

THE Standard Oil Company has been indicted on 6,428 counts by the federal grand jury in Chicago. Will the trust now be forced to take the count?

WILLIAM B. ROSE, deputy attorney general, has been chosen chairman of the republican state central committee. Judge W. H. Hayward, of Nebraska City, wanted the position.

It is said when Judge Hayward mentioned Hon. W. J. Bryan as "the next president of the United States," in his speech at the old settlers reunion at Union Saturday, his hearers cheered lustily. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

It would seem that the biggest fight in the republican ranks is between Edward Rosewater and the Journal-News gang at Lincoln. As between the two the Bee man should be the favorite. The Journal-News deserves everything that "Rosey" has given them, and more too.

EX-CONGRESSMAN J. B. STRODE is to assist in holding down the attorney general's office, while the chief is paying strict attention to his disordered political fences and Assistant Attorney General Rose has charge of the state committee rooms. And the taxpayers of Nebraska pay the freight, just as usual.

THE democratic candidate for governor, Hon. A. C. Shallenberger, is one of the ablest men in Nebraska, and the platform upon which he is running contains all that common people demand. The two-cent passenger rate, which the republican platform omits, has been adopted in Ohio, is working well and pleases the people.

THAT great commoner, William J. Bryan, has arrived in New York. His Nebraska friends were the first to greet him; and, in speaking of the democratic nominee for governor of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan remarked with profound emphasis: "Shallenberger is a good man and a true democrat. I hope he will be elected, and I shall do everything I can to help him."

"JIMMY" TREGARDEN, since he has wisely concluded not to become a candidate for the legislature, has consented to accept the chairmanship of Pollard's congressional committee, after many others had refused the honor. "Easy Money" will find out before the ides of November that thousands of honest voters are condemning him for taking that which he knew did not belong to him.

HON. G. M. HITCHCOCK was nominated for congress at Omaha yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock represented the Omaha district one term, but was defeated two years ago by the Roosevelt tidal wave that swept over the country. Mr. Hitchcock is very popular and stands an excellent show of again occupying a seat in the lower house of the national congress, where he proved equal to the task. Here's hoping, G. M.

THE death of Edward Rosewater removes from earth one of the most noted men in the west, and a citizen who has done more in the way of building up the metropolis of Nebraska than in any other one person. Mr. Rosewater was also a power in the republican party of the state, and his great ambition for years has been to represent his state in the United States senate, a position he was so abundantly able to fill, and his political enemies within his own party ranks is all that kept him from doing so. The deceased was the founder of the Omaha Bee, one of the greatest newspapers in the west.

The New Naturalization Law.

With all the red tape interwoven in the new naturalization law, it, nevertheless, affords a means of preventing many of the abuses that heretofore have characterized the making of American citizens from aliens. The statute becomes operative September 27, and will be a factor in the congressional elections, in which its merits will be tested for the first time.

Chief among the law's commendable features is the uniformity it will accomplish in the methods and records of naturalizations. Under its provisions aliens may be naturalized only in United States Courts and court of record having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or both, in which the amount at issue is unlimited. These courts are required to have also jurisdiction over the applicant at the time he seeks naturalization.

Another wise provision specifies that the name of the applicant for naturalization must be posted in a public place for thirty days before the court's hearing of the petition, which, too, it is required, must not be more than ninety days after the filing of the application. This seems a proper safe guard against the disgraceful haste with which foreigners in former years have rushed through the legal forms of naturalization and manufactured into citizens, often without the most rudimentary knowledge of their obligations. The time which elapses between the petition for citizenship and the hearing by the court gives ample opportunity for the investigation of the applicant's fitness for the suffrage he seeks. To promote the fullest inquiry the government may summon, at the petitioner's expense, any number of witnesses to disprove his right to naturalization.

Everywhere in the country the naturalization of aliens will be under federal control. The examination of applicants, the records of their naturalization and the general procedure of the courts will be in accordance with forms fixed by the recent enactment, and there are heavy penalties for officials of the court as well as the aliens themselves when violations of the law are shown.

Some of the educational qualifications exacted of applicants, and particularly the information demanded for the record—such as a physical description, the name of the ship on which he took passage to this country—seem to be more or less frivolous, if not humiliating, to the intelligent foreigner, but the intent of the law is good and the methods of its enforcement are adequate.

DR. ROSEWATER attributed the sudden death of his brother to the results which followed the excitement attendant on a long campaign in which Mr. Rosewater was a prominent candidate for the nomination by the Nebraska state convention for United States senator.

THERE was an increase in the revenue receipts of the country during July, 1906, over July, 1905, of over two and one-half million dollars. This looks good as a financial statement, but it simply indicates that the people of the United States paid that much more tax upon the foreign goods that they purchased last month, than they did the corresponding month of last year. A tariff remains a tax just the same.

It has been announced that the two members of the railroad taxation board, who were renominated, have concluded that they made a mistake in not raising the rate of taxation on the roads. Their explanation is that they did not realize until the assessors' returns were all in that other values had so much advanced, and that there was so great a discrimination against the people. It is rather late to make such a discovery. In fact, the lateness of the hour leads one to believe that the confession is made for the purpose of catching votes, rather than from any inclination to do good. The people of Nebraska are getting tired of death-bed repentances.

THE farmer pays on the average tariff tax of 58 per cent on the salt he uses. Will some deluded protection farmer tell us wherein he is benefited by a duty on salt?

WHAT has become of "Uncle Joe" Cannon's boom for the presidency? Perhaps it has gone to meet that of Secretary Shaw, which took flight immediately after the Iowa republican state convention.

THE votes of confidence given to Mr. Bryan by nearly every democratic state convention held this year indicate sufficiently the cordiality of the welcome that awaits him as he travels westward after receiving the ovations that the east is eager to bestow.

IT is soon yet to say what the bolt of the Iowa standpatters will amount to, but it is a safe wager that there are a good many republican leaders in close touch with Chairman Sherman's headquarters who would rather see Claude Porter elected governor of the Hawkeye state than Albert B. Cummins.

THE last great democratic gathering in New York was the national convention which met on the Fourth of July, 1868, and nominated Seymour and Blair for a losing race against Grant and Colfax. The Democrats in New York yesterday made no nomination—that is practically already done—but they are more numerous and have better causes for confidence of success in the coming contest for the presidency than those who were present at the nomination of the party's standard bearers thirty-eight years ago.

HENCEFORTH in the campaign democratic speakers will invite a comparison of the Bryan utterance on the tariff issue with Roosevelt's easy dismissal of the subject in his recently published letter to Representative Watson, of Indiana. President Roosevelt, after saying that the existing high-tariff system bears no relation to trust evils, straddles the issue and, while standing pat on protection, holds out an ultimate hope for revision when advisable. Mr. Bryan holds that the obnoxious trust monopolies are fostered by the present tariff law, and that the trust problem cannot be fully met until tariff schedules are reduced.

THE greatest gathering of people that ever assembled in the state capital will be in Lincoln tomorrow to welcome home America's greatest statesman, Hon. William Jennings Bryan. U. S. Grant had been a great soldier and twice president. He traveled around the world, and was shown great attention, but at no time at home nor abroad was he given the marked attention that given Mr. Bryan. The most instructive lesson of this is that the bitterness of partyism has died out. The people look more to men than party. The people of this country believe that Mr. Bryan is honest in his convictions, whether they agree with him or not, and it is for this reason that they admire him and extend to him a cordial welcome, regardless of party or sect.

C. A. WALSH, the gentleman who sprang into prominence several years ago by being named as a member of the democratic national committee, has resigned. He originated in the obscure pioneer town on the banks of the Des Moines river called Bentonsport, but finally drifted to Ottumwa, where his cheek worked well and he was made national committeeman. He was made secretary of that body, a very lucrative position, and as long as he fared well the party was all right. Two years ago his services as secretary were dispensed with and his "graft" ended. Now his resignation. This is Charles A. Walsh in a nutshell. Men who are democrats simply for graft, should get out of the party just as soon as possible and go over to the graft party—the republicans. Renegade democrats always fare well in that party.

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# John Bauer

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

Broken Promises.

The following republican promises have been broken:

- To establish reciprocity.
  - To give separate statehood to Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona.
  - To enforce rigidly the civil service law.
  - To be economical in government expenditures.
  - To modify the unjust and outrageous inequalities of the tariff.
  - To reduce the Philippine tariff schedules.
  - To put only honest and efficient men into office.
  - To give every man a square deal.
  - To stop the deficit in the revenues of the government.
  - To curtail the power of the trusts.
  - To stop political grafting in the various departments of the government.
- These are but a starter of the many promises that Roosevelt has broken.

The Farmer and Protection.

The farmer or mechanic who votes for the high tariff republican party is a greedy.

The farmer pays \$18 for a certain plow made in the United States. That same plow is shipped to South America and sold for \$8.

The farmer pays about \$65 for a certain mower; it is shipped to South America and sold for \$40.

So on down the list,—\$25 hay rakes in South America for \$17; \$30 cultivators for \$22 in South America. Mechanics' tools and iron goods accordingly.

The manufacturers make a profit of almost \$120,000,00 on these iron and steel goods. Then these same manufacturers turn right around and sell the same goods to foreign farmers and mechanics at a little over half the price at which they sell them to our farmers and mechanics.

All this comes from the monopoly of manufacturing. And the monopoly of manufacturing is possible because of the protective tariff. It is the rankest, meanest robbery. Any statesman or politician who stands for it ought to be voted home. Any farmer or mechanic who votes for the tariff supporters is not a fit guardian of his children's interests.

**C. A. Rawls, Lawyer. Probate and general practice. Office of County Attorney.**

Gov. Mickey on the Ticket.

Here is what Governor Mickey said in an interview, just after the state board of equalization had assessed the railroads, in reference to Galusha, Eaton and Searle:

If those three fellows are nominated the republican party in Nebraska is on the verge of defeat. As governor of the state board of equalization, I will not endorse their actions in the railroad tax assessments. They are tied up to the railroads. The farmers of the state are against the railroads this year because the other property in the state has been greatly increased in valuation while the railroads have remained practically stationary. Mark my words, if those three men are renominated the republican party is on the verge of defeat.

Here is what Governor Mickey said after the republican convention had renominated Eaton and Searle:

"If the republican ticket is elected, I fear the railroads will still have control of the board of equalization."

The governor, treasurer, secretary of state, auditor and land commissioner constitute the board of equalization which assesses the railroads. Three of the present board, Galusha, Eaton and Searle, opposed any raise in the railroad assessment, which called forth the above censure from the governor. While the republican convention made a pretense of nominating a reform governor, it nominated railroad men for the balance of the ticket, so that according to Governor Mickey, the railroads would still have a majority of the state board of equalization. The republican party is trying to catch suckers with a reform candidate for governor and an imitation democratic platform, but has a ticket which will turn the state government over to the railroads as in the past.

HON. W. J. BRYAN'S reception in Chicago was an immense affair. In his speech he repudiates his endorsement by the Illinois state convention, which refused to request the assignment of National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan. Mr. Bryan is right in demanding the resignation of Sullivan. "He who is not for us is against us," and Mr. Sullivan's past acts show for themselves. He should step down and out, and the Illinois democrats in convention made a great mistake in not requesting him to do so.

Standpat in Nebraska

The stampede of the standpatters has spread to Nebraska, were the republican state convention has just admitted that the Dingley schedules are not sacred, says the St. Louis Republic. But that is as far as the republicans of Nebraska go. They do not suggest as the republicans of Illinois did in their platform, that special interest need not be considered in revision of the tariff; but they thoroughly agree with their brethren of the prairie state that nobody but its friends should be permitted to lay a reforming hand upon the Dingley act.

The significant lesson to be drawn from the Nebraska convention is that republican leaders all over the country are convinced that the democratic party will reform the Dingley tariff if they do not hold out the hope that the republicans will revise it. The standpatters are routed and standpatism, at least for the campaign, is as dead as a doornail.

But these promises of revision are too sudden to be accepted as sincere, and they have always a string tied to them. They do not promise reduction of the Dingley robberies, and, except in Iowa, they give no pledge whatever of such revision as would break or seriously check the greedy tariff monopolies.

The Nebraska republicans say only that "changes in schedules should follow changes in conditions." This leaves them free to raise the schedules as to lower them. And if the house should be controlled by the republicans in the Sixtieth congress, we know in advance that the speaker would not suffer the Dingley act to be amended in any manner objectionable to the great monopolies from which the republican party expects liberal contributions to the campaign fund of 1908.

Convinced at last that the country wants tariff revision and means to have it, the republicans are making no false promises. They are simply making no promises that mean anything.

The schoolmaster has been abroad too long in the west to leave any larger percentage of voters green enough to be fooled by trickery and evasion like this.

Has Mr. Roosevelt abandoned the presidential bee for the spelling bee?