

CUSTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN \$1.00 Per Year.

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Entered at Broken Bow, Nebraska, for transmission in the United States mails at second class rates.

D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor and Publisher

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Where matter is set on wood base electrotype a flat price of twenty cents per inch, single column, for each insertion, two or more insertions 15 cents per inch. Special position, single insertion 30 cents per inch. Metal base, electrotype two or more times, 15 cents per inch. Payment first of each month. Local advertising five cents per line each insertion.

The prohibition candidate for governor has withdrawn from the race and the state committee decided not to fill the place, leaving it optional with the prohibition voters to support either Aldrich or Dahlman.

Senator Aldrich made his record as a progressive republican in the legislature of '07, and as a result of the good work done at that time Nebraska has some of the best laws of any state in the union.

The election in Maine last week was a greater victory for the democrats than the most sanguine had contemplated. The majority for the democrat candidate for governor reached in round numbers 9,000 besides electing a majority of the state legislature.

The Republican subscription list is open to all republicans of Custer county who are not already subscribers, at a dollar a year. We need the moral as well as the financial support of every republican that hope to see the party and its principles maintained.

Result of Recount.

County Clerk D. M. Haverly of Douglas county has certified to the secretary of State the result of the recount in Douglas county on governor. Altho Governor Shallenberger has thrown up the sponge and declared Dohlman the democratic nominee for governor, the recount figures from Douglas county are of some interest.

W. J. Bryan for Aldrich W. J. Bryan has broken his long silence. He issued a statement Monday in which he declines to support Mayor Dahlman for governor.

Party Loyalty.

The lack of party loyalty of its members is one of the greatest causes of party defeat.

It matters not how important may be the principles of a political party unless its members are loyal in their support of their candidates, the party as well as its principles may expect defeat.

No one who believes in the principles of his party has a moral right to bolt his party nominees or oppose their election as a matter of personal right no more than he has a legal right to personally violate a law of the state.

The principle of majority rule is morally as binding on those who affiliate with a party as it legally is upon legislative bodies.

The principles of a political party are promulgated and its nominees chosen by a majority of those who affiliate.

There is but one of two alternatives for an individual of a political party to take. He should either submit to his party's choice of candidates and support its principles enunciated or withdraw from the party. In a sense a partizan is under as great obligation to his party as are the elective officers to the party newspapers on which he depended and received support in his campaign.

We admit there is occasionally instances in which an individual would be justified in withholding his support from a party nominee or there might be cases in which an officer would be justified in withholding his support from his party paper. If a nominee was known to be morally unworthy or incapable and his nomination was secured by unfair means or by those who did not know of his unfitness then the partizan would be justified in seeking the party defeat rather than to compromise his principles of righteousness.

As an instance of the correctness of the principles we maintain the present political situation in Nebraska furnishes a practical illustration.

The fusionists had two candidates for governor. One candidate, Dahlman came out as a democrat and Shallenberger sought the nomination as both a democrat and a populist. His name appeared on both tickets. He was pledged to support the principles of both parties and submit his will to the majority on the question of county option.

Dahlman repudiated the pledges of his party, in conflict with his personal views and openly declared that should the legislature pass a county option bill he would veto it and that should the legislature repeal the 8 o'clock closing law he would sign it notwithstanding his party in convention endorsed the 8 o'clock closing law.

With his defiance of his party platform and the majority rule he received the democrat nomination by a minority vote of his party. This is a case in which no democrat or populist could justly be criticised for opposing their party nominee for the reason that he was not nominated by a majority of the demo-

crats and for the further reason that he openly declares that he will not be bound by the party platform if elected.

In the matter of the republican nominee there were two candidates both were pledged to abide the party platform. Aldrich proved to be the most popular candidate and was chosen by the majority of his party. He openly pledges his loyal support of the principles and platform of his party and that if a county option bill is passed he will abide the will of the majority and sign it. His reputation and ability as a public servant is of public record.

No republican who regards the success of the principles of his party of greater importance to the general welfare of the people has a right to bolt his party nomination. Mr. Aldrich's nomination was clearly the will of the majority. His character and ability is commended by the party as well as by some of the leaders in the democratic and populist parties.

No excuse is offered for any republican to oppose his election or vote for democrat nominees.

The rule should not only hold good as to the republican candidate for governor but for every candidate that is worthy and capable to fill the position for which they have been chosen. Let loyalty to the party nominees be the principle that actuates in every ward and precinct in the state and success is assured.

Will They Come Over

The democrat candidates for the legislature still have a chance to get in the band wagon. Unless they come out and pledge their support to the republican candidate for governor they will find themselves hopelessly in the minority on election day. Who will be the first to speak up?

Richard L. Metcalf, editor of Bryan's Commoner, is out in an open letter pledging his support to the republican candidate, C. H. Aldrich, for governor. The letter is as follows:—

Lincoln, Nebraska Sept. 17, 1910

Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, David City, Nebraska. Dear Sir:

I intend to give you my support in your candidacy for the office of governor of Nebraska. I have known your opponent, Mr. James C. Dahlman, for more than twenty years, and would not join in any personal disparagement of him. On the contrary, I respect him for certain sterling qualities I know him to possess. But his nomination was secured through the active and notorious interference in democratic primaries of the liquor interests and he represents, admittedly, everything the liquor interests desire in the way of legislation. He promises to approve a bill repealing the eight o'clock closing law and to veto a county option bill, and in every way stands as the frank outspoken champion of the most obnoxious of all the special interests.

It would be difficult to make an issue clearer than the one that has been forced upon the people of Nebraska through the bold and undisguised edict of the liquor trust. It is a bigger question than eight o'clock closing and a more important one than county option. Besides it the personalities of candidates sink into insignificance. "Shall the people of Nebraska surrender to political power into the keeping of the liquor trust; shall they put the stamp of approval upon that trust's executed threat to destroy a governor who dare go counter to its wishes?" That is the issue as I understand it.

I respect every man's opinion on this question, but I am unable to see it in any other light than that a vote for Mr. Dahlman is a vote to deliver Nebraska into the merciless keeping of an institution that is responsible for too many tears and too much sorrow to be entrusted with the government of this great state.

As a democrat who from boyhood days has served his party, I am reluctant to do any thing that would even temporarily separate me from party organization. But the democratic primaries recently held were controlled by republicans, voting under the leadership of the liquor interests rather than by democrats; and if we must follow republican leadership then I prefer to choose the sort of republican leadership I am to have.

In the exercise of this privilege I choose you as my candidate for governor and I am at your service.

Yours truly, Richard L. Metcalf.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Nebraska has no better exponent in Congress for a downward revision of the tariff than Hon. M. P. Kinkaid. The Congressional Record gives ample evidence that he voted uniformly for

downward revision on all the separate schedule when the bill was first being formed in the house. He went as far for downward revision as any republican, and in most cases, as far as the democrats.

In the last Congress Mr. Kinkaid introduced and worked hard for a bill to place lumber and barbed-wire upon the free list. While the tariff bill was being considered last spring in the house, Congressman Kinkaid, in making his argument in behalf of placing lumber upon the free list, said:

"Duties should be taken off of lumber because the industry does not need it; should be taken off because consumers stand in need of lower prices, which the profits of the lumbering business can stand; should be taken off to prevent high prices from going higher; should be taken off to prevent too rapid consumption of our forest, with the menace of a lumber famine as a consequence and the placing of ourselves at the commercial mercy of foreign producers and foreign countries."

The propositions advanced by Kinkaid evoked the strongest kind of opposition from adherents to Dingley duties on lumber, notably by the late Congressman Cushman from Washington, who represented the greatest lumbered region in the United States, and the American Lumbermen. Cushman, who was one of the most forceful orators ever sitting in the house, took occasion to openly pay high tribute to Mr. Kinkaid by saying that Kinkaid's speech on free lumber was the ablest effort made on that side of the proposition and that it was indeed a strong presentation for the free lumber interests.

Alexander Schlagel, chief of the surveying branch of the General Land Office at Washington, was a resident of Rock county, Neb., when Mr. Kinkaid officiated as district judge of that judicial district. At that time Mr. Cushman and his brother commenced their practice of law in Rock county and they were close personal friends. Mr. Cushman, after the tariff fight in the house, called upon Chief Schlagel and repeated his praise of Congressman Kinkaid's efforts in behalf of free lumber, and said he hoped the Nebraska people would appreciate Kinkaid's work on this subject which was so vital to the interests of the state.

Both Senator Burkett and Congressman Kinkaid have been assailed for their attitude on the barbed-wire schedule. This is not only unfair but unjust. The facts are that these two men worked hand-in-hand to have wire placed on the free list. When it was found impossible to place barbed-wire on the free list, both Burkett and Kinkaid then set about to obtain as low a duty as possible. It was with the assistance of their personal efforts and votes that the duty on barbed-wire was reduced from \$2.70 to 75 cents per cwt., which is an immense reduction. Their activities with respect to this schedule is well known in both the house and senate.

Inasmuch as revision in general was being taken up, it was found impossible for Congressman Kinkaid to secure a separate vote upon this bill to place lumber and barbed-wire on the free list. However, his personal labors and vote aided in placing petroleum on the free list in the house when Speaker Cannon went down on the floor and made a personal fight against free oil.

Congressman Kinkaid voted for the authorization of a tariff board or commission, recommended by President Taft, which was adopted by congress. The sum of \$250,000 was voted to defray the expenses of this commission in a study of tariff problems. Mr. Kinkaid never believed the tariff bill was the best that could be secured at the time, but is, in its present form, he thinks a great improvement over the Dingley law. He, like all the Nebraska republican members, voted for the bill in its final stage. He religiously followed instructions given Nebraska congressmen by the Nebraska state convention to stand by President Taft in voting for the bill.

"With this tariff board," says Congressman Kinkaid, "my idea is that in the future revision will be made according to President Taft's suggestion, one schedule at a time. This will prevent the 'log-rolling' hitherto prevalent between different protected interests. Except for the combination made between shoe manufacturers, tanners and lumbermen and timbermen, in the recent revision, at least common lumber would have been placed on the free list. And, perhaps, shoes and leather would also have been put on the free list as was hides."

Mr. Kinkaid could never be classed as a "regular" in the house. He has insured as much as Norris, Hayes or Pointdexter. He has been strongly identified with the progressive movement to get rid of Speaker Cannon, and obtain a square deal

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teachers and scientists, had scoffed at Darlus Green when two men unknown to-scholastic fame, just common boys, came out from Ohio and with a "heavier than air" flying apparatus the smart men of all the ages machine. "Abraham Lincoln was not looked upon as a great statesman before he became president, and the smart men admitted it," said the senator. "Some of them were in great distress of mind because the great responsibilities of his high office and the destinies of the republic should be placed in so ignorant hands. But Lincoln had ideas of eternal justice, he walked and talked with God, and communed with the

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