

Custer Co. Republican

Published every Thursday at the County Seat.

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Office in Custer Block, Fourth Ave. S.

Entered at the postoffice at Broken Bow, Neb., as second-class matter for transmission through the U. S. Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year in Advance \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

One column, per month, \$7.00. One-half column, per month, \$4.00. Quarter column, per month, \$2.50. Less than quarter column, 50 cents per inch per month.

Cards on first page, 60 cents per inch, per month. Local advertising 5 cents per line each insertion.

Notice of church fairs, societies and entertainments where money is charged, one-half rate. Society notices and resolutions, one-half rate. Wedding notices free, half price for publishing list of presents.

Death notices free, half price for publishing obituary notices, and cards of thanks.

Legal notices at rates provided by statutes of Nebraska.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1902

Congress reconvened Tuesday.

The bill on the Nicaragua canal is now under consideration in the house.

One thing to Governor Savage's credit is that it cannot be said that he was prompted by political policy in granting the Bartley pardon.

President Roosevelt has granted Admiral Schley a hearing on an appeal from Secretary Long's decision on the finding of the court of inquiry in his case.

Now, that the probabilities of the renomination of Governor Savage has been removed, the question of his successor will be a matter of public interest. It is doubtful whether another candidate from Custer county would be considered, yet we have some good timber for which the Republican can vouch.

Nebraska has \$9,500,000 invested in public school buildings and property used for educational purposes. This does not include the large sums invested in private and denominational educational institutions. For a young state containing little over a million population this is a record to be proud of.

Central City Democrat.

The Indianapolis Journal arises to inquire if anyone has noticed the name of any distinguished democratic statesman or leader taking part in the conference designed to bring labor and capital into more friendly relations. We pass the query up to the editor of our esteemed contemporary, the Lincoln Commoner.—St. Paul Republican.

With this issue we quote from a number of republican papers of the state on the pardon of Bartley that the readers of the REPUBLICAN may learn the general opinion of the newspapers of the state. The sentiment is much the same with a large majority of those we have seen. One exception is the Conservative, published by J. Sterling Morton. He thinks Bartley's punishment has been ample.

Are England, Scotland and Ireland destined, ultimately, to become a part of "The United States of America and Great Britain?" is the startling inquiry which William T. Stead makes in the January Cosmopolitan. He has been one of the prophets of Great Britain, and has, at all times, been able to see in advance of his contemporaries—as events have proven. He has been studying the new conditions brought about by the industrial combinations and reaches the conclusion that England and the United States are destined to be more closely united and that as soon as the English people wake up to the absurdity and general usefulness, as has been shown in the Boer War, of a king and aristocracy, the trend will be immediate in the direction of a union with the people of the United States. However much one may differ from Mr. Stead, his speculations will be found vastly interesting. He is the first British subject who has had the courage to suggest such an outcome.

RAILROADS.

During the year nineteen hundred and one there have been constructed in the United States more than five thousand miles of new lines of railroad. And yet we are informed by many gifted populists that there

is no prosperity in the United States.

Farming lands have in the year enhanced in value from ten to forty per cent all over Nebraska, and yet there is no thrift nor health in us.

Corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and horses are at the highest kind of figures and money is borrowable at the lowest rates ever known in America, and yet "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," say the oracles of Bryanarchy.

And now if capital and labor come to an amicable agreement and no more fighting comes between them, and strikes are forever abolished, what will the malcontents, the vagabonds and the populists do for ammunition?—The Conservative.

THE BARTLEY PARDON.

Joe Bartley is again at large, and this time the people rave; Oh, will he talk or still maintain the silence of the grave.

—Walt Mason.

Governor Savage has presented ex-Treasurer Bartley with a New Year's present in the shape of pardon. Evidently the governor only wants to serve one term.—Blue Springs Sentinel.

The republican party by its representatives in the state convention by the resolution adopted showed that it had no sympathy for Bartley or any other official found guilty of the betrayal of sacred trusts, and the stain is on Savage and Savage alone.—Chappell Register, rep.

The news of the pardon of ex-State Treasurer Bartley, by Governor Savage on New Year's eve, was a great surprise to the people of Tekamah. It afforded the principal topic of conversation and the almost universal expression was against the action of the governor.

—Tekamah Herald, rep.

Governor Savage has pardoned J. S. Bartley, the embezzling state treasurer, who was serving a twenty year sentence in the penitentiary. The governor was no doubt actuated by the best of motives in granting the pardon, but we believe he made a grave mistake, even though 4,000 prominent citizens of the state petitioned for executive clemency.—Kimball Observer, rep.

While this action may mean a happy New Year to an innocent wife and children as well as the man who betrayed his party, it brings sadness to the hearts of thousands of honest republicans who had hoped that the greatest crime ever committed in the state of Nebraska might be adequately punished. The governor makes a labored statement in explanation of the pardon which is remarkable chiefly on account of its failure to offer any good excuse for the outrage.—St. Paul Republican.

The pardon of this man (Bartley) is a travesty on justice, a slap at the republican party and an outrage against the public, and in view of the fact that the governor seems to have relinquished all hopes of further preferment, he will probably not refuse to anticipate such a result and resign the position he has so freely and utterly debased. Such action would unquestionably be endorsed by 90 per cent. of the republican party of Nebraska and a large majority of the people. An outraged people and a dishonored commonwealth demand that he cease drawing a salary for abusing his constituents and ignoring their wishes.—Norfolk News.

Governor Savage made Joe Bartley a New Year's present of a pardon from the penitentiary on Wednesday evening. The governor says he thinks Joe has been sufficiently punished and attempts to condone for his crime by claiming that a large portion of the shortage went to help sustain the financial institutions of the state during the hard times, thus saving many failures and much individual loss, making Bartley out a public benefactor. Great minds differ upon

great questions, and the Leader and the governor differ radically upon this question. We think Bartley a blamed thief and that he should have been compelled to serve out his sentence.—Geneva Leader, independent.

It is unfortunate for the people Nebraska that the chance elevation of Governor Dietrich to the United States Senate placed Lieut. Governor Savage in the executive office, for the least that can be said is that he is a weak man. That he is a tool of corrupt influences can no longer be denied. That he is himself corrupt or has been corrupted many will believe. That he ought to resign the office that he has disgraced is demanded by every consideration of decency and respectability. That he has another year of his term yet to serve, and that we must be humiliated for twelve months by his presence in the state house, is both unfortunate and lamentable. It is too much to hope that he will vacate the office that he is unworthy to fill.—Kearney Hub.

There is but little doubt that the state money entrusted to Bartley's care was gambled away in Colorado mining ventures and the people have yet to hear of a single bank or business house that was held up by the treasurer's support. All of the evidence goes to show that Bartley was as much of an embezzler as any other thief who was ever put in prison for stealing public funds, and considering the magnitude of his offense, the sentence of twenty years imposed upon him by the court, was none too much. The governor's attempt to pose Bartley as a martyr is an exhibition of poor or a response to some unknown pull which may, and should, relegate him to private life at the close of his present term as governor-by-accident of Nebraska.—Callowa Courier.

The action of Governor Savage in pardoning Convict Bartley is a piece of the most high-handed treachery ever exercised by the prerogatives of the chief executive of any commonwealth. High-handed in that it defies the people, who were robbed out of their hard earned cash by the speculations and speculations of political plunderers. The last republican state convention spoke in no uncertain tones the mind of the people, and it is a deplorable condition to have a man acting as governor who will set himself up as knowing more than the whole party. The time will come when the opportunity for such things to happen will be stopped by the repeal of laws granting such privileges or amendments to the constitution prohibiting instead of granting same. This event will only hasten such action.—Sidney Republican.

As a New Year's present Governor Savage pardoned Joe Bartley, ex-state treasurer, who has served six years of a twenty years sentence for embezzlement. The governor in a long letter gives his reasons for executive clemency. He reviews the fact that Bartley lost the money in the years of panic, crop failures and hard times, when many institutions went to the wall in which state money was deposited. That Bartley was a victim of circumstances and that he has been punished sufficiently. He further states that political expediency should not be considered in the light of right and humanity. It is perfectly proper for the governor to make capital of this, but when the farore is all over we will find that the old soldier who is the governor of this state has a great big, warm heart in him, and that he has got the courage to follow the dictates of his conscience.—Alma Journal, rep.

Governor Savage on New Year's day, gave a full pardon to Joe Bartley, who was serving a term of twenty years for embezzlement. The Governor was always our ideal of what we thought a man to be governor should be, and his picture has decorated our office, along with

McKinley and Roosevelt. But we have now turned his face to the wall, and are preparing our ears for "the dull thud," which will be heard when the next republican convention drops him. We were preparing to help him, in our way, in his coming contest with Rosewater, but the pardoning of Bartley has knocked our wind, and we will, with thousands of other republicans in the west, help to retire him back to the sand hills where he belongs. It is with a feeling of regret that we are compelled to make this statement, but it is a duty we owe the people, and we are glad to state that there are men in the sand hills, and plenty of them, who could fill the office of governor with credit.—Scotts Bluff Republican.

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

(Communicated.)

We believe that anarchists can be suppressed by restricting immigration and making anarchistic utterances a crime.

By anarchists meaning not the followers of Count Tolstoy's theory of non-resistance, for they are as much opposed to violence against governmental authority as they are to the exercise of coercion by the government itself. By anarchists, we mean those who advocate and plot the overthrow of all governments by violence. This class of people we maintain can be suppressed by restricting immigration and making anarchistic utterances a crime. But it is urged that this latter measure would be abridging the constitutional right of every American as expressly insured in the first amendment to the constitution which says, "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press." To this we would reply that they are not urging a privilege but the abuse of a privilege. We have found it necessary to suppress various abuses practiced under this amendment as is shown by our statutes against libel, slander and obscenity. In fact we have a case more to the point in which Judge Hinesdale of New York City has held that the teachings and doctrines of anarchy seriously disturbed and endanger the public peace and openly outrage public decency. Under a New York statute which makes either of these a misdemeanor he recently sentenced Johannan Most to one year at Sing Sing. Why should we not prevent this new abuse of a sacred constitutional right by making anarchists criminals? If we have proved that the remedy suggested will not abridge rights guaranteed by the constitution, it now remains to show that it is a remedy.

By restricting immigration we can keep out those known to be members of anarchist societies. We must do this for if they come in they not only do evil themselves but make anarchists of the down-fallen and unsuccessful on every hand.

By restricting immigration we can also keep out those not sufficiently educated to understand that our government is run on different lines from the one that perhaps oppressed them at home. We must keep out the uneducated because they are the easiest to be convinced that the government and the existing order of society are to blame that they are not in better circumstances; in short they are the very ones who develop into the most violent and sporadic anarchists.

By restricting immigration we can also keep out those not able to earn a comfortable living. Such people must not come in, for they are destined to lead lives of poverty and distress which, in their desperation, may culminate in a blow at some fancied oppressor.

By restricting immigration we can furthermore keep out those who have not sufficient means to

make a good start under existing industrial possibilities. People so situated must not come here because if they do not immediately get work they will be reduced to poverty and desperation—become haters of the existing order of things—become anarchists.

While we are excluding anarchists and material that would readily develop into anarchists, we must not allow those we already have with us (for there are anarchist clubs in every large city) to go on increasing in numbers. But what can we do to check their growth? Can we not do this by suppressing the publication and utterance of such anarchist doctrine as burned in Czizgos's brain until, driven to distraction, he killed the president?

Therefore we conclude that the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not justify the counselling of violence and murder and that anarchists can be suppressed by restricting immigration and making anarchistic utterances a crime.

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