

# THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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TELEPHONE 226.

### Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the First District of Nebraska. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

### Announcement.

I wish to announce my candidacy for the legislature subject to the republican primary. DON GRIDLEY.

The "Tribune" is the present county exponent of the higher issues of morality and social betterment. As such we cordially invite the co-operation and support of all persons who have at heart the improvement of society and the conditions that surround it. It is clear that we can expect neither encouragement nor help from those interested in the exploitation of the people. Our cause is the peoples cause and very naturally we turn to the rank and file for needed assistance. What are you doing, fellow workers to lighten our task and to make sure the success of our cause? There is a moral warfare being waged. While you may not be called upon to do soldiering yourself you should not be wholly forgetful of the needs of those who have freely risked their all to fight in the front ranks. It is your fight. Your interests are at stake. Is it more than fair to ask that you at least help hold the ropes while we go down to fight?

There are more ways than one in which you can make your good will count for good. Pay your subscription promptly. To say the least it is not very encouraging to be held off indefinitely just because the bill is so small. You might say a good word for the Tribune to your neighbor, it can do him no harm and may be the means of winning his patronage. An 'ast but not least we would appreciate your patronage for anything in the printing and publishing line. It will do you good to play at the "square deal" in this matter. Give it a fair trial for old times sake and see it work. Thank you heartily.

Weather forecasts promise more drought and heat.

The political outlook in Nebraska is most refreshing for the "progressive dries."

The reports of the Grand Island Convention would lead to the conclusion that the democracy of Nebraska is helplessly in the grasp of the brewers.

The republican candidates who have been side-stepping county option because as they argued, it was not popular with the masses, will find little comfort in the action of the Lincoln convention.

The Lincoln delegates were in earnest. They flatly refused to be side-tracked. For once the people of Nebraska spoke through their representatives. And as usual when the people speak they were overwhelmingly on the side of popular rule and righteousness.

County option is clearly the paramount issue in Nebraska just now. Even the initiative and referendum is of minor importance as a campaign issue. It means that the better class of people are awakening to the abuses of the liquor traffic in politics and are determined to drive them out. And they will not let up until it is an accomplished fact.

Aldrich and Tobey were the most favorably received at the convention of the republican candidates, and they were the two who came out clearly and positively for county option in their announcements. The candidates who would hold the confidence of the voters this fall may not hedge. The people are insisting very positively that the men who would represent their interests in the public offices must define their positions, clearly.

Uncle Joe has been engaged at the thankless and impossible task of butting popular opinion. Uncle is one of a class of prominent and capable Americans who grew old without growing wiser. He is attempting to

turn the indicator on the dial of progress back fully twenty points. He stands as the representative of the reactionary tendencies in our government. Canonism is the incarnation of bossism. It stands for the rule of the few as against the many. Of course Uncle Joe does not so define his position. He is no doubt perfectly honest in the belief that the salvation of Americanism depends upon his putting through the measures which he so ardently champions. He and his kind are mistaken. They are old and out of touch with the life that is now being lived. They long ago shut their eyes to progress. They are to-day just what they were years ago only older, weaker and blinder. They have our commiseration. It will be a real relief when they pass out of the sphere of public activity.

Thoughtful drivers will not forget the needs and comforts of their horses these hot and trying days. They will see to it that their animals have all possible protection from the heat and flies. A horse appreciates the cool of the shady side of a tree or building this weather as much as a man. It usually requires but little if any added effort on the driver's part to so hitch his team that it will be shielded from the direct ray of the sun. It is a little matter but will add much to the poor creatures' comforts, which by the way are likely to be few enough. A horse is thin skinned and suffers acutely from the attacks of insects and flies. Every means possible to protect the horses from these torturing pests should be employed. However the average horse suffers more in all probability from thirst than from all other causes together. And yet the most accessible thing usually is water. Horses get thirsty as well as men, and suffer from thirst as acutely. Our road laws are defective in not providing adequately in this respect. There are states that make the erection of watering places at more or less regular intervals along the public highways, a matter of compulsion. In traveling across the country one meets with these watering troughs at regular intervals, and so constructed that a team can be easily watered without the necessity of the driver leaving his seat. They are of inestimable worth to the traveling public, not to speak of the humanitarian features.

The hot wave that has been sweeping over much of the west and south-west the past week has been unusually intense. Great damage has already been done to the corn crop and still greater loss is threatened unless relief in the form of rain comes quickly. Years ago it was to be expected that at least a portion of each summer's labors would be blasted by drought, the hot wind or the plague of grasshoppers. But of recent years these visitations have been growing fewer until now they assume the guise of a real calamity. The truth of the matter is that this sector has been wonderfully blessed these last years. We have been more prosperous than we knew. As a result we have become rich and sensitive. We are easily frightened, at present. Our life has become so complex and our needs so many and diverse that the possibility of being unable to fully satisfy all of them makes many people tremble at the prospect of loss. It is the bane of the prosperous that they grow proud, forget God and become the prey of circumstances. It is because of this fact that calamity is invariably morally beneficial to any community. It is wholesome for the natural man to feel the hand of his God upon his person. The difficulty is that in good days we forget and only in days of adversity can we ordinarily be made to take heed and give thanks. Therefore a season of loss and some real distress may be most to be desired, much as we naturally shrink from pain and distress. It is good to give thanks and confess our dependence. It humbles inordinate pride and saves us from many a sorrow and fall. It is pride and self-satisfaction that go before a fall.

The Chautauqua committee has spared neither pains nor expense in order to provide Falls City and the community with a worthy program. A glance through the same will convince any one that they have succeeded remarkably well. Patrons of the Chautauqua this season will not only be sure of their moneys' worth of the best intellectual things, but they will find the course a very pleasant and highly refreshing diversion. Of course there will be those for whom it will offer little or nothing that appeals. But these are for the most part such as have cultivated abase taste so far as the higher things that make for culture and refinement are concerned. It is not expected that those who make a practice of regularly attending cheap shows and who get their ideas of refinement and taste from exhibitors that cater only to that which is coarse and often vile, in men, will be able to appreciate the kind of entertainment offered by this years Chautauqua course. However, persons who

have been long at their daily grind and feel the need of some kind of relaxation and rest, will find what they are seeking if they will but give themselves the needed time to take in a good portion of the program. It will lift their more sordid inclinations out of the old ruts and start their nervous machinery to running along new and decidedly wholesome and refreshing lines. If you have never tried this way of recovering nervous tone, then try it this year. You will surprise yourself at the salutary results. It is not rest that most of us need so much as change. The inspiration that comes from listening to master minds and the tonic of great and good thought is better than idle rest and superior to the best doctors' prescription. Those who miss it will never realize the extent of their loss.

Bryan utterly failed to even impress the Grand Island convention with his county option ideas. It was plain that the convention was packed from the start by the brewers. The "dry delegates" were shown about as much courtesy and respect as was accorded the men who fought for a county option plank at the county meeting. One thing has been clearly demonstrated and that is that the democracy of Nebraska and the liquor interests are identical in so far as the party control is concerned. Clean standard democrats will find real satisfaction in the action of the republican convention. The election this fall in Nebraska will be a test of strength of the forces of righteousness as far as the brewers. The "dry" delegates the minions of the evil one. It is strictly a moral issue in which party lines disappear in the larger problem of right or wrong. It is no longer a question of party loyalty but of allegiance to the right and good. It only remains for the republican party to see to it that only high standard men are in nomination at the coming primaries, and the party will sweep the state this fall as never before. Every church organization, every society for the moral betterment of the people will be wholly on the side of the republican position. That there will be some who will hesitate to vote against the old party is to be expected. But their number is becoming less with each election. Men are everywhere more and more recognizing the propriety of casting their ballots for men and measures rather than for party bosses. We heartily welcome the independent voter. His advent spells the downfall of the party dictator and the passing of many of the abuses of our past political history. The masses are thinking and when the rank and file once do their own thinking the doom of the intruder is sealed.

### The Cow.

The dairy cow, if able to express herself in a way which the human family would comprehend, might well lay claim to being man's best friend. She might establish such a claim by calling attention to the fact that from her product and from her carcass man manufactures more of the necessities of life than from any other similar source. She furnishes these necessities to him from infancy until such a time as temporal things are no longer associated with his existence, and she does it ungrudgingly and constantly.

In addition to contributing to man's necessity and his pleasure, the prosperity of an agricultural community is more closely identified with her than with any other of the domestic animals. The horse is quite essential in tilling the soil, but where necessity requires it the sturdy son of the cow can take his place, as he has done in early agricultural section on earth. The horse can only furnish labor and can only return profit to his owner when conditions are right for returning satisfactory grain crops. It is a well known fact that the dairy cow is the salvation of the farmer in times of poor crops as she is able to convert the rough crops which are never a total failure, into dairy productions which always have a cash value.

In addition to this she furnishes skim milk and butter milk for the calves, pigs and poultry and fertility for the soil, without which a farm becomes less valuable each year and the whole country less prosperous.

The elimination of the dairy cow would necessitate an almost revolutionary readjustment of man's tastes and requirements. It would mean untold suffering and hardship. Of course she will not be dispensed with but her value can perhaps best be appreciated by contemplating such a loss.

She will continue to be man's best friend as long as the human family exists and will keep on supplying him with his greatest needs, just as she has done through all the ages.—The National Dairy Union, St. Paul, Minn.

### Note for the Girls.

No man admires a nice woman any more enthusiastically than we do. Nor can any man think less of a foolish one.—Atchison Globe.

# CONVENTIONS MEET

DEMOCRATS AT GRAND ISLAND, REPUBLICANS AT LINCOLN.

## COUNTY OPTION IS THE ISSUE

Republicans Adopt County Option Plank and for a Direct Legislation.

Democrats Reject County Option and Endorse Eight O'clock Closing Law.

VOTE ON COUNTY OPTION  
Republican  
For .....558  
Against .....276  
Democratic  
For .....198  
Against .....647

The republican state platform reviews achievements of the party and endorses the work of its leaders.

Favors the creation of a non-partisan board of control for state institutions.

Endorses county option.  
Favors redistricting the state for legislative purposes.  
Endorses direct legislation.

The republican party of Nebraska has declared for county option. This fall it will go before the people of the state with its candidates, endorsing that issue as a further regulation of the liquor traffic and pledging the republican candidate for governor to sign, if he is elected. The party also declares that the people should have a right to vote on a constitutional amendment referring to direct legislation, or initiative and referendum, non-partisan control of state institutions, and the hearty endorsement of the activity of President Taft in his



NORRIS BROWN, United States Senator from Nebraska.

insistence on needed legislation. The county option plank was recommended by the committee, as was also the administration plank and the non-partisan board of control. The direct legislation plank came before the convention as an appeal from the majority of the committee.

The convention was absolutely in the hands of the county optionists. Little had been heard about direct legislation, but when the appeal from the committee came it secured almost as strong endorsement as the county option plank. Two days of hard work by the men who would have had the platform silent on the liquor question did not move many of the delegates from their position. Two hours in the committee on resolutions failed to move the majority of one member from an insistence on a straight plank declaration. Speeches in the convention against the measure were listened to with much impatience. The wording of the plank which was adopted the night before the convention as a sane and moderate one was finally forced through the convention by an overwhelming majority, and amid scenes of wild excitement and enthusiasm.

All other matters of political import having been subordinated to the one chief issue, the wildest scenes of enthusiasm and energy were witnessed during the discussion which touched on the subject and during the roll call which was to decide whether the convention would refuse to touch the matter or would take a pronounced attitude. At times it was impossible for Chairman Brown to maintain order. W. W. Young of Stanton county tried to argue in favor of a silent platform, but was interrupted and roasted until he quit the platform, vanquished but smiling good-naturedly. Although the motions which resulted in the test vote were so twisted by parliamentary practice that "no" meant "yes," and vice versa, the delegations made no mistakes and the vote was announced by each county with energy and clearness.

When Douglas county announced that it cast ninety-four votes against the county option plank, the enthusiasm of that side of the discussion

reached such heights that the roll call was temporarily suspended. Likewise when Judge Frost of Lancaster announced clearly that fifty-six votes from Lancaster county were on the county option side pandemonium broke loose. Delegates threw up their hats and cheered. Old men shook hands over the backs of seats. Others pounded the seats.

As inserted in the platform the county option plank read: "For the further and better regulation of the liquor traffic in Nebraska we favor the passage of a county option law by the next session of the legislature, and pledge our candidate for governor if elected, to sign such a law on that subject as the legislature may enact." This was the plank brought to Lincoln by Senator King of Osceola and accepted by the county option leaders. The Omaha members had stood in committee for Webster's draft which related to the liquor question.

Congressman Norris had been turned down for chairman by a vote of 2 to 1, and had come to the platform at the invitation of his successful opponent, Senator Brown, and had declared that the utmost harmony and understanding prevailed between himself and the senator. While the resolutions committee was reporting he appeared a second time, the only direct parts he took in the convention. He asked permission to introduce an amendment to the platform as signed by the entire committee, that relating to the national administration. He read it as follows:

"Every protest against the wrong is insurging for the fight. We are unalterably opposed to the system known as 'Canonism' and are in hearty sympathy with the insurgent movement in and out of congress. We herewith urge our senators and representatives to continue to use their votes and influence along progressive lines in the future."

Roll call was asked for, but the chairman finally put it viva voce and declared it carried.

The democratic platform endorses the last democratic national platform and state platform forms of 1908 and 1909.  
Condemns the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill.  
Favors conservation of national resources.  
Endorses the signing of the daylight saloon law by Governor Shallenberger and approves his administration.  
Favors biennial elections, non-partisan board of control of state institutions and the initiative and referendum.

Grand Island.—Nebraska democrats have wrested the leadership of their state organization from William J. Bryan on the issue of county option. By decisive votes they registered their unbelief in his present policies after listening to an impassioned appeal from Mr. Bryan, who declared the liquor interests were in an organized attempt to secure political control of the state. The minority plank submitted by Mr. Bryan was brief, and his opponents declared was an effort to recede from his former radical attitude. But the workers against the county option plank were unappeased and stood firmly against it.

Mr. Bryan, speaking from the platform in behalf of the minority plank presented by him, was greeted by shouts of applause and was listened to in silence. He said in part:

"If I have advocated that which is not good for the state let me feel your wrath. If you find I have done anything that is not for the good of the democratic party I do not ask your mercy."

"Who less than I could desire to disrupt the democratic party? Am I not aware what a repudiation at your hands will mean to me? It has been said that I am making this fight because I am not a candidate. Nothing could be more untrue."

Mr. Bryan here referred to the political battles he had waged and declared that he had been fearless when his own future seemed at stake.

Continuing he said: "I have been called a dictator for expressing my opinion. Your candidates here today have expressed their sentiments. By what law am I compelled to remain silent? When I feel that the good name of my state is at stake?"

"It has been said that I am aggrieved because I have been sold out by the liquor interests of my own state. I have been sold out by these liquor democrats in my own state and saved by the votes of self-respecting republicans who refused to aid in it. I expect to be in politics for many years yet. I expect to aid in the work of the democratic party, and will not remain silent when a band of political assassins attack me."

The speaker then attacked the seated delegates of Douglas county, declaring that they were not the choice of the democrats of the county.

"I am not willing to admit that this is a final settlement of this question," continued Mr. Bryan, "and on a moral question I am not afraid to express my opinions and stand on it, if I have to stand alone."

### Plot to Betray the State.

Mr. Bryan declared that he had learned on his return from South America of the plan to betray Nebraska into the hands of the liquor interests. He said that the election of United States senators and state officials was a part of the conspiracy,

and that he felt called upon to prevent the political burglary of the state.

"The republican party and the populist party of this state have adopted county option," said Mr. Bryan in conclusion; "if you do not adopt it, it becomes an issue. Your speakers say the tide is turning toward democracy in national issues; then make your fight on them, not in defense of the liquor traffic."

Mr. Bryan made no comment after the vote and in answer to questions referred to his speech in which he proclaimed his fealty to the democratic party and its platform.

Amid a tumult of cheers from the former followers of William J. Bryan, Premanent Chairman Smythe of the democratic platform convention today read the result of the test vote from the gathering which practically took from Mr. Bryan the democratic leadership of Nebraska, which he has maintained for twenty years.

The vote came on a motion made by Congressman G. M. Hitchcock, a candidate for the senatorial nomination and in effect was to eliminate the in-



ASHTON C. SHALLENBERGER, Governor of Nebraska.

roduction of platform planks, with accompanying speeches, unless submitted as a section of the majority or minority report of the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Bryan, seated as a member of the Lancaster county delegation, was upon his feet at once with a protest and proffered an amendment that would modify the intent of the original motion.

The temporary organization was made permanent and Chairman Smythe after a brief speech, selected a committee on resolutions. Mr. Bryan was among the first two of the committee of seven named. Congressman Hitchcock made his motion to restrict discussion. The opponents of Mr. Bryan asserted that if individual introduction of platform planks had been permitted, with a speech or speeches on each one, it would have materially delayed the progress of the body. While they asserted their willingness that he should speak on the minority report, which he was expected to introduce, the action practically prohibited any other speech from him in the convention.

Governor Shallenberger received a great ovation. He said the big convention was a forerunner of victory in November, a democratic governor was so rare in Nebraska that he was not amazed that others, like Mayor Dahlman, also wanted the honor. He too loved a fight. He had never won anything without one. The governor said that the tariff alone would defeat the republicans in Nebraska this year. He defended the acts of the last legislature and said that of the 207 bills passed a republican court had only declared three unconstitutional. He said the democratic administration had reduced taxes and by bringing in property not previously on the tax list it had saved the people a million dollars a year.

### THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Lincoln.—"We rejoice that the issue for which we have so long stood is the dominant issue in Nebraska politics." This was all the state convention of the prohibition party had to say Tuesday about county option in an official way. In several addresses, county option was spoken of in a disparaging manner. It was called "a half way measure, based on practical politics rather than conviction." D. B. Gilbert the chairman of the state central committee, in a stirring exhortation for party loyalty said, "If we can get 50,000 votes this fall on the prohibition ticket instead of 8,000 polled at the last election we will do more good than all the county option wind."

While the platform committee was drawing up a report the convention listened to several addresses, T. M. C. Birmingham, who has filed for the United States senatorship on three tickets, made the following statement: "Local option is not sufficient to solve the liquor problem. If all the states in the union were dry and the District of Columbia wet, under our present interstate commerce laws the whole country would be flooded with whisky from that territory. Besides we need to make Washington a clean city and at present it is not up with even Lincoln."

### THE SOCIALISTS.

Lincoln.—Representatives of the socialist party in Nebraska passed lightly over the county option question in their state convention, but adopted a lengthy platform declaring for radical governmental steps embodying the community idea.