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beginning now to have. The church schools have been closed, at least temporarily, and public education is at once to be provided. If the republic is to endure this is essential, for ignorance and superstition are rife among the people who are now to rule in Portugal. Another effect of the application of scientific principles to the revolution is the small loss of life. The launching of the Portuguese republic cost 300 lives, about the same as our latest forest fire.

The strides made by the science of revolution, as illustrated in Portugal, have no small interest for the rest of the world. The swift development of efficient machinery of revolution, machinery that is to the old as the modern iron clad to the ancient galley, is not a sight to reassure a throne or the power behind it. A united people is the greatest power in the world. People never before knew half so well how to "unite and conquer" as now.—Lincoln-Journal.

THE CASE OF JOHN DIETZ.

Except that he has shed the blood of his fellow men, not a single statement sent out concerning the case of John Dietz of Winter, Wis., indicates anything else than that he was a shamefully persecuted man. One cannot read the details of his case without mourning the decadence of that common law axiom that a man's house is his castle, which he has a right to defend, even to the taking of life.

It was the misfortune of John Dietz to become involved in a clash of interests with a great lumber company, a millionaire concern that was all powerful in that section. Feeling the need of using some of his land, it simply went ahead and did it, and when it came to the fixing of the compensation trouble began. In the preliminary bouts Dietz appears to have got the best of it in the courts, but he never got pay for the use of his land. When he undertook to deprive the company of the further use of it the latter resorted to the injunction process, so potential for the corporation.

For six years the trouble ran its course until the man began to think that there was no justice for the individual in conflict with a powerful company. Then he became desperate. His wife and children became crazed by the same sense of injustice, and the family was goaded into determined resistance of courts which seemed to bring no justice to them.

Hostilities intensified until, an agent of the company having been sent to pick a quarrel with him, and having slapped him in the face, Dietz promptly killed him. Quickly following that tragedy came the ambushing of his two sons and his grown daughter, the shooting of the latter in the back by a posse and her abduction to a point miles away from the home where her family was beleaguered.

How for days the recognized minions of the law surrounded the Dietz cabin and poured shot into it, in spite of the fact that the family, including the wife and small children, were domiciled therein, is told in the dispatches, and how it was only when his son had been probably fatally wounded, and Dietz himself so injured as to make further resistance useless, he surrendered, sending his little daughter out to the blood-lusty posse with a flag of truce.

The deep sense of injury and injustice that rankled in the hearts of the members of that family is best told in the dispatch wherein it is related that the wife urged her husband even then not to give up, but to fight it out to the end.

Morally there is no justification for the taking of life, although the law does sanction it in the preservation of one's own life, the lives of those dear to him and in the protection of home and property.

It is going to require a deeper insight into the details of the terrible conflict that has waged for years between John Dietz and that powerful lumber company than has yet been given in the dispatches from that section to convince the world that the whole affair is not a disgrace to the whole state of Wisconsin, and that John Dietz and his family were not more sinned against than sinning.

The law recognizes the terrible force of man's passions, and discriminates in the degrees of homicide in that recognition. It decrees that he who kills another in the heat of a sudden passion is less culpable than one who kills premeditatedly. Killing in defense of life and property is decreed to be justifiable. Who of us can say that, under the circumstances that converted John Dietz into a desperate man, he would not have lost reason far enough to take the lives of those who assailed him in his home, shot his daughter in the back under circumstances that seem entirely unjustifiable and converted the processes of courts into licenses to murder?—Lincoln Star.



SENATOR BURKETT.

Republicans should not lose sight of the fact that there is another question involved in the campaign besides county option. While the party is divided on the option question, there should be no division on national issues. Nebraska is a republican state, and should be represented in the United States senate by a republican. The recent exposure made by the Columbus Telegram of G. M. Hitchcock's connection with the looting of the state treasury fifteen years ago, ought to dispose of him as a possible candidate to succeed Senator Burkett. The state cannot afford to send to Washington a man of the Lorrimer brand of grafters. Hitchcock's election would be a standing disgrace to Nebraska. His elevation to the senate would mean an endorsement of Bartleyism and place a premium on fraud, deception and rascality. Can Nebraska afford to stand for this?

In his twelve years in Washington as a representative of the people, Senator Burkett's record is without a blot or blur. He has been a progressive without being a radical; he has stood for the interests of his constituents without becoming an intense partisan; he has made good without incurring the ill will of fair minded and unprejudiced men. True, he has not so conducted himself as to please some of the professional politicians in his own party, who have been disappointed in not receiving the "pie" demanded in the distribution of patronage, and who now assume that their support is necessary to assure party success. It was not expected that Senator Burkett would please the democratic politicians. Democratic politicians always find fault and denounce the acts of republican congressmen. There never was a time in the history of the party when democrats were not criticizing the acts of republicans no matter how commendable the acts proved to be. The democratic party has always been a party of protest. For fifty years nearly every democratic convention—both state and national—has commenced with the declaration that "we view with alarm," or "we protest against, etc." The present campaign is no exception to the policy adopted in past campaigns by the democrats. It has adopted the same "protest" idea that was raised against Lincoln, against Grant, against Garfield, against McKinley, against Roosevelt and against Taft. The claim that a bad democrat is better than a good republican has never been repudiated or amended by the democratic party. It still remains as one of the cardinal principles of the party, and is being "worked" by the party leaders in Nebraska who declare that even if Hitchcock is guilty of shoving his hands into the state treasury up to his elbows, he is entitled to the confidence and support of his party for the democratic reason that he is a protester against republican rule, and voters are asked not to "view with alarm" the fact that Mr. Hitchcock was unfortunate enough to get caught in his financial deals with Bartley. Will the democrats of Platte county endorse the stand taken by the leaders and allow the machine to cast their ballots, or will they have manhood enough to display their independence by going to the polls and assist republicans in defeating the very much discredited Mr. Hitchcock.

PAYING FOR POSITION ALWAYS Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio has been going through enough difficulties of late to satisfy even the Peerless Nebraskan for a try out of his most feared rival for the leadership. Governor Harmon had first the situation at Newark, O., in which murder and riot grew out of the attempts on the one hand to enforce, and on the other to evade, the local option law.

He was no sooner out of that trouble than the street car strike, accompanied by riots, broke out in Columbus, the capital. Practically a state of siege has been on there for several weeks. The governor was obliged to call out troops to overawe the lawless and protect persons and property. When Theodore Roosevelt visited Columbus a few days ago, he was escorted through the street by troops.

These conditions still continuing, politics began to creep into discussion. There never was a condition in which politicians would not make a play for position. The mayor of Columbus wrote a letter to the governor demanding that he call a special meeting of the legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration act.

Governor Harmon replied, calling attention to the heavy expense, adding that he had no reason to suppose that a legislature, which a year ago flouted his recommendations, would now "eat out of his hand." He reminded the mayor, with some slight sarcasm, that the latter might possibly have written his letter in order to cover by a fertility of suggestion of new laws his own failure to enforce the laws that already exist.

The governor probably had the mayor there, for it usually is the weak and ineffective executive who flies to the legislature for new laws, when a lack of moral stamina has

TRIED AND FOUND WANTING.

In the national campaign of 1908, when Mr. Latta was elected as a member of congress, a studied effort was made to impress upon the voters the necessity of sending to congress a man who would specially represent the farmers and common people of this great agricultural district. The claim was made that there were no farmers in congress and that they should have a representative there to look specially after their interests. A strenuous effort was indulged in to convince the voters that Candidate Latta was a farmer, pure and simple, and in full sympathy with their wants and those of the whole people. Letters written upon letter heads upon which he was depicted at work as a farmer and stock raiser, thereby drawing a strong inference that farming was his sole occupation, were sent broadcast over the district. He could stand this during the campaign, but soon after election, when he first reached Washington, his farmer title was suddenly cast to the four winds. On his first appearance in the House of Representatives the card he presented bore the inscription, "James P. Latta, President First National Bank, Tekamah, Nebr." Did he so soon forget he made his campaign as a farmer? Was he ashamed of the occupation, or did he think his title as bank president more honorable? In his remarks upon the Postal Savings Bank Law, printed in the Congressional Record of June 20th, 1910, he makes the statement, "I am a practical banker of more than thirty-three years' experience," but not a word in those remarks to his farm life nor to the benefit to be derived by the common people from the passage of the Postal Savings Bank Law. His persistent opposition to the passage of that law earned him the title "Banker" in lieu of that of farmer and stock raiser.

His opposition to the Postal Savings Bank Law ought to be sufficient reason for any fair minded person retiring him from congress.

During the last session measures of vast importance came before congress for its consideration. We ask a careful consideration of Banker Latta's record upon some of the most important of these measures. The Postal Savings Bank Law, which became a law June 25th, 1910. The national democratic platform upon which Mr. Latta was elected, as well as the republican platform of the same year, pledged their parties to the passage of this law. When the test came requiring Banker Latta to choose between the common people and the special interests he promptly arrayed himself on the side of the banks and worked and voted against the passage of the bill (Cong. Record, June 9th, page 7957.) Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. McGuire, both democrats, members from Nebraska voted for the passage of the bill. Did the fact that Mr. Latta was a banker and personally interested in deposits have any influence upon his vote upon this important bill?

The Railroad Bill, creating a court of commerce and enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission, which became a law June 18th, 1910, is a measure of far reaching importance to every person interested in freight rates and one in which every farmer and shipper was directly concerned. Yet Banker Latta saw his way clear to align himself with the railroads and voted against this bill (Cong. Record, June 10th, page 6255.)

He failed to vote on the resolution ordering an investigation of the Sugar Trust. (Cong. Record, April 14th, page 4869.) He moved and voted to strike out of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill the item of \$18,250.00 for the propagation and experimental growing of trees on the sandy land in Nebraska. This was the only item in the bill for his State and was saved only by the efforts of the other members of Congress from Nebraska. (Cong. Record, Feb. 1st, page 1361.)

He voted to kill the resolution of Mr. Henry (a democrat), charging Speaker Cannon with violating the rules of the House. (Cong. Record, April 18th, page 5038.)

He failed to secure a single item of appropriation for his district.

December 14th he was granted leave of absence for ten days on account of important business. (Cong. Record, December 14th.)

February 8th he was granted leave of absence on account of important business. (Cong. Record, page 2141.)

He missed and failed to respond to twenty-four out of a total of ninety-seven roll calls during the session.—Norfolk Daily News.

Gratitude. Kind Lady—My poor man, what would you do with the money if I gave you a penny? Tirol Hobo—Madam, I'd buy a picture postcard and write yer a note o' thanks.—Cleveland Leader.

To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die.—Campbell.



Alone on the Farm With the children all away in the City. Mother, now alone out in the country, keeps in touch with her loved ones over the Long Distance Lines of the Bell System.

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A Mole's Nest.

Among common animals few have been less studied in their life history than the mole. Mr. Lionel E. Adams says that under the "fortress" which the mole constructs above the surface of the ground will always be found a series of tunnels running out beneath the adjacent field. A curious feature almost invariably found is a perpendicular run penetrating about a foot below the bottom of the nest and then turning upward to meet another run. A mole is never found in his nest, although it may yet be warm from his body when opened. Guided by smell and hearing, a mole frequently locates the nest of a partridge or pheasant above his run and, penetrating it from below, eats the eggs. The adult mole is practically blind, but there are embryonic indications that the power of sight in the race has deteriorated.

Wild Dogs of Asia.

The whole tribe of wild dogs, which in closely allied forms are to be found in the wildest jungles and woods of Asia, from the Himalayas to Ceylon and from China to the Taurus—unless the "golden wolves" of the Roman empire are now extinct in the forests of Asia Minor—show an individual and corporate courage which entitles them to a high place among the most daring of wild creatures. The "red dogs," as they are called, are the most characteristic; they are neither large in size nor do they assemble in large packs. Those which have been from time to time measured and described seem to average some three feet in length from the nose to the root of the tail. The pack seldom numbers more than nine or ten, yet there is sufficient evidence that they are willing and able to destroy any creature that inhabits the jungle, except the adult elephant and perhaps the rhinoceros, creatures whose great size and leathery hide make them almost invulnerable to such enemies as dogs.—London Spectator.

A Japanese Peculiarity.

"When a Japanese servant is rebuked or scolded," says a traveler, "he must smile like a Cheshire cat. The etiquette in smiles is very misleading at first. I often used to think that Taiki, my riksha 'boy,' meant to be impertinent when he insisted on smiling when I was angry at him. But when he told me of the death of his little child with a burst of laughter I knew that this was only one of the curious details of etiquette in this topsy turvy land."

The Modern Idea.

Roman Guide (impressively)—The ruins of the Coliseum? Seattle Man (astonished)—Well, what do you think of that? Why, I saw photographs of that heap twenty years ago. Roman Guide (fizzily)—Quite likely, sir. Seattle Man—But why in thunder aren't those ruins cleared away and a modern Coliseum erected?—New Orleans Picayune.

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