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The McCook Tribune.
By F. M. KIMMELL.

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.
For President: **WILLIAM H. TAFT** of Ohio.
For Vice-President: **JOHN S. SHEARMAN** of New York.

STATE.
Governor: **GEORGE L. SHELDON** of Nebraska.
Lieutenant Governor: **M. R. HOWELL** of Tekamah.
Secretary of State: **GEORGE C. JUNKIN** of Smithfield.
Auditor: **SILAS R. BARTON** of Grand Island.
Treasurer: **LAWSON G. BRIAN** of Albion.
Superintendent: **E. C. BISHOP** of Lincoln.
Attorney General: **WILLIAM T. THOMPSON** of Central City.
Land Commissioner: **EDWARD B. COWLES** of Fairbury.
Railway Commissioner: **J. A. WILLIAMS** of Pierce.
Congressman, 5th Dist: **GEORGE W. NORRIS** of McCook.
Senator, 23rd Dist: **JOHN C. GAMMILL** of Stockville.

COUNTY.
Representative, 6th Dist: **FRANK MOORE** of Indianola.
Attorney: **PRENTISS E. BENDER** of McCook.
Surveyor: **CHARLES W. KELLEY** of McCook.
Commissioner, 1st Dist: **FRANK S. LOFTON** of Valley Grande.

DON'T FORGET.

The attention of our readers is again called to the two constitutional amendments which will appear on the official ballot on election day. One of these amendments will permit the investment of our permanent school fund in Nebraska school precinct and municipal bonds and thus avoid the necessity of sending the money out of the state for investment as we have been compelled to do in the past. The other will bring about a long-needed re-organization of our supreme court by substituting four additional judges for the six commissioners now constituting a part of that court. The commissioner system is wrong in principle and very unsatisfactory to all parties, including the commissioners themselves. The system is a makeshift, but it will have to be continued until the court is enlarged, as it is utterly impossible for three judges to do the work. Recognizing the necessity for these two changes in our constitution all of the political parties gave both amendments their unqualified endorsement at the primaries. In order, however, to insure their adoption at the coming election every voter should be careful to vote FOR both amendments. **DON'T FORGET.**

DECREASE IN VALUATION.

The secretary of the state board of equalization and assessment has just issued an interesting and illuminating map of the state showing counties with average assessed value per acre of lands as returned by county assessors, after equalization by county boards, and as equalized between counties by the state board of equalization and assessment for 1908. The result in the aggregate shows that Governor Sheldon and the board have actually DECREASED the valuation approximately three-quarters of a million dollars. Set this incontrovertible fact besides the Democratic statement that the Republicans have arbitrarily boosted valuations of farm lands for assessment purposes.

Modern Art.

Art in our time seems like an iridescent oil spread about on the surface of the muddy waters of our civilization; it and life don't mix.—London Saturday Review.

A Patient Sufferer.

Boy (to tramp)—Don't you get awful tired of doin' nothin', mister? Tramp—Terrible! But I never complains. Everybody has their troubles.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Clouds and the Weather.

When two weather prophets disagree does it argue error or incompetence in either? No, says the author of "Storms and Storm Signals" in Yachting. The data upon which they base their predictions do not always bear one interpretation. Thus:

Because the clouds indicate weather in a different manner according to the geographical location of the observer, and also because they are in themselves but byproducts of the weather and are not causes, weather predictions from clouds at sea should be taken with plenty of reservation of judgment. To say, for instance, that at a "red sky at night sailors delight" is very tenuous and possibly truthful where knowledge is conspicuous by its absence, but a red sky at night may mean almost anything from a surplus of moisture in the air, meaning probably rain, to a volcanic eruption 2,000 miles away which has sent great clouds of dust into the air, causing the red color by reflection and refraction of the light rays.

The Eyes.

"Long, almond shaped eyes, with thick and creamy lids covering half the pupil and with a forehead that is full above the brows—there you have the eye of the man of genius." The speaker's own eyes answered that description strikingly, but he was far from being a man of genius, being, in fact, a magazine editor.

"Protruding eyes," he went on, "show mental and bodily weakness. Eyes close together denote cunning. Those far apart denote liberality. Thin lashes without any upward curve to them and thin brows poorly marked are signs of melancholy and indecision. The eyes of a voluptuary move slowly under heavy lids. Those of a miser are small, deep sunken and blue, set in a bony and perpendicular forehead. The most beautiful eyes—large, brilliant and clear, glancing and flashing with a rapid motion—the most beautiful eyes denote elegance of taste, gaiety, some selfishness and a great interest in the opposite sex."—New York Press.

Like Father Like Son.

Four-year-old Clyde was a precocious youngster—very talkative and a close observer. He and his father were strolling through the meadows one morning when Clyde observed for the first time some tadpoles in a pond. He waded in and cried out, "Oh, father, what are they?"

"Tadpoles, son," the father replied.

"Please, father, let's take them all home with us, then come back and find the mamma and papa, and we'll have the whole family in our pond at home."

The father explained how impossible this would be, and as they walked on a few steps a large, ugly frog hopped across their path. Clyde's father said: "Look, son. Perhaps there is the papa."

Clyde was very thoughtful. He looked at the frog, then at his father, then at himself and exclaimed:

"Well, father, was there ever so much difference between me and you?"—Delinctor.

Curious School Customs.

Mexican schoolmasters show their appreciation of a pupil's efforts in a curious manner. The diligent student is allowed to smoke a cigar during the lesson. When the whole class has given a general satisfaction, permission is given for a general smoke, and even the little Mexicans are allowed to light a cigarette for the occasion. Needless to say, the schoolmaster himself smokes a cigar of a size and quality proportionate to his superior position. But the scholars are not allowed to drink, this privilege being accorded to the master only. On his desk he always keeps a bottle of liquor, which, when empty, occasions much dispute among the parents of his scholars, as it is considered an honor to be able to fill the schoolmaster's bottle.—London Standard.

ROOSEVELT BACKS TAFT ON UNIONS

(Chicago Tribune, Saturday, October 17th, 1908.)

In a characteristic letter received yesterday by T. J. Dolan, general secretary treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, President Roosevelt set forth again his opinion of Mr. Taft's position on the union labor question.

The letter, which is a reply to one sent President Roosevelt by Mr. Dolan, in which the latter said the union organization was proud of Mr. Taft as an honorary member of the organization, and because of his well known friendship for organized unionism, was made public by Mr. Dolan.

In the letter to the president, Mr. Dolan said that he regarded Mr. Roosevelt as the best friend organized labor ever had in the White house, and that, such as the labor men had no fear he would support any man as his successor who showed any inclination to be unfair to organized labor or any other class of workmen.

The letter to the president was in connection with a two column article praising Mr. Taft's friendship for organized labor, which appears in the current number of Steam Shovel and Dredge, the official publication of the organization.

Points to Taft's Isthmian Record.

President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Dolan follows:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1908.—My Dear Mr. Dolan: I have your letter of the 13th instant and am much pleased with the copy of the article for your journal which you inclose. Indeed, you may rest assured that if I did not believe that Mr. Taft would occupy just the position toward organized labor that I have tried to occupy, and in which you and I believe, then, fond though I am of him, I would not back him.

"As you know I have never for one moment hesitated to oppose organized labor on any point where I thought organized labor was wrong; but just as little do I hesitate to stand up for organized labor when I think it is right. The administration can well afford to stand on its record of positive achievement for organized labor; and as regards the Isthmus of Panama, where we have had most to do with organized labor, that record is Taft's.

"You yourself know well what the United States government has done as regards the workingman on the isthmus; thanks largely to Mr. Taft, the record of the government at Panama is that of a model employer, both as regards wages and hours and as regards the housing and care of the employees. Danger in Attack on Taft.

"I do not believe that the laboring men of this country have ever had in office a stancher friend than Mr. Taft. The attack upon him by certain self-constituted political leaders of organized labor, if successful, would in the long run gravely damage the cause of organized labor; for these men are trying to persuade the people of this country that organized labor has interests apart from and hostile to the interests of the great mass of the American people, and such an attitude, if persisted in would inevitably in the end result disastrously to organized labor itself.

"I believe they will fail in this effort to misguide their followers and to do wrong to the American people; and it is above all things for the interests of organized labor that they should fail. If Mr. Taft were not elected the chief sufferers from the chaotic business conditions that would follow would be the working men. All of our citizens would benefit by Mr. Taft's election, but the working men most of all.

Sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"To Mr. T. J. Dolan, general secretary-treasurer International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, 510 Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Illinois."

Says Union Men Like Taft.

"The letter and the article in the October number of our journal speak for themselves," said Mr. Dolan in the afternoon. "We have long known of Mr. Taft's fondness for, and interest in organized labor, and particularly as it applied to the members of our organization."—Chicago Tribune, Saturday, October 17, 1908.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

On the cover page of this month's journal appears the portrait of our most distinguished member of our organization. As the members of our organization are all well aware, Mr. Taft was made an honorary member of our brotherhood in recognition of his fairness to our members in all his dealings since he has been secretary of war. He had direct charge of the construction of the Panama canal, the greatest engineering work of modern times, and in all his official acts and personal relations with members and officers of our brotherhood on that work he has always shown himself fair and just.

When the contractors on government work showed a disposition to disregard or violate the eight hour law, Mr. Taft started prosecutions against these contractors through the United States attorney general's office.

When an effort was made this year to cut wages at Panama, Mr. Taft used his influence to prevent it, for his knowledge of conditions on the isthmus convinced him that the prevailing wages were at least fair and just and that there should be no reduction in pay on that work. Since Mr. Taft has been secretary of war he has had a great many dealings with organized labor in its different branches and he has always shown a spirit of absolute fairness. We have the utmost confidence in case of his election to the presidency of the continuance of the fair and just policies toward organized labor that prevailed while he was secretary of war.

The committee which presented Mr. Taft with an honorary membership card in our organization was composed of members of our order from different parts of the United States, and they received a very cordial reception when they called on Mr. Taft at his home in Cincinnati and presented him with his card. He accepted the card from the committee in his easy kindly way, which made them all feel that he was a man who could be trusted with the people's interest. In presenting the

card the chairman of the committee said: "In your official capacity as head of the construction work on the canal project you have earned the respect and confidence of all who worked under you or had dealings with you, and it is as a mark of that respect and confidence that I hand you this card in our brotherhood." In accepting the membership card in the brotherhood, Mr. Taft said among other things: "I am glad to have at your hands this expression of confidence in my efforts to do justice while I was in office. As to the work upon which many of your members and I were engaged in one capacity or another, we all endeavored to facilitate the greatest construction work of modern times. I am especially gratified for this compliment because your organization and its members evince a liberal and impartial view in thus tendering me this recognition, because in the administration of work on the isthmus I did not always decide in favor of your contentions. In accepting this compliment of your organization, I shall always cherish it as one of the evidences that there are some men whom I have convinced through my official work of my desire to do the square thing for everybody."

Some politicians are trying to make it appear throughout the country that Mr. Taft is opposed to organized labor and its principles, but close study of his record will convince the most skeptical that he is a fair and just man to all interests, whether labor organizations or any other organizations.

The following sketch of Mr. Taft's life will probably be of interest to our readers:

Mr. Taft has had exceptional training for the high office for which he is a candidate. The story of his career is worth repeating for the emphasis with which it brings out this point. Mr. Taft was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. He was the son of a successful lawyer, Alfonso Taft, who was a member of Grant's cabinet as secretary of war in 1875 and 1876, and then until the end of the term as attorney-general. The elder Taft went as United States minister to Austria in 1883, and was transferred to Russia in 1885, from which post he retired in 1887.

William Howard Taft had his earliest training in the public schools of his native city, where he laid the foundations of that broad knowledge of his fellows and acquired that instinctive sympathy with all classes of people, which has ever since distinguished him. Graduating from Woodward high school in 1874, he immediately entered Yale university and completed his course in 1878. He studied law until the bar in 1880, and for a while he served as law reporter for a Cincinnati paper, and to this fact may be due his peculiar sympathy with and understanding of newspaper men. At a recent banquet given him by the Chicago Press club, he told a droll story of being held in contempt by the judge of a Cincinnati court for an unintentional error in reporting one of the judge's decisions.

For a year Mr. Taft served as prosecuting attorney and then devoted himself to the practice of law until March, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Parker judge of the superior court of Cincinnati to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judson Harmon. At the expiration of his term in April, 1888, he was elected to the same position for a period of five years. He resigned in February, 1890, to become solicitor-general of the United States, by appointment of President Harrison. It was while filling this post that he formed the intimacy with Theodore Roosevelt which has subsisted to this day.

In 1892 Mr. Taft served as prosecuting attorney and then devoted himself to the practice of law until March, 1887, when he was appointed by Governor Parker judge of the superior court of Cincinnati to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judson Harmon. At the expiration of his term in April, 1888, he was elected to the same position for a period of five years. He resigned in February, 1890, to become solicitor-general of the United States, by appointment of President Harrison. It was while filling this post that he formed the intimacy with Theodore Roosevelt which has subsisted to this day.

In 1899 Mr. Taft, having served his long and thorough apprenticeship in the responsibilities of office, came prominently into public notice as the appointee of President McKinley to the newly created office of president of the U. S. Philippine commission. On July 4, 1901, he became the first civil governor of the Philippine Islands, and his performance of the difficult and delicate duties of this important post gave him a high place not only in the respect of Americans but also in the affections of the islanders. During his tenure of office he was called to Washington to testify before the senate and house committees on insular affairs, and was then sent by President Roosevelt to confer with Pope Leo XIII respecting the purchase of agricultural lands belonging to the religious orders in the Philippines. His conference with a committee of cardinals at Rome in June and July of 1901 was successful in reaching a general basis of agreement and impressed the church authorities in Rome with his fairness of mind and uprightness of purpose.

In December, 1903, Governor Taft left the Philippine service to become secretary of war, assuming his new duties December 1, 1904. His earliest mission in this new work was to visit Panama, where he acquainted himself thoroughly with the conditions on the isthmus and all important problems connected with the building of the canal. In September, 1905, he made a tour of inspection in the Philippines. The following year he went to Cuba as peacemaker between the different factions there, and acted for a short time as provisional governor. In March and April, 1907, he again visited Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico to attend to American interests in those countries. In the fall of the same year he visited the Philippines for the purpose of opening the Philippine assembly. All this experience gained in the actual performance of the most important duties of government will prove of inestimable value to him in case he is elected president. As a matter of fact, no man ever aspired to the office who had a better equipment in all the essentials of character and training.—International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men.

FOR THE PEOPLE (?)

Congressman Norris is being opposed for re-election to congress by Mr. Fred W. Ashton of Hall county. This Mr. Ashton represented Hall county in the state senate during the 1907 session of the Nebraska legislature, and a search of the record has been made to learn where he stood on many of the important reform measures. The following are the facts:

He voted NO on the PRIMARY LAW. (H. R. 405. Senate Journal p. 1,169. Passed 30 to 3.)

He voted NO on the ANTI-LOBBY LAW—a law to clean the corporation and other lobbyists out of the state house. (H. R. 18. Senate Journal p. 1,196. Passed 23 to 9.)

He voted NO on RAILROAD TERMINAL TAX LAW. (S. F. 261. Senate Journal pp. 879 and 1,029. The passage of this measure meant an increase in the railroad taxes in practically every county in the Fifth congressional district of more than a thousand dollars.

The LAW GRANTING EQUAL PRIVILEGES, terms and facilities of transportation, sidetracks etc., from railroads to all shippers, (H. R. 286), Mr. Ashton "dodged." He answered roll call the day the vote was taken but DID NOT vote for the measure. (Senate Journal p. 1,355.)

The LAW REQUIRING RAILROADS TO SELL 1,000-MILE BOOKS, good in the hands of any holder, (the measure urged and worked for by the Traveling Men of Nebraska, (H. R. 220), Mr. Ashton "dodged." He answered roll call the day the vote was taken and was not excused but DID NOT vote for the bill.

He voted NO on the bill to RESTRICT BREWERS. (S. F. 76. Senate Journal p. 935. Passed 25 to 4.)

He voted NO on the bill relating to the SALE OF LIQUORS—making the place of delivery and payment the place of sale. (S. F. 7. Senate Journal p. 295. Passed 25 to 3.)

He voted NO on the bill PROHIBITING SHIPMENT OF INTOXICANTS unless the words "INTOXICATING LIQUORS" were placed on the outside of the package. (S. F. 6. Senate Journal p. 294. Passed 25 to 3.)

He voted AGAINST the COUNTY OPTION measure. (S. F. 128. Senate Journal pp. 416-417.)


He was charged in open session of the senate by Senator Patrick (Democrat) with being an agent and lobbyist for the brewers.

Does any honest, progressive citizen of the Fifth congressional district desire to be represented in congress by a man with such a record? Does he show any indication of being in sympathy with the people?

Congressman Norris stands for the Roosevelt policies, for the people and the enactment of reform and progressive legislation. The people generally, regardless of politics, should see to it that Congressman Norris is not displaced by a man with such a public record.

CAUSES A FAINT SMILE.

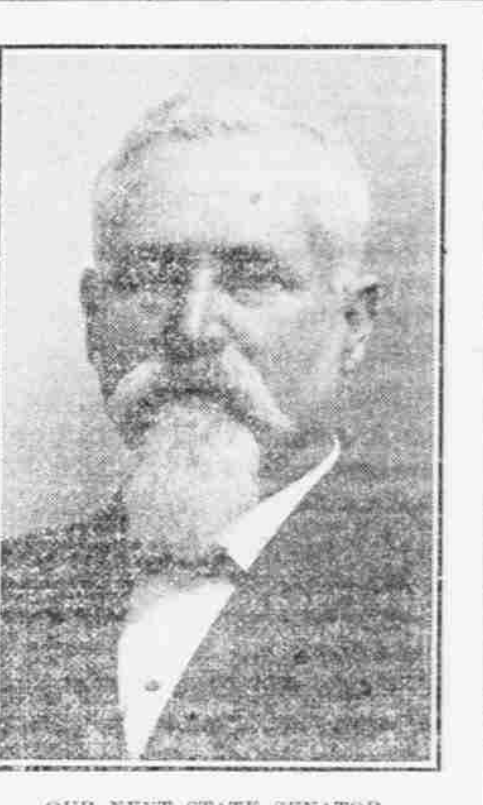
The voters of the Fifth congressional district will scarcely accord a smile to the canard originating in the Hastings Republican dealing with a "castle in the air" or a palace up in Wisconsin proposed to be built by Congressman Norris in the near future. This fulmination comes too near election day to be seriously considered. In addition, The Tribune has an absolute and unequivocal denial from highest authority.



OUR NEXT STATE SENATOR

Don't overlook the legislative tickets. Vote for John C. Gammill for state senator, and Frank Moore for representative.


SUSTAIN the Roosevelt policies by voting for Taft.



For Governor,
GEORGE L. SHELDON.

FRANK LOFTON deserves your vote, for county commissioner. Don't withhold it.

A PICTURE of the winner with this issue.



YOU CAN'T LOSE WITH US

for our guarantee that STEIN-BLOCH Smart 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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