

Announcement

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for State Representative of the 53rd representative district of Nebraska, subject to the Primaries of the Democratic and People's Independent Parties to be held Aug. 16, 1910.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

Announcement

I wish to announce to the voters that I am a candidate for Representative of the 53rd District, subject to the action of the Democratic and People's Independent parties. Primaries August 16th, 1910. H. E. REISCHE.

NOTICE

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Attorney, for Box Butte County, at the Primary to be held August 16th., 1910, subject to the Democrat and People's party.

EUGENE BURTON.



James R. Dean, Ex-Supreme Judge, Broken Bow, Nebr.

"The tariff should be removed from articles that have to compete with trust-made goods. Relief from the iniquities of the tariff system cannot be expected from men who, one moment denounce the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and the next commend President Taft for pronouncing it the best tariff law ever enacted."

Statement and Platform of Willis E. Reed

Since I have become a candidate for the democratic nomination for the United States senate, the public is entitled to know that this is the first office to which I ever aspired, notwithstanding I have taken an active part on behalf of the democratic party for more than fifteen years.



was admitted to the bar, twenty-two years ago, and commenced practicing in my present location; and since that time I have given strict and careful attention to my profession, business, farming and stock raising interests.

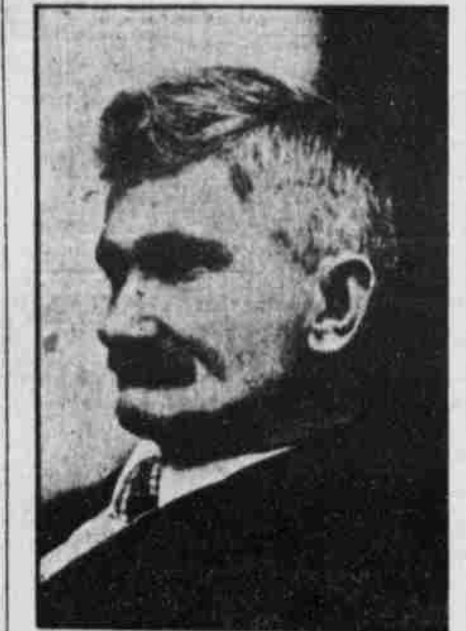
Believing in the fundamental principles of democracy in the

event of my election, if it should so happen that my personal views upon any subject to be voted upon by me, conflicted with the wishes of the people, I would feel in duty bound to vote as nearly as possible as a majority of the people whom I represented desired, irrespective of my personal views. I should accept the platform as a declaration of the wishes of my party. I am in favor of not only the initiative and referendum, but the recall as well. Lowering of tariff duties that it may exist for revenue only. Less legislation, better enforcement of existing laws, more rigid economy, applying business principles in business transactions with and for the government, recognizing that the United States is, in itself, a gigantic corporation in which each individual and corporation has an interest and must be considered, are some of the essentials for which I stand. I oppose the passage of any national laws inconsistent with the interests of the citizens of our state. I am opposed to a ship subsidy as advocated by the administration party, but I favor enlarging our navigation laws in such a manner that, without a question or doubt, it would build up our merchant marine. I favor admitting at a greatly reduced duty, if not free, lumber, copper, iron, salt, wool and coal until such time as our merchant marine becomes fully established; provided such articles are carried from foreign shores directly to our ports in American vessels. If any other aid be considered advisable to assist our merchant marine, I would favor export bounty on grain and live stock, payable directly to the farmer and stock raiser, when carried in American vessels, encouraging thrift as well as affording extra tonnage for our merchant marine.

On account of the appalling loss of life in this country through various forms of diseases, I believe it advisable and necessary that the cabinet offices of the president should be enlarged by the creation of a Secretary of health. WILLIS E. REED, Madison, Nebraska.

W. J. TAYLOR

Candidate for the Democratic and Populist Nomination for Congress.



Plattsmouth Herald:—Taylor has a record beginning in the Nebraska legislature that is a credit to any man. He was an eye sore to the corporation suckers who infested that body.

The Nebraska Senatorship

In announcing my candidacy for United States senator subject to the democratic and people's independent primaries to be held August 16 I am responding to a call that has been made upon me by a large number of personal and political friends. It is true I would like to represent Nebraska in the United States senate but I would not have entered the race unsolicited and I am acting now after the most thoughtful consideration on my part and after consulting with democrats and populists in various sections of the state.

I assume that in nominating their senatorial candidates the democrats and populists in Nebraska will select the man whom they regard as most available in the contest to be waged against one of the most skillful politicians ever elected by a western state to a seat in the senate. Should the men with whom I have affiliated for nearly a quarter of a century of Nebraska politics conclude that I am the available candidate, I will make an active campaign against my republican opponent and will do my best to win.

As reporter and political writer on the Omaha World-Herald from 1888 to 1896, as editor of the World-Herald from 1896 to 1905 and as associate editor of the Commoner since 1905, my views on public questions have been made known to the people of Nebraska.

In general, I take my democracy from Jefferson, Jackson, and Bryan. If it were republicanism, I would take it from La Follette, Cummins, and Brewster. Practically, I do not see any material difference between the two brands, so far as present day problems are concerned; and if I were elected to the senate I would take counsel of the republicans I have named sooner than from men who, elected as democrats,

follow, in one way or another, the Aldrich leadership.

I would not be bound to any party caucus against what I conceived to be the welfare of my constituents. I would follow democratic principles, as I have learned them, wherever I found them and would co-operate with men, regardless of party affiliations, whom I found faithfully enunciating those principles and undertaking to enact them into law. This is my conception of the duty of a democrat who realizes the necessity of prompt action on the part of patriotic men of all parties who would perpetuate popular government and make our union of states fairly representative of the sacrifices that have been made in their behalf—fairly representative of the hopes and the aspirations of the rank and file of American citizens, regardless of political prejudices.

My opponents, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, and Mr. Willis E. Reed, are both rich men, while I am a wage-earner. It will not, therefore, be possible for me to make as active a contest for the nomination as those gentlemen will make. But I am not without confidence that from now until August 16th, some of the men whom I have met upon the firing line and with whom I have stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of the very principles that seem popular today will lead me a hand so that I may not, after all, be greatly handicapped in the race.

I enter this contest with "malice toward none, with charity for all." I would not knowingly sacrifice one personal friendship upon the altar of ambition. While I shall stand resolutely for the things in which I believe, I grant to every other man the right to his opinion and respect it accordingly. I hope nothing shall occur to tarnish the fair friendship that has existed for many years between myself and the two good men who are opposing me. I shall try to so act that both Messrs. Hitchcock and Reed will be able—after the primaries have closed and the real battle is on—to give me that cordial support which I have in my heart to give either of them in the event of my defeat.

RICHARD L. METCALFE.

"Payne Says Tariff Has Made Us Rich" is the title of a daily newspaper heading. Who are "us?"

Mr. Partington (Senator Lodge) Sweeping Back the Tides of Low Tariff Sentiment.



—Adapted From the Baltimore Sun.

LEMON DUTY SQUABBLE.

Fruit Growers Resent Railroads Sharing Spoil With Themselves.

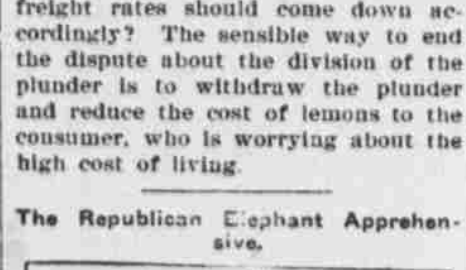
The New York Journal of Commerce draws attention to a rather funny result of increasing the tariff on lemons. The duty on lemons was increased by half a cent a pound last year to oblige the Pacific coast fruit growers for the loyal work which their representatives on the senate finance committee did in standing by Messrs. Aldrich and Payne throughout the whole business.

When the duty on lemons was increased it was with the expectation that the fruit growers alone would profit. But the railroads wanted a finger in the pie, and they promptly proceeded to get it. They raised the rate of transportation for lemons to the Atlantic seaboard. That rate used to be \$1 per hundredweight. They made it \$1.15. Doubtless the railroad people thought that if government favors were being distributed they had as good a right to reach out for them as the fruit growers.

Naturally the fruit growers appealed to the interstate commerce commission against the railroads. They did not see why a nice bit of plunder intended for them should be shared with outsiders, seeing that it was the reward for their servile vote in congress. Whether the interstate commerce commission will sustain the railroads remains to be seen. If it does we may expect the fruit growers to go before congress again and demand a still higher duty on lemons because of the high transportation rates they have to pay.

But why can't the rule work the other way? Why can't the duty on lemons be cut down in order that the freight rates should come down accordingly? The sensible way to end the dispute about the division of the plunder is to withdraw the plunder and reduce the cost of lemons to the consumer, who is worrying about the high cost of living.

The Republican Elephant Apprehensive.



The tide of insurgency and Democratic sentiment continues to rise.

The tide of insurgency and Democratic sentiment continues to rise, Baltimore Sun.

DOLLIVER'S HOT SHOT

Iowa Senator Tells How President Was Hoodwinked

PRODUCES THE EVIDENCE

Draws Scathing Contrast Between Insurgency and Party Regularity—The Bargain Counter at Washington. Will Fight Corruption as Republican.

Senator Dolliver delivered on June 13 in the United States senate a ringing speech, which was a masterly vindication of the insurgent position. The speech was very poorly reported in the newspapers. The Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat is the only paper we have seen that gives anything like an adequate report. We give below some of the more telling passages in the speech as it appeared in that paper. It is unfortunate for the people as a whole that they have not the opportunity of reading this masterly defense of the anti-tariff Republicans:

"When it is said that I betray my party, that I fight against the Republican party, I deny it. I fight for the Republican party and propose, with millions of other people, to do what I can to make it more than ever the servant of the great community which it has represented for so many years.

"Without undertaking to speak for others and measuring, as well as I have been able to do, the organized forces of politics and business, so called, already actively arrayed against me, I propose to tell the American people exactly what went on here last summer and exactly what is going on here now.

"It is a disagreeable duty, but it could have been avoided altogether if the president, who had nothing or next to nothing to do with the framing of the tariff law, had felt content to leave members of congress to settle with their own constituencies the question of their party relations without interposing the prestige of the greatest political office in the world to humiliate and discredit and disparage men who, in a falling effort to carry into effect his own campaign utterances, had already been expelled from the party on the floor of both houses of congress by 'constructive statesmen,' who derided the candidate's opinions when they were uttered in the campaign and laughed out loud when they were repeated in the senate debates.

"If those who were unable to vote to make the Republican support of the tariff act of 1909 unanimous have made any mistake it is that we have remained silent too long, while an organized defamatory of our political characters has been set on foot, proceeding from the highest public officers of the government, executive and legislative, and from a so called 'campaign committee' presided over by a multimillionaire promoter of street car franchises with a treasury filled with rotten money, out of which is flowing a steady stream of campaign literature, vest pocket literature, much of it bearing the mark of the bureau of engraving and printing, and a dull, muddy stream of parasitic eloquence.

Sharp Warning For Taft.

"The president is in error. It is not necessary for men to swallow every tariff law that is set before them or in conscience abandon the party. It is going to be a very difficult thing to get me out of the old Republican party. It cannot be done by lying about me, as those have done who said that I held a brief for foreign importers. It cannot be done by calling me names, like free trader, democrat or whatever names may be selected to prejudice me in a Republican community."

He quoted the president as saying, "The house and senate took evidence," and said:

"Who told him that? The house took evidence, though the chairman of the finance committee boasted on this floor that he had never read it, notwithstanding the fact that it was printed in books, but the senate took no evidence, or if it did it was of the wireless kind (laughter), taken in secret and the fact denied on this floor by the chairman of the committee.

"The house did take evidence, and I have it right here. They took an evidence of people representing the Arkwright club, representing the textile industrial organizations, the wage-working population of textile New England. And what was the testimony? The wageworkers testified that they were satisfied, prosperous and contented and asked congress to make no change in the law. Mr. Ross of the New Bedford mills made the same request in plain terms, and Mr. Lippitt, who represented all the other cotton mills of New England, again and again asked the committee to make no change in the schedule applicable to the cotton cloths.

How They Fooled Taft.

"Now, with all these facts within easy reach, I intend to talk plainly, because I am face to face with people who are talking plainly to me. It is discouraging to all friends of fair dealing in the United States to have these brethren pass up to the president of the United States, to be used for public instruction, a statistical table which represents him as saying that the cotton duties have not been increased except upon certain grades to the amount of \$41,246,000.20, when, if he had had the table with him, a mere glance at it would have shown that that closely calculated \$41,000,000 did not refer to cotton cloths at all; that the only thing it purported to refer to was cotton stockings valued at from \$1 to \$2 per dozen pairs, from \$ to 20

cents a pair—annually consumed in the United States to the amount of \$41,000,000.

"Yet these gentlemen, whose duty to the president and to the Republican party was to give him the facts to lay before the people, allowed him to go to New York and state to a great audience, mainly of merchants, that the increases on the cotton schedule were applicable to \$41,000,000 of merchandise which could properly be described as luxuries."

Discussing the wool schedule, he quoted from President Taft's Winona speech the statement that allied interests represented in congress made it impossible to lower the schedules. Then he said:

"Who are the people that represent the mills and the pastures and that hold up congress in both houses and threaten to beat any legislation at all unless an outrage contrived forty-two years ago is perpetrated world without end? Are they insurgents? Did any of you ever study what an insurgent is? "Is a man who holds congress up by a threat and wins congress' votes on a bluff a patriot because he represents his own interests, and is a man to be derided and despised because he interposes in behalf of the public when he has no interest in it at all and says, 'This ought not to be done, and by my vote it shall not be done?' By what grotesque standard of morality is the group of men that made that infamous threat, which the president says caused both houses of congress to execute a corrupt bargain by what alchemy of diseased morality do they become the nucleus around which the solidarity of a great political party is to be organized for the future, while men who stood for public rights and fought for them and voted as they fought are to be kicked out of the Republican party as unworthy of its membership or its fellowship? We are fallen upon curious times.

On the Bargain Counter.

"What a farce to send men around talking about the rule of majority when, before the eyes of all men and with no dispute of the truth of it possible before God or men, the most important business of the American people has come down to the bargain counter and men authorized to say, 'This is the citadel of protection; if any of you have constituents that want anything, come here; we are the dispensing power; support what we want and take anything you think you need,' and the man who does not like it and has no stomach for the fight is requested to depart.

"I do not propose that it shall become the practice of the Republican party if I can help it. I do not propose that the work which it did and which it brought forth here last summer shall be forced into the platform of the Republican party and made a test of party fealty and party duty and party obligation. I propose that the job shall stand on its merits and that the American people shall inquire to the full limit of their curiosity into every detail of the performance.

"Again, I do not like this idea of having custom house officials, to whom most of us have never been introduced, write our tariff laws. It hurt my pride, to start with. I can conceal it from the public, but you cannot conceal when you are at home. Those who know you begin to see what a bubble this senate business is; that its majority does not represent anybody's ideas, which my friend from Oregon (Mr. Bourne) so well says is the one potent thing there is in this world; that its debates have no significance; that when you want to get anything done send out to the custom house and get an expert—a veteran expert. If you can't fix it up,

"Well, I am tired of it, and I will tell you why. The veteran experts that are given carte blanche to fix up our laws do not appear to me as they used to. Behind nearly every veteran expert that we have had filtering around here in recent years is the veteran manager of the enterprise that is to be fixed.

"How long does the senate of the United States propose that these great interests, affecting every man, woman and child in the United States, shall be managed with brutal tyranny, without debate and without knowledge and without explanation by the very people that are engaged in monopolizing the great industries of the world, that propose to impose intolerable burdens upon the market place of the United States?

"So far as I am concerned I am through with it. I intend to fight it, but I intend to fight it as a Republican and as an American citizen. I intend to fight without fear. I do not care what may be my political fate. I have had a burdensome and tollsome experience in public life these twenty-five years. I am beginning to feel the pressure of that burden.

"I do not propose that the remaining years of my life, whether they be in public affairs or in my private business, shall be given up to a dull consent to the success of all these conspiracies, which do not hesitate before our very eyes to use the lawmaking power of the United States to multiply their own wealth and to fill the market places with evidences of their greed.

"I am through with it. I intend to fight as a Republican for a free market place on this continent."

The Tariff Explains.

We read the other day in a newspaper that a steel magnate, not a steel worker, presented his wife with a \$20,000 diamond necklace for a Christmas present. Many a steel worker has difficulty in presenting his wife with a Christmas dinner. The high tariff on steel and the low tariff on diamonds explains the first circumstance. The high tariff on necessities explains the second.

FARMERS WAKING UP

Discover That Tariff Is No Benefit to Them

TAX UNJUST AND UNFAIR

"Let Us Have a Union of All Those Opposed to the Monopoly Tariff to Overthrow It," Says Master of Washington State Grange.

What is there a farmer sells which he gets more for and what is there a farmer buys which he gets for less on account of a high protective tariff?

This question, which was put to an audience of farmers at an Indiana political meeting some years ago, admits of but one answer—not a single commodity. The farmer himself is realizing, after mature reflection and experience, that the tariff on wheat, oats, cattle and other farm products does not benefit him, although it may benefit the middlemen who speculate in those products. We exported last year 114,000,000 bushels of wheat and only imported less than half a million bushels. Are the farmers, then, in danger of having foreign wheat dumped on our shores if the tariff is taken off? Some few doubtless may harbor such a delusion. For instance, a Mr. Power of North Dakota in his evidence before the senate investigation committee on high prices shows that he needs some little enlightenment on the point. The following dialogue took place:

Senator Clarke—Isn't the price of wheat—the world price—fixed by the markets of the world?

Mr. Power—A debatable question that has puzzled me some.

Senator Clarke—Why has it puzzled you? It hasn't puzzled anybody else. Why would the people of Canada, for instance, export any wheat into North Dakota if there was a five cent premium on it per bushel?

Mr. Power—I don't know.

Senator Clarke—Do you know to whom they would sell it after they got it there?

Mr. Power—I do not.

The fact is that the Aldriches, Paynes and Lodges are secretly smiling at the simplicity of those farmers who are wrapped up in the comfortable belief that they enjoy protection under the tariff.

All the farmers, however, are not so easily hoodwinked as this witness was or assumed to be. The national grange at its last session passed the following resolution:

"That the so called revision of the tariff as enacted at the special session of congress was in no sense along the line outlined by the grange, nor was it in conformity with the promises of the dominant party, and we, the national grange, representing the 35,000,000 farmer population of the United States, denounce and condemn the tariff laws as enacted as unjust and unfair to the farmers of the United States, and we respectfully and vigorously urge such amendments be made thereto as will be just and equitable to the producing classes of this country, which industry underlies and sustains all of the industrial, transportation and commercial interest of the grandest and most glorious country the world has ever known."

The master of the Washington state grange, Mr. C. B. Kogley in his address to the officers and members of his organization at the twenty-first annual session a couple of weeks ago strongly indorses this view. He says:

"In a recent speech in congress a prominent New England manufacturer, who was recently elected to congress on the tariff issue by an overwhelming majority, characterized the recent tariff revision as a 'deliberate bunko game from start to finish' and demanded an extra session of congress to revise the tariff. I most heartily approve this and would suggest that resolutions be passed by you demanding an extra session for the revision of the tariff along grange lines. Furthermore, instead of waiting for a tariff commission to be appointed by the government to make recommendations to the president or allowing congress to waste the time of a special session in which the same bunko game might be played, I would suggest that the best thing to do would be for the farmers, independent manufacturers and labor organizations, as representing the producing and wage earning class, to organize a commission of their own and determine on the changes in the tariff which they shall demand absolutely. This is the line on which I should like to see the matter fought out, and I would like to see the Washington state grange at least on record as ready to co-operate in this matter on these broad lines. In union is strength. Let us have a union of all those opposed to the monopoly tariff to overthrow it."

Revision Downward.

Dear Mr. Taft, have you forgot those promissory notes Of which you issued quite a lot When you were seeking votes? You told us that you would revise The tariff from the top. We've had revision; but, alas, We miss that downward drop!

Revision upward's very well Where wages are concerned— You've had a decent raise yourself, Which doubtless you have earned— But when it comes to marking up The taxes that we pay We really cannot see the joke, Jolly us as you may.

If we were favored foreigners We wouldn't need your aid. The trusts would sell us cheaply then To touch their foreign trade. But, being mere Americans Lodged in a tariff cage, We ask for lower prices Since we can't get higher wages.

A. KONZUMER.