

The Plattsmouth Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Nebraska

R. A. BATES, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

The vote for the adoption of the tariff bill was 47 to 31, in the senate, seven Republicans voting against it, and not a Democrat for it.

Oh, where was Burkett when the light went out? The people of Nebraska are preparing to tell where he stood on the tariff bill when it was passed. He deserted and went over to the enemy.

Opposition papers are making a great ado because Senator Stone slapped an insolent nigger who was serving him on a dining car. If more of that were done the northern negro would keep his place better and not be nearly so insolent. Stone always did dislike Republican adjuncts.

The Plattsmouth Journal has just celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its existence with a twenty-four page illustrated edition. Not only Plattsmouth, but other towns of Cass county are given extensive write-ups. It contains much interesting matter, and the edition is an enterprising piece of work.—Glenwood Tribune.

Beveridge, Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, LaFollette and Nelson are the only Republicans that opposed the nefarious tariff bill which has been adopted to further feather the nests of the trusts. Burkett and Brown voted for this measure, when they know that their constituents will not be benefited in the least by such a measure.

It is asserted by dealers in clothing that under the new tariff a woolen suit will cost from \$5 to \$12 more than formerly. That will be a great benefit to Plattsmouth's poor men who voted for Taft. Taft's election made them more work at higher wages, and they can afford to pay bigger prices for what they eat and wear. We hope they will enjoy what they voted for.

In his speech at the Yukon exposition at Seattle the other day, Governor Johnson of Minnesota declared that too long has the country between Minnesota and the Pacific coast permitted itself to be guided by the people of the east. He showed that fully 70 per cent of the shipping of the United States is represented by the freighters on the Great Lakes, the Pacific ocean and the Mississippi river, and that most of the Atlantic's business is handled by foreign ships. The west also surpasses the east, he declared, in agriculture, mining and forests. And still Burkett and Brown played right into the hands of the east by voting for the nefarious tariff bill, while Dolliver and Cummins of Iowa voted against the measure. If it was to the interests of Iowa to vote against the measure, it was certainly to the interests of Nebraska to do the same thing.

The law of Texas says no automobile or motor-driven vehicle shall be operated on the public highways of this state at a greater speed than eighteen miles an hour; nor on the streets of any incorporated town or city at a greater speed than eight miles an hour, except at such times and places as the authorities of incorporated cities may by ordinance prescribe, the rate allowed by ordinance never to exceed eighteen miles an hour. Race tracks and private speedways are excepted from the limitations of the law. A law of that kind would work well in the large cities of this state, where they run over and kill a person every week. The rate of eight miles an hour will save many lives. The law restricts fast driving on the highways, and why not restrict autos. The pedestrian has right of way to crossings. Why not enforce the law in Platts

mouth? It is enforced in Texas, as it is in many other states.

A TARIFF OBJECT LESSON.

The Record has had frequent occasions to refer to the wonderful industries and commerce of Holland and Belgium under conditions of practical free trade. Both admit the raw materials of their industries free, and levy revenue duties on other imports not exceeding 10 and 15 per cent. Now, when congress is presenting the spectacle of a huge scramble of local and special interests for such advantages as a high tariff can yield them at the expense of the general welfare of the American people, it may not be amiss to present the latest official returns of the commerce of Holland and Belgium as a notable object lesson in free trade.

Wedged in as they are between the great protectionist nations of Germany and France, little account is taken of the real industrial and commercial importance of these two small states. But small as they are, they have no dread of the competition of their powerful protectionist neighbors. On the contrary, the Dutch and Belgians rejoice in the advantages which free trade gives them over rivals that are handicapped by protective duties. Although their mills are not worked by Hungarians, Greeks, Armenians and Turks, as in some protected American industries, their cost of production is less. At the same time the purchasing power of the wages of their workmen is greater than in Germany, France and the United States, because of their freedom from protective taxes on the necessities of living. Now for the comparative economical results:

The total population of Belgium and Holland is a little less than 12,500,000, and their territory has an area of 27,011 square miles—or not much more than half of the area of Pennsylvania. In the last year the exports and imports of these two small free trade states amounted to the value of \$2,111,988,459. As Dominie Sampson would say without exaggeration, this is "prodigious." Protectionist France, with a population of 40,000,000 and an area of 204,082 square miles, and with great seaports on the Atlantic and Mediterranean, had last year a foreign trade of \$2,183,019,628—or a little more than that of these two small free trade states. The exports and imports of Holland and Belgium amounted last year to \$175 in value for each head of the population; of Germany, \$60; of France, \$50, and of the United States, \$35 for each inhabitant. The Boston Home Market club would set off the comparatively small foreign trade of this country with its enormous internal commerce; and there is much to say for that view.

But the above data show why Belgium and Holland rejoice in the policy under which their wealth and prosperity are steadily increasing without the violent vicissitudes of "booms" and depressions. The lesson ought to teach also the folly of what is witnessed at Washington in the successful struggle now ending, to maintain protective duties on most of the crude materials of industry and prohibitive duties on many other staple imports for the sole purpose of swelling the spoils of predatory trusts. It may be added that while Holland and Belgium are nominal monarchies their political and social institutions are as liberal as their policy of free trade. To the shrewd Belgians and Dutch the protective system of this country would be nothing less than madness.—Philadelphia Record.

NERVY SENATORS.

The last Democratic legislature of

this state has had several exceedingly severe jolts through the process of high courts, but about the nerviest piece of jarring it has had or may ever receive is the news from Washington, as published in the evening local newspapers, to effect that "Senator Brown and Burkett of Nebraska, have been instructed by their legislature to support the president," by voting for the conference bill. The Ananias club will at once take steps to exclude the senators of this state from membership. They have no standing in such a distinguished organization, their abilities in prevaricating entitling them to membership in some organization having a greater prerequisite than that club can ever formulate.—Fremont Herald.

THE TRUTH FRANKLY TOLD.

The truth about the bill is frankly told by the Chicago Tribune, the great Republican daily of the west. It says:

At no point in the revision is there found evidence of a serious purpose to reduce duties in the interest of lower prices. The protective principle has been carefully observed. Many of the duties which prevented importation have been reduced, but there is little likelihood that importations sufficient to affect home prices will result.

There is every reason to believe the trade will take advantage of the increase in the duties on cottons to advance prices. These increases bear especially upon the poorer classes. There was absolutely no justification for the advance of the rates on the cheaper grades of cotton hosiery. No one doubts for a moment that the manufacturers will increase the price of women's and children's hosiery as a result of the heavier duties.

The increases in the silk schedule were made because Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne came to the conclusion that the articles comprised under this schedule were luxuries. There are hundreds of thousands of women who think to the contrary.

Although the woolen schedule was admittedly inequitable it has not been changed, except in a few unimportant paragraphs.

The reduction in sugar rates is so inappreciable that it will not be felt by the consumer.

What are particularly interesting to the housewife are the china, glass and glassware paragraphs. The rates with regard to the articles therein are practically not affected.

The farmers of the middle west will not benefit from the new lumber rates.

The duty on structural steel ready for use has been increased. The reductions in the metal schedules will lead to no large importations.

THE LEATHER "JOKER."

It now turns out that there is serious question whether boots and shoes and harness and saddlery are actually given a lower rate of duty in the tariff bill as it has been framed by the conference committee. The western senators, interested in hides, which have been placed on the free list, now charge that they have been cheated in their bargain, which called for a duty of 10 percent on boots and shoes, against 20 percent in the Aldrich bill, and the 20 percent on harness and saddlery, against 40 percent in the Aldrich bill.

The president and the conference committee promised them these reductions in exchange for the reduction on hides, which carried a duty of 15 percent in the Aldrich bill. Now the hide senators accuse the conference committee of inserting a "joker," which will have the effect of reducing the finished leather products but slightly. Instead of applying to all boots, shoes, harness and saddlery, they say they have discovered that the lower duty will apply only to part of the products made from skins, leaving the rates where they were in the Aldrich bill on the bulk of the products.

When we consider the reluctance with which Aldrich and his friends conceded the leather reductions and the strenuous fight they made against them, we may easily imagine

that the charges of the western members are true. It is notorious now that the conference committee, composed of leading friends of the eastern manufacturers in congress, were determined to grant no reductions whatever on the necessities of life produced by the eastern factories. When President Taft demanded a semblance of downward revision we know they proposed to reduce the duties on certain raw materials without, however, making proportionate reductions in the finished products.

The lowering finally obtained in boots, shoes, harness and saddlery, together with that on a large number of articles made from steel, was grudgingly given, but was heralded by Chairman Payne of the house committee as an evidence that the conference report provided "downward" revision. It was also seized upon by the ultra reactionary politicians and newspapers as proof that the Republican platform pledge had been kept. Now, however, serious question is raised as to whether even this "concession" really amounts to anything. In other words, those who thought half a loaf was better than no bread find there's a good chance of falling to get even the half loaf.

Just why it is necessary to write a tariff schedule in confusing, contradictory language is hard for the average citizen to understand. He will want to know—and does want to know today—why the conference committee doesn't say what it means plainly, so that its words cannot be misunderstood. If it really intends to reduce the tariff on boots, shoes, harness, and saddlery, what possible objection can it have to saying so?

The committee and the president told the western senators the latter were mistaken in their interpretation of the schedule's wording and that it provides for the reductions promised. If this is true, what good reason is there why the schedule should not be so constructed that but one meaning can be deduced from it? Why not say plainly that boots and shoes shall pay a duty of 10 percent, if that is the result the committee is honestly trying to achieve? Why is the provision approached from the blind side and handled in a left-handed manner?

The Republican leaders in Washington are standing on very insecure ground. They have just barely avoided a general, wholesale condemnation for the character of bill they have framed and they have not escaped violent censure for their brazen efforts to betray their party and the people and enact a wholly vicious bill. If it turns out that they have tricked the country in regard to the duty on boots, shoes, harness and saddlery, they will find their world slipping from under them. They've mighty little to brag of as it is and if that little is found to be a sham, they will hear from the people in no uncertain terms in 1910 and 1912.—Lincoln Star (Rep.).

Because some members of congress desired to serve their constituents instead of trust bosses, old Joe Cannon reduces them to the ranks from important committees.

Where congress has failed to serve the people, is in its failure to put sugar, lumber, salt flour, woolen goods, cotton, etc., on the free list.

When the Republican party promises you any particular legislation before election, did you ever know it to stick to text? Not on your tin-type.

The Republican state platform "approves, commends and endorses Taft's stand on tariff revision." Does that refer only to what Taft said he wanted, or does it include all that Aldrich-Payne-Cannon gave him?

In the beginning of this government, congress was regarded as the servant of the people. Now congress is the servant of the "interests" and the people are the servants of congress. This wholesale revising of the order of things makes the constitution look like a back number.

First evidence of tariff revision is with calico—the poor people's dress

Plow Shoes!

We're ready for Spring plowing with a splendid line of Plow Shoes—the best that's made. We are showing several good styles and we guarantee every pair of Plow Shoes we sell.

The leathers are tan, raw hide and Kangaroo calf. Half, double or single soles, bellows tongue, nailed shank.

ALL SIZES!

\$2.00, \$2.50 \$3.00 to \$3.50

If you are interested in good Plow Shoes, Sir, you'll be interested in ours, for Plow Shoes could not be made better.

Fetzer's Shoe Store.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

goods. Tariff on cotton was revised upward and cotton mills are notifying merchants that the price on calico is advanced one-fourth of a cent a yard. Is that evidence of a real Taft smile?

The farmers and all other consumers will soon know what "revision of the tariff by its friends" means. They should have studied the matter more closely when Taft was running for president, because the trusts wanted him. They knew upon which side their bread was buttered. Taft promised to be their servant and he has held good.

The Merchants' Carnival is now a sure thing, and every one of the business men of the town should boost it as it should be boosted. As it is, we believe that every merchant and business man in Plattsmouth is favorable to the enterprise, and the gentlemen in charge of the management will move heaven and earth to make it the greatest event ever held in the capital city of Cass county.

The country will regret that President Taft put himself at a disadvantage from the beginning by consenting to take part in the dicker over details of the bill. He now becomes responsible for a measure that breaks and betrays his campaign pledges. It puts him before the people in the attitude of a president who has not the courage to make good his promises.—New York Times.

The burden of tariff taxes to be paid to the trusts has been piled higher than ever upon the shoulders of the consumer, who is least able to pay. We didn't expect much from the "Millionaires' club" or Joe Cannon's brigade of Dollar Panders, but we did place hope in the man higher up. The infamous Payne-

Aldrich tariff measure is now a law. The veto power could have been used to save the people.—Omaha News.

In speaking of old Joe Cannon's methods of tyrannizing over the members of congress in taking positions on committees from them because they would not go back on their constituents to serve them, the Lincoln News (Rep.) says: "Cannon's frank disclosure of his methods, his punishment of those who refuse to accept his orders, reveals to the people a truth that ought to be impressed upon their minds. They should see to it that every man whom Cannon thus seeks to make the victim of his malice, is returned to congress and by this means insurgency is strengthened and such oligarchies as this old pirate had builded up are broken to pieces. If Cannon were really as smart as he is reputed to be, he would make no such fool break as this, which must compel the voters to elect again the man whom he is trying to punish for their independence, and thus make independence popular. But if tyrants ever were able to see beyond their noses, tyranny would live longer than it does."

The Weeping Water Republican and the Plattsmouth News-Herald seem worried over the so-called "slot-machine." The Republican concluded that a certain so-called "slot machine" is really a gambling device and as such, ought to be excommunicated. The News-Herald goes the Republican one better and concludes that there is really and absolutely a difference between this slot machine and a cream separator! Has the Republican really lost its nickel in the slot and the News-Herald gathered in the cream from the separator? Have the editors of these two Republican papers been gambling with real gambling slot machines so that they always know when they yank a nickel or a blank?

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Let us show you our line of Hay Tools. We are sole agents for Star, Loudon and Ney Hay Tools and can compete with anybody, no matter where located, on prices. Let us show you the

London Hay Fork Returner

and snatch pulley, which saves you almost half the time and labor necessary in unloading hay in a barn at an expense of less than \$5.00. Once used it will never be discarded. Also mower sickley and sections of all standard makes.

JOHN BAUER,

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.