

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.

Illustrating the strange power of the imagination, E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," tells this incident: "A doctor he knew had found it necessary to give a patient for many evenings an injection of morphia to enable him to get some sleep. After a while the doctor thought it advisable to stop the morphia, and for two nights his patient was unable to sleep, owing to great pain. On the third night the doctor, being still unwilling to administer morphia, injected plain water instead. The man slept perfectly and awoke in the morning with what is known as a morphia mouth."

"Every time I make a long railroad journey there are new reasons for tipping the porter," said a woman just returned from the west. "It is no longer unusual for the porter to go through his car as soon as the train is under way and distribute large paper bags to the women passengers to protect their hats from the dust. But this last trip as soon as he had passed out the bags, he came through again, this time with a time table for every passenger, carefully opened at the proper place and with our train marked."

Rodnoa Dielo, a Russian newspaper, reproduces from the original a curious deed of transfer. The document runs, "I, the undersigned, Nicolai Niceporovitch, peasant, thirty-eight years of age, of the Dornarowski district of Melitopol, have fallen into evil days. I am at the end of all my resources and hereby certify that I have sold for the sum of 50 rubles my eternal salvation and place in the kingdom of heaven to Makser Selenky." The signature is attested by one elder of the village council.

"Tram" is derived from a man's name—Outram, the surname of Thomas Outram. Outram lived in Derbyshire, England, and in the beginning of the last century he invented a peculiar sort of track that diminished the friction between wheels and roadbeds. These tracks of Outram's though nothing like a trolley track, were called at first "outtramways," then "tramways," and when street lines and street cars came they were dubbed, respectively "tramways" and "trams."

According to an English contemporary, the short ends of arc lamp carbons may be joined together and utilized again. They should be cut square, and the ends should be coated with a cement formed of a mixture of a nasty consistency of potassium silicate and carbon dust, and then pressed together by hand. Carbon rods made in this way of a number of pieces are said to burn well on continuous or alternating current, and to be no more brittle than ordinary carbons.

The production of metallic cadmium, which has hitherto been confined to Belgium and Silesia, has been undertaken by a chemical company of Cleveland, O. The ore of the Jovlin district is stated to be richer in cadmium than the ore of Silesia, but under the conditions of zinc smelting in the United States it has not been considered worth while to attempt to save cadmium as a by-product.

Because of the indiscriminate kissing to which the little Crown Prince Old is subjected by men and children eager to express loyalty, the queen has been obliged to have the royal park at Christiania closed to the public so that the child could have his daily airing undisturbed. This has caused bitter feeling in Christiania for the people have looked upon the palace garden as public property.

Not many women of 86 years can sing, and it is remarkable, indeed, for one of that age to sing in a religious meeting for the benefit of prisoners, but last Sunday Mrs. Lucy Perkins, of New York, led the singing in the meeting in Bangor, and sang a solo sweetly and feelingly, and with visible effect on the prisoners, most of whom are not at all bad—merely unfortunate.

Dr. Ewald Falls, a well known Egyptologist and excavator, has embraced Islam. While at the head of an excavating expedition in the Nile delta he became so convinced of the virtues of Mohammedanism that he confessed the faith and was received at the mosque of Mariout. He will henceforth be known under the name of Mussa Mohammed.

Orleans House, Wickham, which will be put up for sale in October, was built in the reign of Queen Anne by Mr. Secretary Johnstone. It later became much frequented by Queen Caroline. In 1800 the Duke of Orleans took up his residence there, and later the house was occupied by Don Carlos, another royal exile.

Until recently Beloochistan, outside of Quetta, was practically closed to missionaries, but the British government has now permitted the medical mission to enter Kelt state, a country nearly as large as England, inhabited by several hundred thousand Beloochis, Brahuis, Kurds and Pathans.

The Second Congregational church at Falmouth, Mass., built in 1821, was turned end to end twenty years later to get a harvest of \$10,000 left by a member who did not like the way the church stood and a monument has now been erected with an inscription stating these facts.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has been making strenuous protests of late against the manner in which Exeter cathedral is being restored, more especially with reference to the sculpture which it is declared has been obliterated without reason.

A man named Constant was arrested in a Paris cafe the other day for consulting two Englishmen. In explanation he said: "I can't help it; whenever I see an Englishman I become so entranced that I could do anything to him."

Thirty streets and open places in Paris are named after eminent chemists, the latest being Place Berthelot; and thirty-two are named after famous physiologists.

The ears of a child seldom change as it develops into an adult, but after middle age they sometimes grow larger.

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

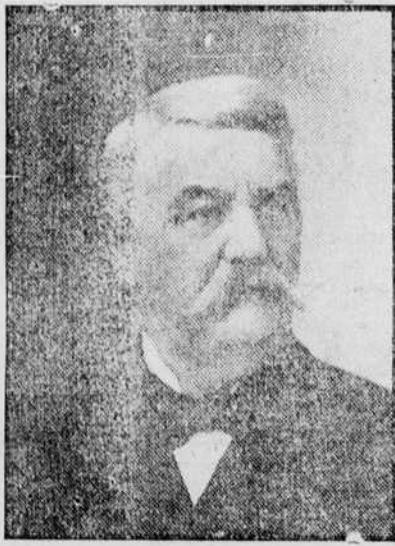
The Promise--Now for Performance

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. *8:15 P.M. - March 11-07.*
2. A direct primary law for the nomination of all state, county and district officers including congressmen and United States Senators. *8:15 P.M. - March 11-07.*
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. *2:15 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. *8:15 P.M. - March 11-07.*
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 employees, permitting recovery for injuries notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow servant. *9 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. *11:15 P.M. - March 28-07.*
9. A law insuring inspection and uniform tests of dairy products. *8 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 will make a splendid record on the bench."

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.



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 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 homesteaded 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.

JUDGE REESE

"Judge Reese has a spotless record, both public and private. He is a student, a scholar and a tireless worker. 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 will make a splendid record on the bench."

Governor Geo. L. Sheldon

HENRY T. CLARKE, JR.

Henry T. Clarke, Jr., candidate for railway commissioner, comes before the people as the friend, and appointee of Governor Sheldon, and as a leader of the 1907 legislature whose vote and influence were enthusiastically for the reform measures of the republican party.

C. B. ANDERSON

"The State University requires nearly one-sixth of the entire revenue raised for public purposes, and Mr. Anderson, as one member of the board, could safely be entrusted to expend this large amount in an honest and economical manner, safeguarding both the interests of the people and the welfare of the State University."—Nebraska Signal, Geneva.

GEO. L. COUPLAND

"All the different departments of the University are of vast importance and if elected it will be my desire to do all possible for their development, but I want to tell you and I say it emphatically that the Agricultural Department will be my especial thought."—Hon. Geo. L. Coupland, before State Convention accepting nomination for Regent of State University.