

CONCERNING MEN AND MATTERS

The Epworth Leaguers congratulated Governor Aldrich upon his heroism in vetoing the Sunday base ball bill. It did take nerve, but the Epworthians did not look at it from the right viewpoint. The governor did not veto the bill because he opposed Sunday base ball, but because it was not drawn to suit him. In fact he offered to sign a Sunday base ball bill that gave county commissioners jurisdiction outside of incorporated towns and villages.

A few short months ago Nelson W. Aldrich held the senate of the United States in the hollow of his hand. The other day the pet scheme which Aldrich had nursed for years, was knocked galley west. It would seem that the senate is at last getting somewhere near the people.

The commission soon to be appointed by Governor Aldrich to study the matter of workmen's compensation will have an important duty to perform, and it should be selected with great care. Not only should the best representatives of the classes interested be selected, but they should be selected with a view to harmonious working together. It would be easy to select representatives of labor and capital who would be antagonistic from the very start. Doubtless Governor Aldrich will make the best possible selections, but he would do well to act slowly and after conferring with the parties at interest.

It seems a bit strange that a progressive like LaFollette should be contending for a retention of the most iniquitous features of the Aldrich tariff law, the woolen schedule. There is not one redeeming feature about "Schedule K." It is vicious in every line and paragraph, and benefits no one save a few tariff barons. It is of no practical benefit to wool growers, robs the consumers and enriches men already rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

Dan V. Stephens says one of the chief rewards coming to him because of his enterprise and success as a farmer is that men may no longer call him a "one-hoss politician." Mr. Stephens never was a "one-hoss politician." He has been deeply interested in politics, but has played the game squarely and with a master hand. As an organizer he has few equals. But we contend that it is as a farmer that he ranks highest. But, as before remarked, if Mr. Stephens still has a desire to represent the Third district in congress, we are for him, although we can not understand why a man with such a farming record should desire to do anything else.

The last legislature appropriated \$100,000 for a state medical college at Omaha, the same to be a part of the university and under the control of the regents. There is grave doubts about the appropriation being constitutional, the charter of the university providing that all of its departments shall be within five miles of the capitol building. To test the matter the regents have drawn a voucher for \$10 for cutting weeds upon the proposed sight in Omaha, and presented it to the auditor against the appropriation. The whole matter is thus brought up to the auditor and attorney general.

As usual the professional reformers—reformers who shoot off their mouths a lot—did not come to the front on primary day. Judge I. L. Albert of Columbus should have received ten times more votes than he did receive. His fight for the passage of the "anti-white slave bill" in the last legislature should have made him the prime favorite among people who claim to favor decency. Instead, they neglected to vote, and the vile interests hurt by the Albert's law knifed him to the limit. It seems ever thus. The reformers do all the bloviating and the "interests" do all the voting; the reformers pray a lot and work not at all, the "interests" don't pray a bit but work like thunder. And as a result the "interests" usually win.

Do the republicans of Nebraska, who recently endorsed the Taft administration, also endorse the Taft doctrine that the right of the majority to rule without limit is restricted by the constitution? Do they endorse his declaration that judges elected by the people are not subject to the people? The people of Arizona made for themselves a constitution under which they would be pleased to live. It did not interfere in any way with the rights and privileges of the citizens of Ohio. None who objected to that constitution was compelled to live under it. It dealt only with Arizona and Arizonans. Yet the president of the United States denies to the Arizonans the right to make a constitution that suits them and which in no wise interferes with the citizens of other states. As between an executive who will not allow citizens of a prospective state to make a constitution to suit them, and federal judges who can and do set aside laws that the people want, we seem to have drifted an almighty long ways from our original republican moorings.

Those Douglas democrats seem to have it in for Shallenberger, and for anybody connected with his administration. Hence Furse, who should have had no op-

position, was slaughtered. The situation bought about last fall in democratic circles is going to have a bad influence for years to come. There are a lot of democrats outside of Douglas just aching for a chance to get a whack at something Douglas democrats want.

Of course the president will veto the wool bill. Failure to do so would put him out of the running, although we credit him with vetoing it because he is wedded to the doctrine of high protection. But, just the same, the day is not far distant when the infamous woolen schedule will be shot all to pieces.

Mrs. Louis Wissenberger of Granite City, Ill., keeps boarders. She also had a 17-year old daughter. The daughter loved a boarder named "Jack," but the mother wanted her to marry another boarder, one who had a wife but was suing for a divorce. The girl refused, and when told to either give up "Jack" or never darken the doors of home again, she took carbolic acid and died. The girl was, of course, very foolish for committing suicide. What she should have done was to marry "Jack" when she got good and ready. We say this advisedly because any mother who would demand that her 17-year-old daughter agree to marry a man already wed and seeking a divorce certainly would guess a man wrong. Therefore we hold that "Jack" was a good fellow. It may sound a bit barbarous, but Will Maupin's Weekly holds to the opinion that there are cases wherein it is not a crime to kill someone who particularly needs killing. In this instance the wrong female swallowed the poison.

Do not become discouraged because a lot of Board of Trade men of Omaha scouted around a bit and then returned with gloomy tales about the corn crop. There will be lots of corn in Nebraska. Not a bumper crop, to be sure, but lots of corn just the same. And things will be all right, you bet. And suppose we did have a practical failure of the corn crop, what of it? It wouldn't be such an awful calamity—not what such a failure would have been twenty years ago. We are not increasing our corn acreage. On the contrary it is decreasing. Why? Because we are discovering other and more profitable crops. We are diversifying our farming. If the corn crop is short now and then we merely pass it off as an incident, for have we not wheat, and oats, and rye, and alfalfa, and dairying, and potatoes, and speltz, and beets and clover, and poultry and eggs and a lot of other things? The man who gets frightened over a failure of the corn crop ought to take something for his nerve.