 4, 1875, and comes of an honorable Nebraska family. His father, H. T. Clarke, came to Nebraska in 1855, and served as a member of the territorial council of 13 when a very young man.

Commissioner Clarke offers to the people of Nebraska the very best qualifications and training for the position of railway commissioner. Graduating from the Omaha High School as valedictorian of the class of 1892, he attended Williams college two years, and the University of Chicago two years, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. In 1897 Mr. Clarke pursued post-graduate work in political science, specializing on the subject of railway transportation and political economy. A year later he entered the Michigan Law School, graduating in 1899.

In January, 1900, Mr. Clarke began the practice of law at Omaha. He was married in 1901, and has two children. In 1904 he was elected to the legislature by the largest majority ever given a legislative candidate in Douglas county, his majority running close to the 5,000 mark.

While ever an industrious, progressive, and hard-working member, the author of much good law, he came most prominently into the limelight during the last session when he courageously stood in the front rank upholding the hands of Governor Sheldon, and casting his vote, and his influence for the reform measures of the republican party.



CHARLES B. ANDERSON

Candidate for University Regent.

Mr. Anderson was born in Albion, N. Y., June 30, 1865. He graduated from the high school in 1883 and engaged in the hardware business. In 1887 he located in DeWitt, Saline county, Nebraska, and for ten years conducted a banking business in that village. In 1897 he removed to Crete, and in company with T. H. Miller, organized the State Bank, of which he is vice-president. In 1899 he organized the Crete Conservative Investment Company, of which he is president. In 1896 he was a delegate to the republican convention and cheerfully cast his vote for William McKinley. In 1902 Mr. Anderson was elected state senator from Saline county, receiving almost 800 majority. He was a member of the Revenue Committee, was chairman of the Finance, Ways and Means Committee and was associated on that and other standing committees with Gov. Sheldon, then a senator from Cass.

Mr. Anderson was among the very first to mention the name of Geo. L. Sheldon, for Governor. In the last republican state convention he was the chairman of the committee on resolutions and instrumental in drafting the platform which was ratified by the voters last November, and put into effect by the legislature.

He is president of the Crete school board and of the trustees of Doane College. He was also president of the State Layman Association of the Congregational churches of Nebraska, and is a member of the Executive Council of the State Bankers' Association. Mr. Anderson is the father of five robust children, believes in the "brotherhood of man," and is an active member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. P., A. O. U. W., and Modern Woodman fraternal orders.



GEORGE COUPLAND

Candidate for University Regent

Coming of a long line of old English yeoman stock Mr. Coupland was born upon a farm in Lincolnshire, England, May 2, 1857. He received a liberal education. Twenty-seven years ago he came to Nebraska and home-stayed the quarter section in Antelope county upon which he now lives.

Mr. Coupland is and always has been an ardent advocate of higher education, more especially in agriculture. He has kept himself in close touch with that branch of work in the Nebraska State University almost since its inception. And the agricultural college has been patronized by his sons.

For the position of regent Mr. Coupland is supported by many of the strongest institutions and men in the state.

The Nebraska Farmer urges the candidacy of Mr. Coupland because we believe that he is a man for the farmers. And we believe further that he is a man of enough intellectual strength and ability, possessing those elements of integrity and honor to a degree that makes him a man of rare fitting for such a responsible position. And all this without one word regarding his political views or party affiliations.—The Nebraska Farmer (a non-partisan paper) Aug. 7, 1907.

From the foregoing sketch it can be seen how highly Mr. Coupland is esteemed and honored. He is a practical farmer whose earnest advocacy of the modern idea of applying advanced educational and scientific methods to agriculture should command for him the solid farmer vote. He has ever been a loyal and consistent republican, and is in hearty accord with the progressive ideas in our state today. The election of Mr. Coupland and Mr. Anderson will be gratifying to all friends of our great University.

The republican party in Nebraska presents a remarkable record of achievement under the able leadership of Senators Burkett and Brown, our governor and state officers, the five republican congressmen, the members of the legislature and loyal republicans throughout the state.

An examination of the platform in brief in this column is proof positive of the absolute good faith kept with the people.

The voters of Nebraska who believe in progress should go to the polls and triumphantly elect Judge Reese and the state ticket lest a backward step be taken.

In Reese, Clarke, Anderson and Coupland the people will find the same stripe of loyal, progressive men as those who represent them in national and state councils at the present time.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM OF 1907.

The republican state platform points with pride to the achievements of the republican party under the splendid leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, and insists that his successor shall be a man who will continue the Roosevelt policies, and suggests Secretary Taft as such a man.

Commends the present state officials for the care of the state institutions, maintaining the credit of the state, and reducing the state debt.

Commends the Nebraska delegation to congress.

Calls attention to the magnificent record of the last legislature which carried out the pledges of the republican party, as follows:

- "1. A state-wide direct primary.
- "2. Abolition of the free pass evil.
- "3. Comprehensive powers for the state railway commission.
- "4. More equitable rates for transportation of passengers and freight.
- "5. Equal taxation of railroad property for city purposes.
- "6. Abolition of fellow servant law and full employer's liability.
- "7. A pure food and dairy law.
- "8. Rigid economy in appropriations.

Endorses the direct primary, and pledges such amendments as shall improve its workings.

Commends the good work of the state railway commission, in its efforts to secure better freight rates for the people of the state. Calls for the rigid enforcement of the anti-pass law.

Declares that in suits at law corporations should be deemed citizens of every state where they have filed articles of incorporation or exercised the rights of eminent domain.

Favors an enactment of the federal law forbidding the federal courts from issuing writs of injunction against state officers charged with the enforcement of state statutes.

Regards with high favor the nominees on the state ticket and invites voters who believe in official probity and efficiency to join in electing them.