

# THE VALENTINE DEMOCRAT

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

The advocates of prohibition can find little consolation in the following results of the recent election. They have played their strongest cards while leading the onslaught for prohibition or county option and lost. The liberal element has been accused of being accomplices of the saloon and the vices have been laid at the door of those who were not outspoken for prohibition. For a time the people gave way under the stigma of being saloon supporters and the sweeping declarations and charges of fanatical prohibitionists that all crimes were directly or indirectly chargeable to the saloon element, but they are now resenting the bold claims of these fanatics and are awaking to the fact that they have a defense and will make vigorous denials to these charges in the future. Because a man may be shot down with a gun, are all men who sell guns criminals or in sympathy with criminals?

## Temperance Fights In Various States.

The Milwaukee Sentinel, in a summary of the results of elections in states where the temperance question was more or less of an issue, prints the following:

Colorado—Not an issue so far as government was concerned, but Anti-Saloon league made bitter fight to elect a legislature favorable to county option. Majority of new legislature opposed to county option.

Florida—General election ratified state primary result. Held in June against state wide prohibition, electing a liberal governor and legislature.

Idaho—Not an issue as far as government was concerned, but Anti-Saloon league made a bitter fight to elect a legislature favorable to county option. Majority of new legislature opposed to county option.

Illinois—County option the main issue for election of members of legislature. Next legislature strongly opposed to county option, 75 per cent of members being liberal. Prohibition party has no representation against three in last legislature.

Indiana—County option main issue in state campaign. State went 10,000 for Taft, but Watson, republican candidate for governor, was beaten on county option issue by Marshall, democrat, by 18,000. New legislature democratic as result of Governor Hanley calling special session of legislature at which he forced county option through.

Minnesota—County option main issue in election of members of legislature. New legislature opposed to county option 2 to 1. State went republican for Taft by 75,000, but republican candidate for governor, Jacobson, who strongly declared for county option, defeated by 30,000 by Governor Johnson, democrat, who ran for third term.

Nebraska—Not an issue so far as government was concerned, but Anti-Saloon league made bitter fight to elect a legislature favorable to county option. Majority of new legislature opposed to county option.

New Jersey—Local option one

of main issues in election of members of legislature. All leading candidates who favored local option defeated.

Ohio—State gave a republican plurality of 65,000, but Harris, republican candidate for governor, who fathered the Rose county law and favored state wide prohibition, defeated by Harmon, democrat, by 20,000.

Oklahoma—State dispensary law passed by last legislature and submitted for ratification to people defeated.

Rhode Island—Entire state voted on question of license or no license. Out of 23 wet towns and 18 dry ones before election, 30 went wet and 11 small ones dry, a net loss to prohibitionists of 7. Aggregate majority for license was 20,000.

South Dakota—Entire state voted under initiative and referendum on county option law, which was defeated by 7,000.

Tennessee—General election ratified action of June primaries by re-electing Governor Patterson, democrat, who is opposed to state wide prohibition, and electing a legislature to carry out his views.

Texas—Legislature elected which will pass on question of submitting to vote of people bill for constitutional amendment providing for state prohibition. Result in doubt.

Washington—Legislature elected favorable to local option, but opposed to county option. Not issue in governorship.

West Virginia—Legislature elected opposed to state prohibition, but favorable to local option.

Wisconsin—Legislature elected is strongly opposed to county option.

## "After The Election."

We are all much obliged to be informed that federal government, on October 16, filed suit against the Sugar trust for \$1,500,000 for fraudulently withheld customs duties, and again on October 28, for \$2,000,000 more. But we can't help but wonder, made through the Associated Press, that "the filing of the action was kept from public knowledge until after the election."

Why was knowledge of the fact kept from the people till after election?

Was it perchance, kept from the Sugar trust as well? Is it possible the administration was collecting sugared contributions for Taft with the one hand and filing suits against the contributor with the other, while it successfully essayed to prevent the one hand from knowing what the other was doing?

However that may be, it is hard to see why the people were not permitted to know "until after election." We cannot think things have come to such a pass that Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers would decide that Taft would be injured by the fact that the administration was prosecuting a trust.

It seems the people are to be permitted to know just as much as is good for them, and to know even that much only on the installment plan. "Practical men" are in the ascendency, and publicity has to take a back seat—"until after the election."—World Herald.

It is now reported that Gov. Sheldon will hurry the appointment of the supreme court judges and that he intends to do the appointing himself before Gov-elect Shallenberger steps in. This will insure the appointment of three republican judges and possibly one democrat. This means a republican supreme court. Why not be fair and make it two and two or let Gov. Shallenberger appoint them? This court should be as non-partisan as possible.

Anonymous letters are being written and sent to Laporte, Ind., that Ray Lamphere was not guilty of burning Mrs. Guinness; that she is still alive, the writer having seen her, and that it was Mrs. Guinness herself who set fire to the house. These stories should have no effect on the court unless substantiated by other evidence. Anyone interested may write an anonymous letter and possibly a natural sympathy for Lamphere in ridding the country of Mrs. Guinness prompted the writer. It is also evident that Lamphere was seeking private gain and revenue in burning Mrs. Guinness and her children in her home and that his motive was similar to hers and that after she had murdered and robbed the innocent that he fathered the whole crime by acquiring the profits in her murder and robbery and also the murder of innocent children. Let him pay the penalty of his crimes.

## Not By Its Enemies.

If the democratic party is to be revised the revising will be done by its friends, not by its enemies.

This is the thought that the eastern newspapers, which are printing endless columns of conjecture, demands and fulminations directed against the present leadership of the democratic party, would do well to bear in mind before they proceed to the extremity where they will be obliged again to disclose their own impotence.

An alleged interview with Mr. Bryan in Texas is the occasion for the latest outcry. Mr. Bryan is quoted as saying that, while he hopes it will not be necessary for him again to be a candidate for the democratic nomination, circumstances might compel it. In saying this, if he did say it, he spoke nothing but the truth, and men of clear vision must recognize it.

The circumstance that might make it necessary for Mr. Bryan to be chosen as the democratic candidate is one not far to seek. It is simply this: The rank and file of the democracy might force that duty upon Mr. Bryan if there appeared to be no other way to save the party from being "reorganized" into an assistant republican party.

It will be wise to face the situation squarely. The democratic party is made up of progressive voters. At the very least 75 per cent of its membership is in hearty sympathy with the principles and policies which Mr. Bryan represents. They will not consent to execute a right about face, no matter how vociferous the command that comes from the newspaper sanctums of New York and elsewhere.

Mr. Bryan is strong because of the things he stands for. His influence in the democratic party and in the nation cannot be killed until the things he stands for are killed. And this is an undertaking, we fancy, beyond the capacity of the New York World, the Times, the Sun, the Evening Post and the other "molders of public sentiment" that just now are most active.

The democratic party is not going to be revised, reorganized, reconstructed, from the outside. It is not going to have its leaders chosen for it by the enemies of fundamental democracy. Whatever change may be made, in plans of campaign, in leadership, in the emphasizing of policies, will be made by democrats, by men who are democrats because they have ideals and settled convictions.

And in whatever is done along these lines Mr. Bryan will be one who must be reckoned with.—World-Herald.

## Andrew Carnegie Confesses.

Since Governor Cleveland's first historic message to the American congress on the tariff question no such blow has been struck at high tariff robbery as is administered by Andrew Carnegie in his notable article in December Century.

The full significance of Carnegie's frank admissions can only be understood when it is remembered that he is the greatest single beneficiary of special privilege legislation who has appeared in history; that he is the head of the Steel trust, the largest manufacturer of iron and steel products in the world; that the Steel trust has for more than a third of a century constituted the most powerful force to compel high tariff laws, and that the steel schedules are at once the foundation stone and the keystone of the entire protective system.

This is the man who speaks, and these are his credentials to give expert testimony.

What he now frankly admits is identically what the democratic party has been asserting in every one of the last seven or eight national campaigns. He admits that our great trust, like steel and oil, are no longer infant industries needing protection. He admits that, notwithstanding the higher wages of labor here, as compared with foreign countries, the American manufacturer can produce his article cheaper than it can be produced in any other country. He boasts, truthfully that we have become the greatest of manufacturing nations, and can defy the competition of the world. He admits that a tariff for protection is no longer needed. He declares that what we should have, hereafter, is a tariff for revenue purposes only, except in occasional instances. That tariff, he declares, to produce the maximum of revenue with the minimum of burden, should be levied chiefly on articles consumed by the wealthy.

Here is the lie, given by Andrew Carnegie himself, the foremost beneficiary of the tariff, to every tariff argument made by the republican leaders and by the republican press during all these recent years.

Here is the admission that the tariff is not needed to protect American labor; that it is not needed to protect our great American industries; that it is not needed to establish and maintain a home market.

What is there left? Who, and what, does need the tariff? What is its present purpose? What does it actually accomplish?

It is trusts that need the tariff—the trusts, and they alone. They need it, not for protection in any honest enterprise, but solely to protect them in their dishonest enterprise, of pillaging the entire American public. They need it to enable them to enter every home in this land and lay their heavy hand on the articles that go into that home; they need it to enable them to levy a constant tax on business, on enterprise, on the upbuilding of the nation. They need it to enable them to charge the extra price that represents unearned and exorbitant profit, and that is, in effect, nothing but robbery under the forms of the law.

Andrew Carnegie confesses. He has so many hundreds of millions; his income from the steel trust and other tariff-protected investments is so enormous that he cannot give it away as fast as it comes in. He is tired, evidently, and ashamed, of being a public plunderer. Perhaps he is conscience-stricken as well. So he frankly tells the truth, takes his stand boldly for a tariff for revenue only, and admits that his business can flourish and prosper and pay American wages without requiring a penny's worth of tariff protection.

It is too early yet to attempt to estimate the effect of this bombshell on the high tariff stronghold. That it will be great and far-reaching is certain. That it will make it impossible for the next congress to face the people unless it gives this

country genuine tariff reform there is good reason to believe. It is difficult, indeed, to see how, after Carnegie's statement, even the Joe Cannons, the Paynes and Dalzells of congress can have the hardihood to keep up their fight for greedy special privilege.

Andrew Carnegie's Century article is worth more than a thousand public libraries to the plain people of these United States.

## Taken Up.

Taken up by the undersigned at my residence on the Haley farm south of Valentine Nebr. one stray 2 year old red and white spotted heifer notched under right ear. No other visible marks or brands. Has been here since last May. Owner can have same by paying costs.

C. B. BACHELOR,  
Valentine, Nebr.

Dated Oct. 28, 1908.

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