

GOVERNOR SCORES

CRITICISES ELECTION METHODS OF NEBRASKA'S METROPOLIS.

COUNTY OPTION BILL COMES UP

Bill Introduced by Ollis Providing That 20 Per Cent of Voters is Sufficient to Submit the Question.

In his fourth special message to the present legislature Governor Aldrich criticises Omaha, City Clerk Dan Butler and the election officials of the metropolis.

He also makes a recommendation which, if adopted, would give the governor absolute control of all the election machinery of the city.

The message is a lengthy affair. It requires about 1,800 words for the executive to call attention to what he declares is an evil situation in the city of Omaha.

He charges indirectly that Omaha is governed by a "boss or gang," that its affairs are handled at a financial loss to the taxpayers and that its business is crippled and checked and suffers in many ways. After describing the picture of a city ruled by a boss or gang he names the city in the following language:

"It is to prevent this situation from getting a foothold in some cities and to destroy it in others that I urge upon you to give immediate attention early in the session to the situation that exists at the present time in our metropolitan city."

Action was deferred for further consideration.

County Option Bill.

Ollis of Valley, one of the "insurgent" members of the majority side of the legislature, introduced a bill for the regulation of stock yards and presented the first county option bill offered in either house. The county option bill introduced by him follows the general plan of the county option conference held by county option republicans and democrats recently, with the possible exception that it provides for submitting the question of county option at a general election instead of at a special election. The friends of the bill became convinced that submission at a special election would add to the expense to be paid by taxpayers and that it would be better to submit the question at a general election.

The Ollis county option bill is senate file 118. It provides that 20 per cent of the voters is sufficient to submit the question and that submission shall not be had oftener than once in three years, each time at a general election. Petitions must be filed for submission not more than sixty days nor less than thirty days before election. A majority of those voting on the question shall control. The bill simply seeks to suspend the present license law as it applies to city, village and county boards when county option carries.

Initiative and Referendum.

H. R. No. 1, the initiative and referendum bill, as drawn by the Nebraska direct legislation league, was reported from the house committee for passage. It is now on general file. The report was favored by nine of the eleven members. Grossman of Douglas, democrat, and Sagl of Saline, democrat, serving notice that they would insist on an amendment when the bill comes up in committee of the whole where it is made special order for February 1. It is understood that both favor an increased petition from that called for in the bill and wanted it to read 25 per cent both for initiating and for referring measures. The bill as recommended calls for a 10 per cent initiation and a 5 per cent referendum petition. So far as is now known no effort will be made to require a majority of all votes cast at the election shall be required for passing any such measure.

The measure was made a special order of the day for Wednesday, February 1, at the afternoon session.

New Commandant.

Governor Aldrich has issued a commission to Henry Howard of Elk Creek to be commandant of the soldiers' home at Milford. The commission is to take effect February 1. On that date Dave Rowden leaves the home and will consign the institution to the mercies of a republican administration.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26.—Governor Aldrich's charges against the conduct of the last election in Omaha, as contained in his sensational message of Wednesday, created a storm in the senate Friday morning.

A Memorial Building.

J. W. Steinbart of Nebraska City appeared before the finance committee in support of the bill which seeks to have the state appropriate \$20,000 for a memorial armory at Nebraska City on the site of Fort Kearney, the first military post to be located west of the Missouri river. Mr. Steinhart had copies of documents to show that the United States government examined the location as early as 1836 and that ten years later the actual construction of the fort was begun.

Capital Removal Bill.

Bailey of Kearney has introduced the much-talked-of removal bill. He does not appear as the author of the measure, which is on the contrary signed by twenty-seven house members. It is understood that the capital removal association, with headquarters at Kearney, drafted the bill and had it introduced. Bailey has rather stayed in the background in handling the bill and did not care to introduce it. Hence he spent some time in securing signatures for a joint introduction of the proposition. The bill was printed in full in some of the western newspapers interested in its fate the day before it was presented in the house. Representative Bailey had the bill in his possession much of the time before he got it in shape to introduce.

As drawn it provides for the submission in 1911 at the fall election, all cities who desire to do so being eligible to compete in the contest for the prize, providing always that they are west of the west line of Lancaster county. If a majority of all votes are cast in favor of all the competing towns, the capital shall be removed. If none of the candidates for the capital receive a majority of all votes cast in favor of capital removal, then at that event a second election must decide between the two high candidates.

Makes Some Appointments.

Governor Aldrich has exercised his power under the guaranty of deposit law in making appointments of employees of the state banking board. The guaranty law permits the governor to make all appointments for the state banking board of which he is one member. His appointments are to take effect whenever the mandate of the United States supreme court upholding the Nebraska law is received by the district court of the United States. The governor desired to make the appointments in advance of the arrival of the mandate in order to get rid of applicants for position. With few exceptions he has reappointed the employees chosen by the old banking board.

Universal Game License.

Dan Geilus, state game warden under the administration of Governor Shallenberger, has secured the introduction of bills embodying the recommendations made in his biennial report. Most of these are changes in the game laws which have already received hearty endorsement from the sporting fraternity.

One provision is for a universal sportsman's license of \$1.10, the 10 cents to be retained by county clerks. The proposed law provides that all persons must have such a license to hunt anywhere in the state except upon their own land.

House pages have developed into a body of aggressive and persistent lobbyists. They are after a raise in pay and, if they do not get it, it will not be because of any lack of juvenile argument used upon members. House pages have been receiving for years \$1.50 a day, but the senate is more generous this year and has allowed its pages \$3 a day. The youngsters in the house think they are entitled to the same amount and have secured the promise of Representative Fries to introduce a resolution for them allowing the amount.

Against Hypnotism.

Anderson of Kearney wants to prohibit exhibitions of hypnotism and animal magnetism where such exhibitions are given for gain. He introduced a bill which provides that any person or persons who shall thereafter take part in the practice, assist in, or become a subject in giving a public open exhibition, or seance, or show of hypnotism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, or so-called psychical powers for gain shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Lincoln Monument.

Daniel Chester French of New York city, the sculptor commissioned to design and execute a statue of Abraham Lincoln which is to be placed on the capitol grounds in Lincoln, has written the committee which has the memorial monument in charge that he has shipped his two models to Lincoln, and that he will arrive here January 30 to confer with the committee.

In Memory of Paul Morton.

Horton of Douglas offered a resolution on the death of Paul Morton, who died suddenly in New York Thursday evening. The resolution states that Paul Morton was formerly secretary of the navy and the son of one of Nebraska's greatest citizens and was himself a Nebraskan. The resolution was adopted and copies will be sent to Mr. Morton's family.

Citizens of southwestern Nebraska have presented a petition to the senate asking that an agricultural college be located in that part of the state. It was referred to the committee on agriculture.

Tax Collections.

Two bills having for their object the collection of taxes by special procedure were introduced Thursday in the house of representatives. One of them, H. R. No. 159, by Quackenbush, is revolutionary in character because it proposes to legalize the employment of private agencies for this purpose. The other, H. R. No. 164, by McKisick, allows extra compensation to county attorneys who bring suits and secure judgments against estates upon which the county realizes its tax claims.

FOR EXTRA SESSION

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH SEEKS IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Gives Reasons Why People Should Be Relieved of Iniquitous Tariff Taxes as Quickly as Possible.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch presents the following reasons why an extra session of congress should be called for immediate revision of the tariff:

Because the wool and woolen schedule (K) of the Payne-Aldrich tariff is "indefensible," according to President Taft. A woolen blanket, imported last week from Glasgow, weight 36 pounds, value \$22, paid duty at 33 cents a pound and 40 per cent. additional. That is \$20.68 on a \$22 blanket; freight, storage, etc., \$4.04, or \$24.72 "protection" to be added to the American selling price of foreign and domestic woolen blankets, plus the retailer's profits on the duty—more than a doubling of the price to the consumer.

Because the American woolen trust gets the lion's share of these outrageous taxes in added prices on its products. In 1907 the United States treasury got only \$33,000 revenue from a year's importation of woolen blankets. The tariff tax was prohibitory. But the trust got double prices on all its enormous product sold to the American monopolized market.

Because this system applies to all woolen cloth, to woolen garments, to woolen underwear, to woolen dress goods for women and children, to all woolen fabrics covered by the infamous schedule K.

Because these prohibitory duties on wools lay the lives of the people, during the winter, open to consumption and pneumonia. "Shoddy" at a high taxed price, must do for warm woolen garments among the poor.

Because flannels for underwear are taxed (schedule K) on from 86.39 per cent. up to 143.67 per cent. and the highest tariff tax is put on the cheapest grades for common use.

Because the tariff tax (schedule K) on women's and children's woolen dress goods average 100 per cent., thus doubling the price, or causing a scaling down of this quality.

Because this schedule K was the result of a corrupt deal between the woolen trust managers of New England and the political "standpat" senators of the northwestern states, representing a few millionaire wool growers.

Because the consumers, nearly 100,000,000 Americans, were not considered in this corrupt deal and President Taft stated he was unable to break it up when the Aldrich tariff was hatched in the senate.

Because the people voted last November to smash this blood tax at once, along with the other tolls on food, cotton cloth, steel and iron, lumber, paper, coal, building materials and all the necessities of life. Do the people want it down now—or when they are passed away and a tariff commission "reports progress?"

The Falsity of "Protection."

Should protection make one honest campaign under true colors, announcing its purpose as a measure to give the steel trust, the cotton and woolen goods trusts, the implement trust and all other trusts more for their goods than they are worth abroad, it would be buried in a deep grave, face downward, with no other mourners at the funeral than the enriched beneficiaries who had grown and were growing corpulent through pilfering the public under the sham and guise of protecting the public.

The awakening evidenced in the recent election does not indicate an impoverishment of the people, but it evidences an indignant public's coming into an intelligent understanding of the real purpose and results of modern protection, it becoming a recognized fact that equitable government and protection are incompatible, and that vitality in the one works the extinguishment of the other.

Protection means donation of one man's earnings to another man's enrichment, and the discrimination is the same whether the donation be 10 per cent. or 25 per cent., hence there is no such thing as scientific adjustment of schedules unless it be construction of a scheme for scientific methods of graft. Any movement, therefore, for readjustment of tariff schedules from the standpoint of protection is a move to perpetuate graft in some degree.—From a Letter from H. B. Kelly to a Member of Congress.

Their Cause for Gloom.

The prospect that congress may not finish its work by March 4 and that a special session may be necessary is said to be an occasion of gloom at Washington. Undoubtedly. It would mean that a lot of jobholders would lose their salaries in March instead of next December. No prospect is better calculated to cause g. o. p. gloom.

Must Be in the Beginning.

Declaring for a "genuine, permanent and thorough-going tariff commission," Senator Beveridge asserts that "we will get it in the end." It will have to be in the beginning—of a tariff framed for business instead of politics.

Senator Aldrich proposes, presumably as a "feeler," not a central bank but a "Reserve Association of America," with a capital of \$300,000,000. The question is for the present an academic one.

TO FRAME THE TARIFF BILLS

Personnel of Committee Selected by the Democrats to Do Important Work.

The country will be interested in the 14 Democratic representatives selected by the caucus in Washington to frame the tariff bills that will be introduced in the Sixty-second congress. Of the 14 Democrats who are to form the majority of the ways and means committee in the next congress, four are minority members of the committee in this congress: Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Francis Burton Harrison of New York, Choice Boswell of Texas, and William G. Brantley of Georgia. It is worthy of note that only four came from important manufacturing cities: Mr. Underwood, who will be chairman of the committee, from Birmingham, which has blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel works and railroad machine shops; Mr. Harrison from New York, Mr. Andrew James Peters of Massachusetts from Boston, and Mr. William Hughes of New Jersey from Paterson, which has locomotive and bridge works and manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, linen and velvets.

Ten of the men who will frame the tariff bills come from small towns. For instance, the Hon. Cordell Hull of Tennessee, from Carthage, which in 1900 had a population of 600; the Hon. Ollie James of Kentucky from Marion (1,064); the Hon. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina from Scotland Neck (1,348); the Hon. W. S. Hammond of Minnesota from St. James (2,067); the Hon. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois from Carrollton (2,355); the Hon. Lincoln Dixon of Indiana from North Vernon (2,823); and the Hon. A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania from Stroudsburg (3,450). The remaining three are claimed by more populous communities: The Hon. Dorsey W. Shackelford of Missouri by Jefferson City (9,664), which has foundries, shoe and carriage factories, breweries and cigar manufactures; the Hon. C. B. Randall of Texas by Sherman (10,243), which boasts machine shops, foundries, cotton, cotton-seed oil and flour mills; and the Hon. William G. Brantley of Georgia by Brunswick (9,081), which has cotton mills and canning and cotton compress factories and is a phosphate port.

The veteran of the Democratic tariff bill framers is Mr. Underwood, who dates from the Fifty-fourth congress; Mr. Brantley made his bow in the Fifty-fifth; Mr. Shackelford made his first appearance in the Fifty-sixth; Mr. Randall in the Fifty-seventh; Mr. James, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Rainey in the Fifty-eighth; Mr. Dixon in the Fifty-ninth; Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Hull and Mr. Peters in the Sixtieth, and Mr. Palmer in the Sixty-first.

Foreign Trade—Domestic Rights.

"Build up foreign trade if you can but do not do it at the expense of the American people," said Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the attorney general, in his argument on the Standard Oil case before the Supreme court.

There seems no sound justification for the practice of selling abroad of American manufactures at lower rates than are charged in the domestic market. Yet this practice is common under the existing tariff system. Protection is demanded for the American manufacturer, but it is frequently used, not for protection against foreign competition, but as license to operate domestic monopolies.

The real status of the American manufacturer, as to his needs of protection, is shown when he sells in an unprotected country like England, for example. Yet congress continues to grant protection to the sugar trust while that trust shows that it can sell its products in England, marine freight added, for approximately two cents per pound less than it exacts in this country, where it has a monopoly. And sugar is only one of very many American products sold for less abroad than at home.

Would Increase Power of Senate.

The house of representatives is more responsive to the wishes of the people than the senate, not because it is larger, but because its members are elected directly by the people every two years. The framers of the constitution intended that it should be the more responsive body and that the senate should be a check upon it.

The house, however, is not a good legislative body. It is big and clumsy and unwieldy. That is why the senate has become more powerful than the house in shaping legislation. Its smaller membership enables the senate to debate measures more thoroughly and to give the necessary attention to all the details of important bills under consideration.

Increasing the size of the house will still further increase the influence of the senate.—New York World.

Longworth's Tariff Bill.

But what did these people who are condemning the Longworth tariff commission bill expect from the gentleman from Cincinnati, in the light of Longworth's record as written in the acts of the Ohio legislature and his terms in congress? Was there anything to warrant the expectation that he would prepare a tariff commission bill in the interests of the public? Why should he be expected to change at this stage of his career?—Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator.

ALL OVER NEBRASKA

Horse Killed by Steer.

Burt County.—As William Johnson, living in the Argo neighborhood, southwest of Craig, was driving some cattle to market a steer turned on him and gored the horse he was riding so severely that it died.

Probable Fatal Fall.

Richardson County.—Mrs. Davy N. Jones, aged ninety years, sustained a fall and received a broken hip. Her old age and frail health precludes a setting of the injured member and it is feared recovery is impossible.

Credit Association.

Jefferson County.—Fairbury business men have organized the Merchants' Credit association, which is under the jurisdiction of the state and national association. The object of the association is to eliminate the "dead beat."

Physicians Indicted.

Lancaster County.—Two Lincoln physicians, Dr. Walter R. Townsend and Dr. William J. Adamson, were indicted by the grand jury on a charge of performing criminal operations and bound over to the next term of the district court.

Kills Himself in Street.

Madison County.—Louis Herdes, aged 25 years, a carpenter well known in that vicinity ended his life at Madison by firing a bullet from a 32-calibre Colt's revolver into his right temple. He was despondent over financial matters.

An Attempt at Suicide.

Richardson County.—J. W. Wisdom, a farmer about 30 years old, living three miles southwest of Salem, attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. He severed the trachea and just missed the jugular vein. He had been despondent for several days.

Bondsman Pays Coin.

Johnson County.—Franklin A. Taylor of Tecumseh, has just made the first payment to the county of Johnson upon the judgment secured against him in the matter of the county's loss in the Chamberlain banking house of Tecumseh. When the bank failed the county had a deposit there amounting to \$6,708.80.

Farmers Organize Grain Company.

Howard County.—The farmers in the vicinity of Dannesbrog met and organized a co-operative grain and supply company. They were addressed by F. E. Pope of St. Paul on the subject of co-operation. After due deliberation the farmers decided to incorporate as a company and will file articles of incorporation at once.

A Musical Nebraskan.

Johnson County.—Prof. Joseph Chirini, band master of the Tecumseh Military band, has just completed writing a "Musical Poem," arranged for orchestra. The orchestra score includes the writing of 134 pages of music, and offers an opportunity for a great selection of instruments. There are solos for the French horn, for violin, duet for violins, solo and duet for cellos, duet for flute and clarinet, a trio for violin, flute and clarinet, and an abundance of other arrangements.

After the Bootleggers.

Merrick County.—Merrick county has no saloons within its borders but the bootleggers have been unusually busy, and prosecutions have been started by County Attorney W. H. C. Rice. Among the first was Charles Clark, who was brought up from Clarks on a bootlegging charge. He waived preliminary examination in the county court, and the district court being in session he was taken before Judge Thomas and pleaded guilty, and this being his first offense before the district court he was given a fine of \$100 and costs.

Humphrey Files Complaint.

Platte County.—The Humphrey Commercial club has filed a complaint with the Nebraska state railway commission against the Northwestern railroad because of its refusal to carry passengers on train 365, a freight going west at 5 p. m., and for not furnishing waiting room facilities at its depot in Humphrey.

Doctor Charged With Assault.

Webster County.—Dr. Bartholomew of Blue Hill is under arrest in Hastings charged with being the man who attempted an assault upon Miss Elaine Hyatt of that city, when the latter was returning to her home from her day's work in the Globe dry goods store.

According to the girl's story a man rode up in the darkness and, jumping from the car, attempted to drag her into the vehicle and to stifle her screams by stuffing a cloth into her mouth. Two men came to her rescue, however, and the auto driver jumped into the car and sped away, but not before one of the men had read the number of the car. The girl has identified her assailant.

Doxey Bigamy Case.

Platte County.—St. Louis papers state that Mrs. Dora Doxey, formerly of Columbus, will be tried for bigamy Feb. 6. On two previous occasions the case has been continued, owing to Mrs. Doxey's illness.

Divorces for a Month.

Cass County.—Of the 16 divorce petitions filed from Feb. 1, 1910, to Feb. 1, 1911, 12 have been filed by the wife. The causes are as follows: For desertion, 5; for cruelty, 5; one pleads extreme cruelty; drunkenness, 5

MRS. M'GULLY'S BIG-ONIA

She Was Proud of Plant That Little "Hennerly" Davis Found in Ash Barrel.

"If I was asked," said Mrs. McGully, throwing up the window with a bang and letting the cold air in. "I'd tell 'em to give me flowers while I'm alive—not wait till I can't see 'em or smell 'em."

She carefully set outside on the rusted iron fire escape of the tenement a tomato can in which drooped a broad-leaved plant, apparently one of sickly rather than robust health.

"What d'ye call it?" Mrs. Ramsey inquired. "I keep after Aleck to bring me home a plant, but he just can't seem to get at it."

"That," said Mrs. McGully, proudly, "is a big-onia. Down at th' seed store I looked in a catalogue an' it calls it Big-onia Rex—"

"That's a dog's name," Mrs. Ramsey objected. "I mind me of a dog—" "It was little Hennerly Davis," interrupted Mrs. McGully, "that fetched me th' big-onia. He found it in a ash barrel back o' Nelner's greenhouse and fetched it straight to me, knowin', bless his heart, I wanted a plant so bad." She carefully poured a cup of water over the plant and closed the window.

But she had closed it too late. Heated from the exertion of sweeping, and overheated from the huge cook stove, the cold air had done its work, and that very night the doctor came and looked seriously.

"I'm afraid you're in for it, Mrs. McGully," he said, "you'll have to keep to your bed for awhile."

"I'm ready for it," Mrs. McGully wheezed, stoutly. "I've got \$19 saved—get it for me, doctor—behind th' clock. But who's to water my plant, an' give it fresh air?" The doctor took a look at the plant, and turned abruptly away.

On the landing he met Mrs. Ramsey. "Is she much sicker?" she inquired.

"Pneumonia," said the doctor, shortly. "See here, Mrs. Ramsey, can you stay with her?"

"Sure I can," said Mrs. Ramsey. "She's worrying now," said the doctor, "about a plant in the window. Keep her quiet. I'll send her a plant to-night and you must watch it."

"Plant?" said Mrs. Ramsey; "she's got what she calls a big-onia."

"Bogonia!" snorted the doctor; "it's a cabbage plant. If you tell her I'll tell your husband, and you know what that means. You watch both plants." "Sure I will," said Mrs. Ramsey. "She calls it a big-onia, and a big-onia it is."

Stronger Aeroplanes.

Among the leading French firms most important advances are to be found in structural details. There are not any radical changes in design, but in the matter of strength, finish and workmanship there is a world of difference between the leading makers of aeroplanes of today and those of a year ago. An important feature is the strong tendency shown by some of the leading makers towards the use of metal for the framework of aeroplanes. The French Wright biplane, although employing American spruce for its running gear and main traverse members, now has steel tubes for the stanchions separating the two main planes. The Voisin brothers have abolished wood entirely, with the exception of the fuselage receiving the pilot's seat, the essential framework being constructed of steel tubing. Bayard-Clement, in their little Demoiselle, confine the use of wood to a portion of the wings. Robert Esnault-Peletier, who has now produced a most pleasing and successful monoplane, builds it entirely of steel tube, and there is not an inch of wood to be found on the Breguet biplane.—W. F. Bradley, in Cassier's Magazine.

Unfortunate Experiment.

Until a few years ago not a rat was seen in Cocos. But a ship was wrecked off the islands and the rats swam ashore. They increased at such a rate that they became a nuisance and caused a tremendous loss by spoiling the buds of the cocoanut, which are extremely tender, and are spoiled immediately anything touches them. The king of the Cocos islands, therefore, endeavored to exterminate the rodents, and at last he imported cats. But the cats did not do their work at all. The trouble of catching the rats was apparently too much for them, and finding a delicious shellfish on the shores which they liked much better, they within a short time became large and wild, and, in fact, a tremendous nuisance, so much so that now the islanders have not only the trouble of rats, but also of cats.

The Extraordinary Thing.

A young attorney not noted for his brilliancy recently appeared in court to ask for an extra allowance in an action which he was so fortunate as to have been retained in. The court not discovering anything at all unusual, complicated, or extraordinary about the litigation, inquired of the young man: "What is there about this case that to you seems extraordinary?" "That I got it," blandly and innocently replied the youthful aspirant for fees.

Result of a Fad.

Poverty came in at the door. Love immediately flew out of the window. "Ah," said those who observed, "this is what comes of being fresh-air faddists!"