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ALMA'S CLAIMS ARE URGED

Harlan County Legislators Want Southwest Agricultural School.

MOTOR CYCLE RUNS DOWN MAN

Walter Thompson, Former Councilman, Sustains Several Scalp Wounds When Struck by Machine.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, April 6.—(Special.)—The claim of Alma, Harlan county, for the location of the southwest agricultural school was presented to the board of public lands and buildings by ex-Governor Shallenberger and other citizens of that county this afternoon. Alma offers to give the state either of two sites, one of 200 acres, the other of 50 acres and either adapted to the work of the school. The bill as passed appropriates \$100,000 for the foundation of the work and a number of towns including Alma, Holdrege and North Platte have been trying to secure the school. It was asserted on the floor of both chambers that the board of public lands and buildings had already decided to place the school at Holdrege, but Shallenberger and other Harlan county men have been working hard for the appropriation and now expect a chance at the school. The others who were with the ex-governor were J. G. Thompson, Philip Everson, William Hascall, J. G. Gould and Joseph Hoehler.

Man Run Down by Cycle.

Walter Thompson, 264 O street, for several years councilman from the sixth ward, was run down by a motor cyclist Thursday morning and sustained several scalp wounds besides a bad shock. Claude Simmons, the rider, was hurled several feet over the handlebars and was knocked unconscious by the fall. Both men were taken into the O street garage at the corner of Twenty-fourth and O streets, and physicians were called to care for the two. Mr. Thompson was waiting for a car at Twenty-fourth and O streets when the cyclist rounded the corner from the north. Simmons did not recover consciousness for nearly an hour. Two of his front teeth were knocked out and others were loosened. Dr. W. H. Slatery hurried him to his office, where he bound up the scalp wounds. The physician does not believe his patient is seriously injured.

No Candidate for Mayoralty.

At a meeting held Wednesday afternoon at the Menager building the dry forces decided that no petition candidate would be named to enter the mayoralty race at the next election.

JUDICIARY VETO WILL STAND

(Continued from First Page.)

visions by the fact that supreme court judges happened to be members of a particular party. These propositions will be considered by every reputable practicing attorney in the state of Nebraska, who ever appeared before the supreme court of Nebraska from its organization down to the present time. Beginning with the early decisions of Judge Lake and Judge Maxwell, coming down to the later days of Judge Silas A. Hodgson, the judiciary has rendered some of the best considered opinions we have, including the clean-cut, masterful analyses and well considered opinions of Judge Sullivan, a democrat, and finishing with the opinions of the venerable chief justice of today, Mansah B. Reese, and who can have the hardihood to say that these men were even unfair and unjust and have rendered a decision or entertained a thought of giving a man the worst of it because he was a republican or a democrat or a populist?

These men just mentioned have made history in Nebraska. Their opinions stand out as the landmarks of the jurisprudence in this state; and yet these men are the products of "partisan politics." In character, ability, integrity and in conscientious devotion to duty, they are so far above the insinuations of a measure like this as to make the proposition of this measure unspokeable.

Bill is a Misnomer.

Second. This Senate File No. 324 is a misnomer. While it prevents a candidate from running as the representative of any political party, it does, in effect, provide for and make absolutely certain that a man may be brought out for either the supreme judgeship or a district judgeship, who is the candidate and representative of the special and well organized interests of this state. So in attempting to get rid of an imaginary evil, this measure would force the judiciary of this state into the hands of the liquor trust and other special interests, which is infinitely worse than any real or imaginary situation in partisan politics could possibly be.

Under the provision of this act, a candidate cannot be vouched for or run on a ballot as a republican, democrat, populist or the representative of any other political organization. But he has to stand out alone and by himself and is allowed to spend a few hundred dollars only in his own behalf in the furtherance of his candidacy. The large masses of people will be uninformed as to his qualifications, and as to who he is and what he is. He will, with great difficulty, be able to get a section of 5,000 voters, and if this high office seeks the man, this man will not circulate his own petition.

Then who will undertake the task of furnishing petitions for candidates and supporting candidates? Interested brewers and other special interests, who seek to control elections and courts, are by this bill free to furnish petitions, candidates and money for selfish and sinister ends. The republican party and the democratic party and the populist party are by this bill stigmatized and forbidden in any way, either directly or indirectly, to bring forth a candidate, to bring forth a petition, to brew and special interests are left with a free hand. They can furnish all of the money and all the sinews of war necessary.

Injure Interests in Politics.

In spite of the greatest effort and persuasion that the people can make, this liquor trust or brewery combine has controlled the legislation and the conduct of many legislators at various times in the state of Nebraska; and this is not ancient history, either, and it is idle to assert that they will not exercise the special privileges which this bill gives them. They once interested themselves to the extent of defeating the present chief justice of the supreme court because, as a judge, he expressed his independent convictions as to the meaning of the Slocumb law. Under the provisions of this act, if a candidate has no affiliations or connections with the brewers or other organizations, what show will he stand to have his claims considered as against the candidate who is financed and backed by interests that want favorable decisions and who are in control of millions of money? These special interests are left with a free hand and to spend wildcat money to defeat a good

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Judge and elect an opponent of their own selection.

If this bill is what its name indicates and is really intended to provide for a non-partisan judiciary, why does it not place the same limitations upon the corporations that it does upon the political parties? If the political parties are prohibited from naming and electing judges, would it not be fair to prohibit the brewers and other special interests from contributing in a pecuniary way to the election of some favorite candidate?

If this bill is really nonpartisan in substance and in meaning, as well as in name, it would provide that any corporation that contributed money or other influence or became active on behalf of a candidate, the representative of said corporations should be deemed guilty of a felony and be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary and the corporation itself subjected to a heavy fine.

World Not Improved Judiciary.

Again I assert that the judiciary of this state will not be improved nor the integrity of the courts maintained by taking from political parties the right to nominate judges and turning it over to the brewers and special interests, which profit by making or unmaking judicial officers. Ever since the foundation of our republic, judges have been elected through political parties. This system may have its faults and it may be wrong, but a method which leaves the brewers free, as this bill does, to make such nominations without restraint is infinitely worse. With the modern independent political thought that now prevails, especially in Nebraska, and with the exactions and high requirements that the people insist upon in their public servants, political parties recognize that it is more than foolish to place a public judge into nomination for district or supreme judge unless he be a man of sterling quality and in every way qualified for the place to which he aspires, and to do anything short of this meets with overwhelming defeat.

So it appears then, that if there had been some states growing out of judges being elected by partisan politics, it has been removed by the people themselves, who now vote for the man and for what he stands for and for what he is capable of doing, and for what they believe he will do. They ascertain all of these things through the public press, public speeches and the recommendations of political parties that stand definitely for some specific policies and principles of government.

Again, another objection to this bill is, that it shows an attempt to muzzle the press and free speech for the protection of objectionable candidates. The bench, as well as all other public stations, have been purified through just criticism by the press, and unworthy candidates or men holding public stations have been defeated or made to quit public service by reason of the exposure contained in just criticism. The safeguards, not only of judges, but they cannot be taken away by the legislature, because such a proposition is contrary to the fundamental law of our state and of our land. On grounds of public policy, then, this bill should not receive executive approval.

As stated in the beginning of this article, no man in my desire for an independent, honest and fearless judiciary, representing all the people, without regard to party interest or class; and all of this is absolutely essential to the preservation of our liberties, and our property and our happiness. But this measure, both in provision, spirit and intent is antagonistic to these principles and desires.

Bill is Not Nonpartisan.

This bill, in its present form, not only could not be nonpartisan, but it would be impossible to make it nonpartisan from the source from which it emanates. It was put through under the spur and the whip of the party lash.

It has been protected and championed and partisan followers have been rallied to its support by that corporation appointed boss, the chairman of the democratic state central committee, and many a time, if left to their own judgment and their own conscience, democrats in the house would not have supported this, but for the influence and the cajolery of the individual heretofore referred to, who, for thirty days at least, was ably assisted by another dangerous and pernicious lobbyist on the floor of the house, in the person of one, Arthur Mullen, late attorney general of the state of Nebraska.

But there is another viewpoint from which to consider this bill and that is from its legal phase. It will be noticed that in Section 3 of the democratic state constitution which provides as follows: "No law shall be amended unless the new act contains the section or sections so amended and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed." Now, it will be noticed that if you make a comparison of the proposed law with existing statutes, you will find that no specific mention is made in the title, body or repealing clause of the act to any other statute. The direct primary law, passed in 1907, is a complete and comprehensive act for the nomination of candidates for all offices. This law was for the nomination of candidates for all offices. This law was amended in 1909 and would it not be difficult to say with any great amount of precision just how many of these provisions became effective when the act of 1907 still retains many of its original features? The act of 1907 did not repeal the statutes which gave the electorate of the state the right to nominate candidates by petition. At all times in the past, the legislature has provided a method for nominating candidates to fill vacancies caused by the death, resignation or removal from office. Senate File No. 324, the measure under consideration, ignores all of these contingencies which the uncertainties of life make not only possible, but probable.

Then again, it is not at all certain, and in fact I think it is clear that under the provisions of this act, a voter would be prohibited from writing any other name on the ballot than those already appearing on the printed ballot and to my mind, it is a serious question whether the legislature has any authority to thus ignore, and in fact to disfranchise, an individual or to see no virtue or merit in the man nominated at a convention, primary or by petition.

Contravenes Bill of Rights.

Section 22 of the Bill of Rights provides as follows: "That all elections shall be free, and there shall be no hindrance or impediment to the right of a qualified voter to exercise the elective franchise." In my opinion, this measure is in contravention absolutely to this provision of the Bill of Rights because it not only does not provide for the free exercise of the elective franchise, but it takes away the right of the voter to exercise his ballot for some other than the nominees, but even goes farther and prohibits it.

Under these circumstances and facts, it cannot be said that this measure grants

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to the non-partisan ballots the protection of the Australian ballot law.

This measure then, on the whole, in my opinion, is not only non-partisan, but intensely partisan and vicious from nearly every viewpoint. It would fail, of necessity, in every way and in every particular to perform the mission for which it is pretended to be enacted.

If this measure had a saving clause in it whereby any voter should be prevented from writing on his ballot the name of any person for whom he desired to vote for any office, and further had the right to have such vote counted the same as if printed on the ballot and marked by the voter and should further provide that any other voter may have a written memorandum or paper to assist him in making or preparing his ballot, and that it is provided that a blank space should be left on the ballot whereby an elector might write the name of any person for whom he wished to vote and whose name is not printed on the ballot, than this measure would not be quite so rankly partisan as it is. But it proposes to limit an elector to vote for the man whose name is placed upon the ballot by the provisions of this act or not vote at all. As a matter of law this cannot be done and such a limitation of the right of the elector as is contained in this law makes the measure, in my judgment, unconstitutional. At best, the provisions in this proposal regard to this measure are wholly ambiguous, indefinite and uncertain.

The objections heretofore mentioned, being plain and obvious, I cannot bring myself to approve this bill and therefore veto the same.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER H. ALDRICH,

Governor.

State of Nebraska, Executive Office, April 5, 1911.

Foley's Kidney Pills contain concentrated form ingredients of established therapeutic value for the relief and cure of all kidney and bladder ailments. Foley's Kidney Pills are antiseptic, tonic and restorative. Refuse substitutes. For sale by all druggists.

SOCIALIST MAYOR OF BEATRICE

Newly Elected Official of that City is Driver of Sprinkler and Oil Wagon.

BEATRICE, Neb., April 6.—(Special.)—William E. Griffin, the socialist, who was elected mayor of Beatrice last Tuesday over J. S. Rutherford, the choice of the republicans and democrats, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, and came to this county about ten years ago. Prior to locating in this city two years ago he operated a threshing machine in the vicinity of Diller, Jefferson county, Nebraska. For the last year he has been employed here as a driver of the street sprinkler and one of the wagons belonging to the Standard Oil company.

When Griffin's boom was first launched for the mayor's office it was looked upon as a huge joke, but last Saturday things took a serious turn and everybody on the streets was talking Griffin. A report was circulated to the effect that Mayor Rutherford had attempted to have the ballot submitting the question of license or no license changed in favor of the wets by calling a special meeting of the city council. Another report was that the contract awarded by the Matthews Construction company of Kansas City for building the new water works plant was irregular, and soon after these reports spread throughout the city the tide changed from what seemed to be a walkaway for Rutherford to apparent defeat. It seemed to be in the air that everybody wanted Griffin, and when the votes were counted Tuesday evening he came out of the fight victorious by a majority of 121.

When a party of newspaper men attempted to interview Mr. Griffin here Wednesday, he stated he was not seeking notoriety and did not care to talk. S. A. Layton, another socialist, who was with Mr. Griffin, volunteered some information concerning the party in Beatrice.

"We have a local here in this city," said Mr. Layton, "with a membership of about forty, and inside of two months it will have 200. All the candidates have signed resignations and sent them to the secretary of the party, Clyde Wright. Whenever any of our officers do any crooked work or violate the principles of the party, the secretary sends in his resignation and he has to sign down and out."

Public ownership of all public utilities, such as gas, electric, telephone, telegraph, water plants and the like, and of railroads and mines is the aim of the party. Mr. Griffin says that he stands in favor of the acquisition of these things as rapidly as possible. He advocates no secure parks and places of amusement for all the people, and to cut down the rate of taxation.

Mr. Griffin is a man about fifty-three years of age, and has acquired a small home in Glenover, a suburb of Beatrice, through his efforts as a laborer.

BRIDGEPORT—Bridgeport went wet Tuesday by the largest majority which has ever been given for or against the question, and it has been submitted to the voters every year. The result shows 80 for and 44 against. R. C. Neumann, M. Beerline and C. E. May were elected trustees.

TABLE ROCK—License was defeated here Tuesday, 88 to 74. George A. Colton and James Murphy were elected village trustees.

A Toss of Gold could buy nothing better for female weaknesses, lame back and kidney trouble than Electric Bitters. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

How to Use Corn Meal For Dry Shampooing (Mrs. Rohrer in "Style and Fashion.") "Nearly every woman knows that there is nothing better for cleaning your hair than corn meal. Simply sprinkle it over the garment you wish to clean, brush it out thoroughly and the task is accomplished. Every tiny particle of dirt and dust adheres to the corn meal and comes away with it, leaving the fur rich and glossy. On the same principle corn meal cleans the scalp and hair. Put a half pound of corn meal in a fruit jar and mix with it four ounces of amotage. This will give you a shampoo powder that not only removes dirt, oil and dandruff from the head, but the amotage also softens the scalp and hair roots for it is an excellent hair grower.

This mixture has a delicate perfume and leaves the hair beautifully soft and fluffy. Of course, the corn meal and amotage should be thoroughly mixed."

Remarkable Silk Sale Friday

On Friday morning, at 10 O'clock, we will sell a great variety of choice styles in--

PURE SILK FOULARDS

The goods are new this season and the patterns are especially desirable—similar qualities sold all over the country at 85c and \$1.00—

On Sale Friday 59 Cents Yard

The death of a large eastern manufacturer made it necessary to close out \$500,000.00 of silks in order to close the estate—this makes a great opportunity for you—no other store in Omaha has any of these goods—the purchase was large—but we miss our guess if there will not be great scrambling for pick—come early then—is our advice. Nothing is more popular this season than foulards—this therefore should be one of the biggest sales ever held in Omaha.

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

N. B. Butterick Patterns cannot be procured in any other store in Omaha. We are exclusive agents.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 15, 1910.

Old Line Bankers Life Ins. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Gentlemen: Referring to my policy, No. 1520, maturing Sept. 1st, 1910, I would say that I consider this an exceptionally good settlement, in fact I have matured three twenty-year payment policies in other companies within the last five years, and none of them have shown anything near as good a cash settlement as this policy has.

Trusting that you will be able to make as good a showing with the other policies I still hold, and wishing your company the greatest success, I am,

Yours very truly, W. E. HARDY.

Twenty Payment Life Policy MATURED IN THE Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company Of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Name of Insured, Residence, Amount of Policy, Total Premiums, Reserve, Surplus, Total Cash.

Asthma Catarrh WHOOPING COUGH CROUP COLDS Vapo-Cresolene. A simple, safe and effective remedy for bronchial trouble, without doing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years.

Rockford College for Women (1849-1910) Rockford, Illinois. First rank, B. A. and B. S. Broad culture, with elective vocational courses that fit for life and for self-support.

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