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HONESTY IN GOVERNMENT.

Theodore Roosevelt is an honest man. As the President of the United

States he will sincerely strive to bring efficient, experienced, qualified, honest men into every branch of the public service. Largely the United States Civil Service Commission—of which President Roosevelt was himself the chairman in 1893—will aid the President in securing the best types of citizenship for public places.

No honest man will permit extravagance in a Department over which he has control. Extravagance is gilded dishonesty, sugar-coated rascality. The government officer who will retain unneeded clerks, employ as laborers, men and women who have no work to do except to draw their stipends from the National Treasury, is not honest.

The head of a Department who knowingly pays out, as wages, money belonging to the Government, to men and women whom he knows are not needed and whom he knows do not earn the money, is guilty of altruistic larceny. He could have stolen for himself and put in his own pocket all the money thus paid out, just as honestly. Egoistic larceny, auto-thievery is no worse and no better than larceny permitted by, or made for, others.

How many unnecessary employees are there at Washington in each Department of the Government? Is it not a duty of the President of the United States to cut down extravagance in every branch of the Government? As an honest man, he can not be otherwise than a vigorous, strenuous enemy to wastefulness and extravagance.

CORTELYOU.

During the second administration of Grover Cleveland, through the classified service, there was in the Post Office Department a very efficient and eminently faithful clerk named George B. Cortelyou. His abilities and merits were pronounced, and thus he came to the notice of President Cleveland, who drafted him into the service of the Executive of the United States and installed him among the Secretaries at the White House, where he has made a most remarkable record for doing the right thing rightly at the right time, under all sorts of judgment-testing emergencies.

Mr. Cortelyou is a splendid demonstration of the enormous value to the people of the United States of a Civil Service based upon merit, fitness and adaptation. He honors the system and reflects credit upon the position which he now holds under a civil service reforming President—the former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of the United States—Theodore Roosevelt.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster, although he graduated from Dartmouth without having achieved distinction as a foot-ballist, a lawn tennis or quartet singer, was by some enlightened and worthy folk regarded as a man of commanding force in oratory and logic. In 1824 Mr. Webster—as one may find by looking on page 361 of State Papers, by F. W. Taussig—made an anti-protective tariff speech in which he declared:

“Some other gentlemen in the course of the debate have spoken of the price paid for every foreign manufactured article as so much given for the encouragement of foreign labor to the prejudice of our own. But is not every such article the product of our own labor as truly as if we had manufactured it ourselves? Our labor has earned it and paid the price for it. It is so much added to the stock of national wealth. If the commodity were dollars nobody would doubt the truth of this remark, and it is precisely as correct in its application to any other commodity as to silver. One man makes a yard of cloth at home, another raises agricultural products and buys a yard of imported cloth. Both these are equally the earnings of domestic industry, and the only

questions that arise in the case are two. The first is, which is the best mode under all the circumstances of obtaining the article; the second is, how far this question is proper to be decided by government, and how far it is proper to be left to individual discretion. There is no foundation for the distinction which attributes to certain employments the peculiar appellation of American industry, and it is, in my judgment, extremely unwise to attempt such discriminations.”

The lucidity of statement and the cogency of the foregoing cannot, of course, have much weight with ponderous protectionists like Allison and Dolliver, of Iowa, and yet Mr. Webster is by many men respected as a patriotic statesman. His mental powers were, to be sure, not just like those of the great Grosvenor and other Ohio teachers of protection, and yet he has his place in history and in the esteem of quite a number of intelligent Americans.

SHADOW POSTURES.

Loie Fuller in her enchanting skirt dances amidst the fleeting, change-

ful and coruscating colorings of stage-made “shadows” achieved an international fame. But Willie Bryan only once announced himself an expert prophet in “a shadow,” and that was at Nebraska City, September 26, 1900, when he mellifluently murmured “I am not afraid to speak in the shadow of the Starch Works.” Since that memorable revelation made by the peerless prophet of the Platte, the Starch Works “shadow” has been expanded, at a cost of \$50,000, to meet the necessities of Willie Bryan’s increased political personality and he is welcome to come once more, vieing with Loie Fuller, and posture in that “shadow.”

The sensible citizenship of Nebraska wants more, not less, capital to come into the state, establish manufactories, pay out wages and convert raw products into commodities. That citizenship ought therefore to vote against Hollenbeck and all the other nominees on the populist ticket—a ticket supported by every Bryanarchist, communist, socialist and anarchist in Nebraska. Nebraska needs more, not less, incorporated capital engaged in manufacture. Call it in by voting against those who would drive it out.