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By F. M. KIMMELL

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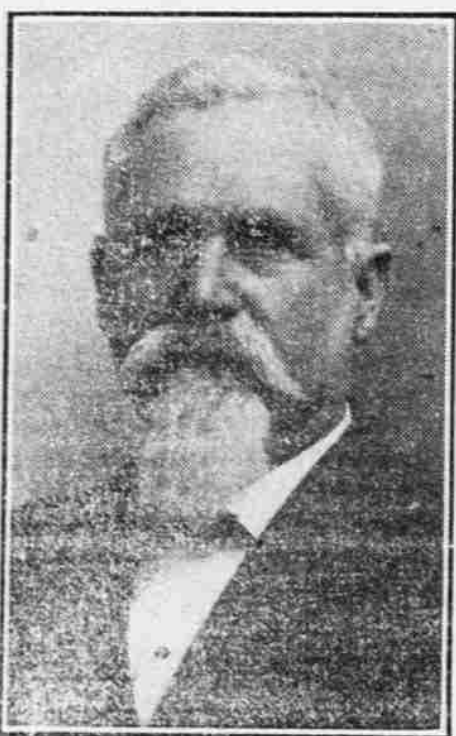
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM H. TAFT
of Ohio.

For Vice-President,
JAMES S. SHERMAN
of New York.



For Governor,
GEORGE L. SHELDON.



OUR NEXT STATE SENATOR

Republican County Central Committee.

The following are the Republican county central committeemen and their post office addresses:

Alliance	Sam Premer, Bartley
Beaver	Geo. B. Morgan, Danbury
Bondville	H. N. Colling, Indianola
Box Elder	W. B. Sexson, Box Elder
Coleman	John N. Smith, McCook
Danbury	T. F. Gockley, Danbury
Driftwood	J. H. Wade, McCook
East Valley	U. G. Etherton, Bartley
Fritch	C. M. Goben, Indianola
Gerver	C. M. Lofton, Cedar Bluffs
Grant	A. M. Benjamin, McCook
Indianola	E. S. Hill, Indianola
Lebanon	J. B. Cummings, Lebanon
Missouri Ridge	John Devony, Indianola
North Valley	Wm. Wight, Bartley
Perry	Chas. H. Jacobs, McCook
Red Willow	F. C. Smith, Indianola
Tyrone	L. A. Sheldon, Lebanon
Valley Grove	L. A. Johnston, McCook
Willow Grove	P. O. all at McCook
1st prec., 1st ward	J. F. Cordeal
2nd prec., 1st ward	W. C. Allison
1st prec., 2nd ward	H. W. Conover
2nd prec., 2nd ward	Scott Odell

Geo. S. Scott, Chairman.
John F. Cordeal, Secretary.

How the Trusts Rule.

One of the uppermost questions before the American people today is how to control the trusts, and such developments as the Foraker and Haskell affairs of recent date are not illuminating. But even later findings in this connection are more bewildering and disconcerting, involving a prominent St. Louis law firm, one member a Democrat, another a Republican, a third recently made a federal judge. This firm is in the service of the oil trust.

These facts, however, make it clear how the trusts have come to control the very nation. How could or can it be otherwise? With their attorneys in the U. S. senate and house of representatives, in the state assemblies, in the councils of the great cities, in gubernatorial chairs, together with the best legal talent in the land, they ought to have the country sufficiently at their mercy without invading the federal judiciary.

It seems clear to THE TRIBUNE that more than ought else the country needs lawmakers and interpreters not of trust making. Keep off of the federal and other judicial benches lawyers hired by trusts. Retire to private life corporate lawyers now occupying public positions in legislative halls. Select your executives from other sources.

So long as our laws are trust-made, trust enforced, trust-interpreted in the courts it may be expected that the people will get the small end of the argument. The question in its last solution is largely selecting judges and officials to serve the public.

In the campaign "thunder" with which this congressional district is being flooded by Mr. Ashton, the young man from Hall county, who has more money than he knows what to do with and who thinks himself big enough to fill the honorable and important position which is now held by Congressman George W. Norris and who is now a candidate for re-election, Mr. Norris is criticised for certain of his official acts. The young man goes so far as to drop his Bryan apron strings and claim to be a better Roosevelt man than Congressman Norris. In this Mr. Ashton is getting on dangerous ground. He forgets that the Roosevelt Policies had had no more ardent champion in Congress than Judge Norris—He forgets that Mr. Norris has stood for, worked for and voted for the progressive and reform policies of the Roosevelt administration and has thereby elevated the Fifth Congressional District of Nebraska to a position of prestige which it has never before occupied in the halls of congress. He forgets that Congressman Norris is a trusted adviser of President Roosevelt and has worked with him in the struggle for the great progressive and reform policies which have characterized his administration. He forgets that during the recent session of congress Judge Norris led the fight against Speaker Cannon and the present rules of the house of representatives, to force the enactment of legislation demanded by the people and recommended by the president.—Bloomington Advocate.

The Democratic papers of this congressional district are making a howl against Hon. G. W. Norris, saying that he is opposed to the progressive policies of President Roosevelt, and then gives as their evidence that he voted to pass a certain bill over the veto of the president. This seems to be their chief argument why Norris should not be re-elected, and it is probably the best one they can produce, but it is impossible for them to tell anything straight and in full. In must be stripped and distorted to please them and their candidate. The facts are as follows: It was the "Rainey River Bill," granting a permit to construct a dam across Rainey river in Minnesota. The bill was passed by both the House and the Senate and was vetoed by the president. Later, and after some further investigation, the president became of the opinion that the bill should become a law. He could not withdraw his veto, so he did the next best thing, he had the secretary of the interior, Mr. Garfield, a member of his cabinet, write to the congressmen in charge of the bill, stating that the president had concluded that the bill should become a law and suggesting that congress pass it notwithstanding the veto. Secretary Garfield's letter was read in the house and a vote was taken. Republicans and Democrats voted together in the affirmative. Thus it was that Congressman Norris voted to override the president's veto—at the president's request.—Trenton Republican.

CONTINUED illness has kept John C. Gammill out of active campaigning for the office of state senator in the 29th district. This fact should stimulate his many friends all over the district to see that his interests are fully and successfully protected. His platform shows that he is eminently with the people. The people should see that he is elected and that by a handsome majority. He is entirely worthy the confidence of the people of the district in which he has lived since the early days of his settlement. Give John C. Gammill your support and vote.

NORRIS' RECORD.

Facts Given in Answer to Charges Made.

In the campaign "thunder" with which this congressional district is being flooded by Mr. Ashton, the young man from Hall county, who has more money than he knows what to do with and who thinks himself big enough to fill the honorable and important position which is now held by Congressman George W. Norris and who is now a candidate for re-election, Mr. Norris is criticised for certain of his official acts. The young man goes so far as to drop his Bryan apron strings and claim to be a better Roosevelt man than Congressman Norris. In this Mr. Ashton is getting on dangerous ground. He forgets that the Roosevelt Policies had had no more ardent champion in Congress than Judge Norris—He forgets that Mr. Norris has stood for, worked for and voted for the progressive and reform policies of the Roosevelt administration and has thereby elevated the Fifth Congressional District of Nebraska to a position of prestige which it has never before occupied in the halls of Congress—He forgets that Congressman Norris is a trusted adviser of President Roosevelt and has worked with him in the struggle for the great progressive and reform policies which have characterized his administration. He forgets that during the recent session of Congress, Judge Norris led the fight against Speaker Cannon and the present rules of the House of Representatives, to force the enactment of legislation demanded by the people and recommended by the President.

President Roosevelt's Veto.
Mr. Ashton asserts that Congressman Norris is not a Roosevelt Republican because he voted to override the President's veto, (citing Cong. Record, 60th Cong., 1st Session, P. 7171). He knew that most of the voters would not take the time to investigate the record and he hoped by this "half truth" to obtain Republican votes. His unfair method should condemn him. The facts are: This was the "Rainey River Bill," granting a permit to construct a dam across Rainey River in Minnesota. The bill was passed by both the House and the Senate and was vetoed by the President. Later, and after some further investigation, the President became of the opinion that the bill should become a law. He could not withdraw his veto so he did the next best thing—he had the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Garfield, a member of his cabinet, write to the Congressman in charge of the bill, stating that the President had concluded that the bill should become a law and suggesting that Congress pass it notwithstanding the veto. Secretary Garfield's letter was read in the House of Representatives and a vote was taken. Republicans and Democrats voted together in the affirmative. Thus it was that Congressman Norris voted to override the President's veto—at the President's request.

It is no crime to vote for the passage of a bill notwithstanding the President's veto. Congressman Norris is a man with a mind of his own, sensible of his duty to his constituents and to the Nation at large, and should his best judgment—after a full and careful investigation of the facts, place him contrary to any man or set of men—he would stand by his conviction and his duty as he understood it—fighting to the last ditch.

It is not the fact—it is the unfair manner of the telling—the attempt to deceive the voters.

The Emergency Currency Bill
In the next breath the young aspirant criticizes Congressman Norris for voting for what he calls the "Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Measure." This was The Emergency Currency Bill passed during the recent session of Congress. Everybody realized that currency legislation in some form should be enacted. Several measures were proposed. One was agreed upon by the Senate and another by the House. The Emergency Currency Bill was the conference measure and was strongly urged by President Roosevelt as the best that could be obtained at that time. Republicans do not claim perfection for it. It was not the measure Congressman Norris favored. It was far better than no legislation at all and in voting for it Congressman Norris not only supported the recommendation of President Roosevelt, but voted in the best interests of his constituents. A Currency Commission has been appointed to investigate and report, and a more perfect currency measure will be passed, if Taft and a Republican Congress are entrusted with the power. Congressman Norris stands for legislation that will place our currency system on a most scientific and firm foundation.

"Ship Subsidy."
He criticizes Congressman Norris because he favored what he terms "Ship Subsidy." By this term the critic evidently means the proposed measure to better our mail, passenger and freight service with South America. The Secretary of state, Mr. Root, went to South America at the President's request, to investigate our trade conditions, and his report fully demonstrates that our mail and commerce require better transportation facilities. A letter mailed in the United States for Buenos Ayers or any other city in South America, reaches its destination only by way of London, and is carried the entire distance by foreign ships. Such mail service is valueless and is largely the cause of our almost total lack of commerce with our southern brothers of South America. Our commerce with South America at this time, is practically nothing. If we buy South American products, we must make our purchases in Europe where South America does practically all her trade. This proposition was made the subject of a special message to Congress by the President. It was strongly urged by the administration and an investigation will show its merit. It was not a "Ship Subsidy" proposition. It was

not proposed that the government should expend one cent for which it would not receive full and adequate compensation. Its enemies attached the word "subsidy," and cried "subsidy," "subsidy" for the purpose of creating sentiment against the measure. Ashton is now crying "subsidy" and in all probability, does not know any more about the provision of the bill than a school boy. And yet, he is trying to stand on the Roosevelt policies.

Speaker Cannon.
Mr. Ashton is still claiming that Congressman Norris is following the leadership of Speaker Cannon, and if elected, will support him for re-election as speaker. Congressman Norris recently made public a statement in which he not only set forth the fact that he would oppose the candidacy of Mr. Cannon for the speakership, but stated the reasons for his opposition. In addition to opposing the candidacy of Mr. Cannon for the speakership, Congressman Norris stands for a modification of the present rules of the house of representatives.

Election of U. S. Senator by Direct Vote.
Mr. Ashton says he stands for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Congressman Norris stood for this proposition before Mr. Ashton was heard of. Mr. Norris introduced a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to make it possible for the people to elect their United States senators. This bill was passed by the house of representatives, but defeated in the senate. Evidently Mr. Ashton has overlooked this bit of history.

Publicity of Campaign Contributions.
He claims to stand for publicity of campaign contributions. He evidently overlooked the fact that in the 60th congress, Mr. Norris reported to the house of representatives a bill providing for publicity of campaign contributions in all elections over which the federal government has any jurisdiction. This is as far as congress can go and Congressman Norris was on record for publicity of campaign contributions before Mr. Ashton heard of it.

The Railroad Candidate.
The Ashton followers are claiming that Congressman Norris is the railroads' candidate. If the railroads are in favor of a continuation of the Roosevelt policies, they should be in favor of Congressman Norris. If they do not favor the Roosevelt policies, they are opposed to Congressman Norris. While in congress, Mr. Norris has labored ardently for legislation to prevent the giving of rebates—to bring about equal advantages and treatment for all patrons of the great corporations—to perfect a system of control and supervision over these great corporations. If these corporations realize that Mr. Norris is in the right, they should be for him as they should be for any other good man.

The facts are, however, that Mr. Norris is not favored by the great corporate interests. They are doing all within their power to defeat him. Mr. Ashton is the admitted choice of the railroad interests. This fact was made known by Mr. McComber of North Platte, Neb., at a recent railroad meeting held in Grand Island, Mr. Ashton's home city. The facts are available on this proposition.

The Tariff.
He asserts that he is for tariff revision (down). On the tariff he is evidently with Mr. Bryan (for revenue only and for free trade if possible.) Congressman Norris stands for a protective tariff. On this proposition there is an issue. In fact, it is the real issue. If Mr. Ashton is elected, he will support Mr. Bryan's free trade policies. If Mr. Norris is re-elected, he will assist in a revision of the tariff—will stand for an equitable revision—keeping in mind the industries of his district and the state of Nebraska—but at all times for a protective tariff.

Up to this time Mr. Ashton has proposed nothing. It is an easy matter for one to criticize a man who has held a public trust and who has been called upon to assume a position—one way or another, on questions of great importance. It is easy to tear down and to criticize the action of another. It is not so easy to plan and to offer substantial remedy where a defect is known to exist and to better conditions which are seemingly "good enough."

Cockran on Taft.
There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion of Judge Taft in all parties and in all sections. Men pay tribute to his remarkable ability even where party politics may exert such an influence as to demand the espousing of the rival presidential candidate's cause. As an illustration W. Bourke Cockran in an interview at Boston the other day said:

"Yes, I shall support Bryan; he is the best candidate the Democrats could put up. Taft, however, is the greatest and best qualified nominee ever offered in any republic in the world. He is a greater man than Roosevelt, and when surrounded by the same environments that made Roosevelt great will prove a bigger man. Taft is a wonderful administrator, the greatest the country has ever seen, and is a wonderful worker."

Efficient State Officer.

The good record made by Secretary of State Junkin when he was a member of the legislature has been enhanced by subsequent service in the office of secretary of state. His work on some of the most important boards created by law, including the assessment and equalization board, has made it easy for his friends to recommend him for re-election.

As a supplement to house roll No. 110, known as the "Junkin Act," which was introduced by the present secretary of state and passed at the 29th session of the legislature and under which the grain and lumber trusts were prosecuted and put out of business. Mr. Junkin and his assistants prepared senate file No. 358 which was introduced by the senate judiciary committee of the 30th session and became a law. This has proved to be one of the best revenue measures for the collection of fees on the statute books. Under this provision the income of the office of the secretary of state has been increased from \$22,463.10 for the biennium ending November 30, 1908, to \$41,990.30 to date and will reach approximately \$50,000.00 for the two years ending November, 1908. This law provides that all corporations, association and consolidations, domestic and foreign, shall file their articles in this department under a schedule of fees based on the authorized capital stock, and increased from ten cents per \$1,000.00, under the old law to an average of 50 cents per \$1,000.00 under the new act.

Under the old law foreign corporations were permitted to come into the state in competition with domestic or home corporations, without paying a fee or license tax of any kind. Now they are required to comply with this law and pay the same fee as a domestic company.

In addition to the above the department of state prepared a motor vehicle bill which was passed at the last session of the legislature, and requires all owners of motor vehicles within the state to register the same with this department annually instead of only once as provided by the old law. The registrations under this act have grown from 1,033 on January 1st, 1907 to 3,700 at the present date, and as every license issued means \$1.00 to the general fund of the treasury it shows an increase of \$3,700.00 per year over the provisions of the old law. If the registrations continue to increase as they have in the past year the state will soon receive a very substantial income from this source.

These are some of the acts of the last Republican legislature for the relief of the tax payers and the present secretary of the state is receiving his share of the credit for the introduction of these measures.—State Journal of Sept. 22nd.

A Correction.

Through stupidity or ignorance an effort is being made in some localities to make it appear that the Democratic department which has appeared in THE TRIBUNE for the past several weeks, edited by the Democratic County Central Committee, and paid for by them at advertising rates, is the product and sentiment of the publisher of THE TRIBUNE. The fact that this was explained by the publisher at the beginning of the printing of these articles should be sufficient.

In order, however, that malice or stupidity may be corrected, the publisher again states the facts: The subject matter and sentiments expressed in the Democratic County Central Committee, and the space occupied by the same is paid for at regular advertising rates.

This statement is made in no spirit of excuse on our part or criticism of the Democratic Committee, but just to simply state the fact for all concerned, finally.

We regard the arrangement as entirely proper on our part and on the side of the Democratic Committee.

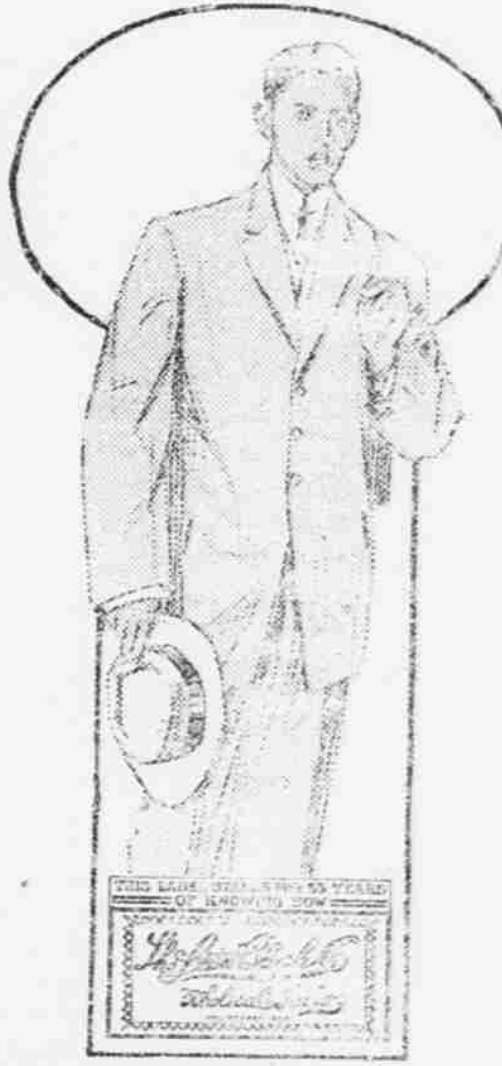
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J. C. GAMMILL is at the Republican Valley Hospital with his sick wife and is unable to attend to his campaign for state senator. The republicans of the district should see that Mr. Gammill's interests are looked after.—Cambridge Clarion.

CAMBRIDGE is determined to trot in the two-minute class. She will shortly vote on water works bonds.

"Mr. Taft is broad in mind, with a big heart and well equipped to be the chief magistrate of this country. As a lawyer, he has no superior. As an administrator, he has won world-wide renown, and his work in that particular will be historic. He is pure, brave, firm and kind, and will make one of the greatest American presidents."—(Senator Beveridge.)

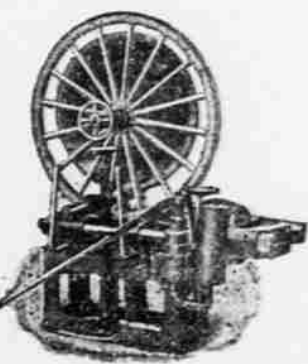
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Clothes will fit you and
wear you is backed up
letter for letter by Stein-
Bloch and their label,
which stands for 54 years
of Knowing How.

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