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1910	OCTOBER							1910
Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.		
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TARIFF A BURDEN

Vastly Increases the Cost of Production

TARIFFS BREED TARIFFS

Manufacturers and Consumers Alike Suffer From the Protective System. High Duties on Raw Materials Bar Our Products From World's Markets.

The high tariff is getting to be looked upon by intelligent manufacturers as being more of a burden to them than a benefit. If they get protection to the extent of 50, 60 or even 100 per cent upon their products they are also taxed heavily for the materials they use. "Everything we buy," says the National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, "is protected by rates running from 10 to 75 per cent, and yet we are open to England, which is the lowest priced market in the world and buys her materials at from 15 to 40 per cent below us."

Mr. Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford, Mass., gives similar testimony about the cotton trade. In a statement published in the New York Journal of Commerce he says that the cotton industry "requires nearly twice as much capital to equip and operate a plant as it does in England and pays 45 per cent on all its imported machinery or its equivalent to domestic manufacturers."

Representative Foss of Massachusetts, a large manufacturer who enjoys a tariff of 45 per cent upon his products, declared in a speech in congress a few months ago that he was perfectly willing to have the 45 per cent taken off provided the duty on his materials were taken off at the same time. He further said: "I believe today that under free trade conditions we can compete in the markets of the world in most, if not all, of these industries, and compete to better advantage than we do now."

"In asking for a tariff of 50 per cent on sweetened biscuits (which they have since obtained), a firm of biscuit manufacturers gave as a reason the fact that they could not compete with the foreigner because he got his machinery and appliances free of duty, whereas they had to pay a heavy duty on their imported machinery as well as a tariff duty of 124 per cent upon the wooden felt aprons used by their workmen."

Facts like these could be supplied ad infinitum. They all teach the same lesson—that the tariff increases the cost not only of the article on which it is placed, but also of other articles whose production depends upon it.

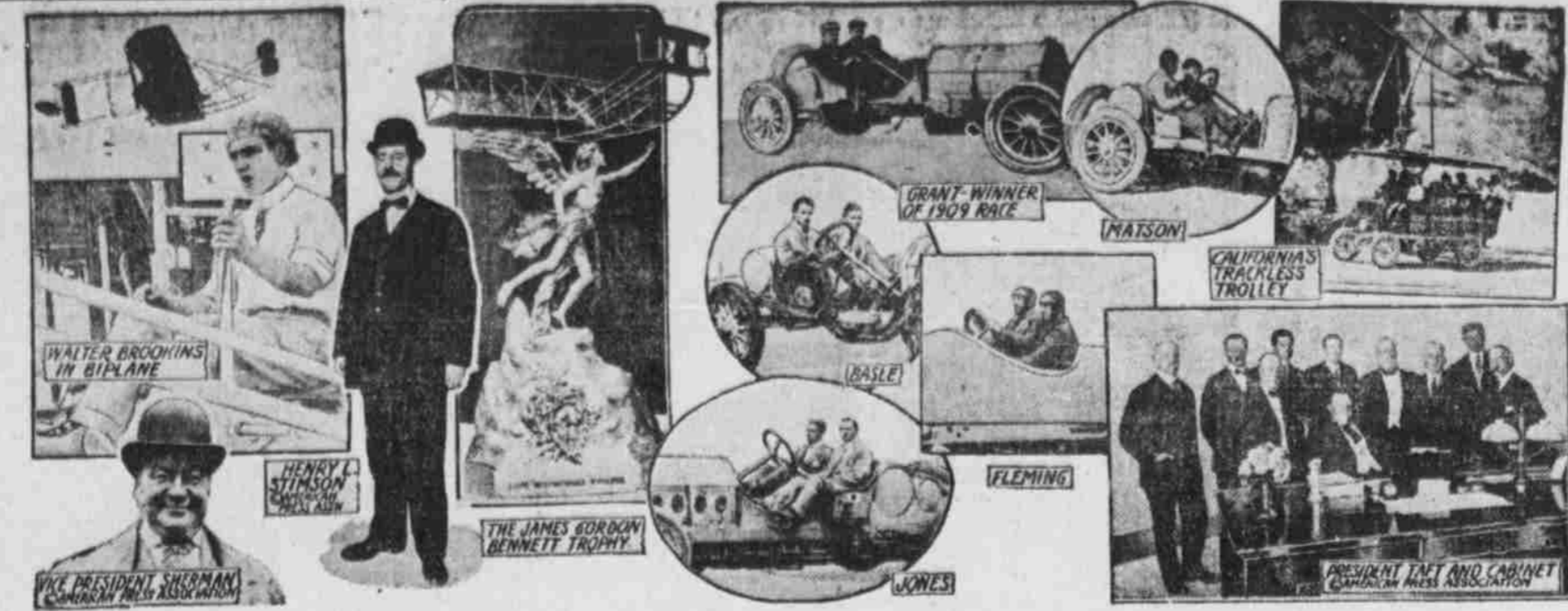
Our manufacturers of advanced goods complain about the high cost of production. But this high cost of production turns out to be due in most cases to the high tariff on their materials. Our national policy has hitherto been when we have put a tariff on crude products to put another tariff on the manufactured articles lest the second man should be at a disadvantage as compared with the first man.

And so on throughout every stage of industry till we come to the final consumer, who buys the finished article and who generally sells labor in return. He stands at the end of the line. Do we give him a compensatory tariff on what he has to sell, as we gave the others? We do not. He is the man next the wall, and he has to bear the burden. And if he only knew his own interests he would go to the polls in November and insist upon removing every layer of protection from the ground upward which the machinations of organized selfishness have thickly laid upon our industrial system.

Then will the natural cost of production determine prices. Then will our manufacturers be better off by buying cheap and selling cheap than they are now by buying dear and selling dear.

T. SCANLON.

Train men and engine men can secure daily time books at The Herald office.



News Snapshots Of the Week

all over the nation. Brookings' flights in Chicago gave the Windy City its first view of air craft, and the first meeting of President Taft's cabinet after the summer vacation occupied a prominent part in the week's news.



Do a man a favor once and he may be grateful. Do him several favors and he will think you owe them to him.—Life.

Our protected industries are about the very best illustration of this. First they cry out in piteous tones for a little protection to tide them over the precarious period of infancy. Next they become louder and louder in their demands until we actually permit them to write their own schedules. Finally they come to think that the whole mass of consumers are for them to pluck and that to lift a finger against their extortion is to assail the sacred foundations of society.

FREE TRADE CONGRESS.

Side Lights on Tariffs From Many Quarters—Representative Men Record Their Observations.

At the recent free trade congress at Antwerp considerable light was thrown upon the working of tariffs in different countries by representative speakers.

Dr. Carl von Tyska of Germany, dealing with the comparative prices of goods in England and Germany, quoted statistics showing that before 1876 the price of wheat was considerably higher in London than in Berlin, whereas since Germany adopted protection the case has been reversed, wheat in Berlin costing 67 per cent more than in London in 1900. The same change has taken place as regards meat. Up to 1900 London prices were higher. Since then Berlin prices have been higher. There has been a constant lessening of the consumption of bread and meat per head in Germany.

Mr. George N. Barnes, the English labor leader, as a working engineer, gave his views on "dumping." He welcomed the fact that England was able to get raw material cheaply from abroad. "The more they dump the better for us," he asserted. Free trade meant cheap and good food for the masses—it brought about a better understanding between foreign nations and promoted peace and last, but not least, it prevented the growth of trusts and so checked the maldistribution of wealth.

Senator Pulsford of Australia while disagreeing with the tariff which was passed when the commonwealth of Australia was adopted in 1901, held that it was beneficial in one respect, "for it swept out of existence all duties between the various states, and this naturally resulted in a great development of interstate trade and of Australian shipping. This sweeping away of tariff impediments, which has been so good for all of the separate states of Australia might, it seems reasonable to infer, yield equally satisfactory results if adopted by the nations of Europe between themselves. It may be pointed out as a singular thing that when a number of states unite in a federation it is always on a free trade basis—free trade of the most absolute kind, and further, that the result is invariably and admittedly satisfactory."

The congress sent the following message to the leaders of the Canadian free trade movement by way of encouraging the Canadian farmers in their revolt against protection:

"The international free trade congress now sitting at Antwerp and representing twenty-six countries desire us to convey to Canadian free traders their congratulations on the stand they are making for freedom and in the name of all the countries represented here to thank them for the example and the high and unselfish ideal which they are setting to humanity. (Signed) Louis Strauss, president."

VITAL STATISTICS

Pneumonia and Tuberculosis Head List of Fatal Diseases.

NO CHOLERA OR YELLOW FEVER

Infantile Paralysis Claims 533 Victims in United States—Disease is Mainly Among Whites, Colored Race Mortality From This Source Being Very Small—Nine Deaths From Leprosy

Washington, Sept. 27.—There was a noteworthy decrease in the number of deaths from influenza, commonly called "grip," in 1909, in the census bureau's death registration area, representing over 55 per cent of the estimated population in continental United States in the year in question, it is to be seen in the census bulletin on mortality statistics for 1909, prepared by Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics.

The deaths from influenza numbered 6,649 in 1909, as compared with 9,989 in 1908, in the registration area. This is considered remarkable since bronchitis and pneumonia, diseases classified under respiratory diseases but usually closely associated with influenza, showed, for bronchitis about the same number of deaths, and for pneumonia a marked increase for 1909.

Pneumonia, in the aggregate, caused more deaths than other diseases, except tuberculosis. The number increased from 61,259, or 136 per 100,000 population, in 1908 to 70,033, or 143.6 per 100,000 population, in 1909, the latter number being only seven less than the number, 70,040, from tuberculosis of the lungs.

Diseases of the nervous system increased from 71,099 for 1908 to 74,656 for 1909.

There were 569 deaths from acute anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, 116 from pellagra, 55 from rabies, or hydrophobia, and 9 deaths from leprosy in 1909.

It is reported that of the 569 deaths from infantile paralysis, 552 were of white and only 17 colored persons.

Jacob Boniface, 101 years old, was a complainant before Magistrate Namer in Brooklyn against his four sons, all men of middle age. He asked that the court compel them to contribute to his support.

While trying to aid Ensign Charles Talley Blackburne of the battleship Kansas save a young woman from drowning in the Hudson river, a sailor, believed to be Eugene Audit of the Kansas, was drowned.

Edward T. Rosenheimer, manufacturer, was indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree, charged with being responsible for the death of Miss Grace Hough, who was killed in an automobile collision in New York.

The jury in the case of T. V. Halsey, formerly an official of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph company, charged with offering a bribe to a member of the Schmitz board of supervisors, returned a verdict of not guilty.

After living across the street from each other for forty years, Frederick Dahms and Mary Andrecht of Palestine, Ill., eloped to Arlington Heights and were married. Mr. Dahms is seventy years of age and his bride is of year his senior.

Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma informed George R. Belding of Little Rock, secretary of the Arkansas Fair association, that he declined an invitation to be present at the reception to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at Little Rock, Oct. 10.

A specific instance of what conditions exist in the prairie towns has just been seen at Abilene, Kan. Having voted to do \$40,000 worth of paving, it became necessary to float \$40,000 in bonds. Farmers subscribed for the issue, paying more than outside investors were willing to offer.

High Winds Do Damage Down East. Sanbornville, N. H., Oct. 3.—For twenty minutes Wolfborn, twenty miles from here, was the center of a cyclonic wind such as never before visited New Hampshire. It left in its wake damaged houses and barns and uprooted trees.

NEBRASKA NEWS

Secretary Royle's Figures Show Gain in Stockholders.

BOTH CLASSES ARE JOINING.

Borrowing and Non-Borrowing Members Take Part in Business of Corporations of State—No Changes in Law to Recommend—Schuyler Association in Hands of Receiver.

Lincoln, Oct. 4.—Secretary E. Royle of the state banking board has completed his annual report of the building and loan association business of Nebraska for the year ending June 30. Thirty associations were doing business at that time. The report to the banking board shows a gain of 28 per cent in the number of borrowing stockholders for the year, the total number being 19,025. The non-borrowing stockholders increased from 31,779 to 35,576, a gain of 3,996. The total number of stockholders of both kinds increased from 48,399 to 54,701, a gain of 6,392. At the end of the fiscal year the following facts are noted:

Amount of real estate loans in force	\$19,643,222.82
Appraised value of real estate and improvements	48,517,540.71
Amount of fire insurance assigned	\$1,845,305.00
Amount of tornado insurance assigned	2,675,913.00
Amount of business done during the year	16,654,919.44
At a cost of	216,700.00

Condition of Associations.

Secretary Royle said in his report to the banking board:

"During the year the Home Building and Loan association of Beatrice went into voluntary liquidation, wound up its affairs and quit business.

"The remaining members of the Schuyler Building and Loan association, which was in process of voluntary liquidation, found it necessary to place it in the hands of a receiver to properly wind up its affairs, and upon receipt by the state banking board of a request for such receiver, the necessary steps were taken to have one appointed and placed in charge of the association.

"I am pleased to congratulate you upon the growth and condition of the building and loan associations under your supervision, as shown by the abstracts, summaries and comparisons on preceding pages of this report.

"It is no longer a question of the permanence of the building and loan association as a part of the financial interests of the state, and the proportion to which the aggregate resources have attained clearly indicate the importance of watchful supervision in their affairs and administration. This is peculiarly true because of the fact that a class of people are affected that can ill afford losses from mismanagement or dishonest conduct of their affairs.

"There is no doubt but the present building and loan law has had much to do with the development of these institutions, giving them power and privileges enabling them to appeal to the people for support.

"I am not ready at this time to point out any material changes to be made in the present building and loan law; however, it will naturally follow that with too rapid increase of business abuses will develop and restrictions become necessary that are apparently not needed at this time."

ARMY TOURNAMENT BEGINS

Bridge Building and Demolition Event is Feature of Opening Day.

Omaha, Oct. 4.—Thousands of soldiers of the United States army performed intricate drills for the entertainment of an equal number of spectators at the opening of the army tournament today. A musical saber drill by the Seventh cavalry and a musical calisthenic drill by the Fourth infantry brought forth rounds of applause from the grandstand. In both drills the troopers and infantrymen went through the performances as one man to the music of the regimental bands. Without any exception, the bridge

building and demolition event was the feature of the program. In fact, it is a veritable sham battle built around the erection and destruction of a bridge by company K, Third battalion of engineers. The number presented on a small scale the functions of the various branches of the service in their relations to each other in active operation.

Interurban Survey Delayed.

Lincoln, Oct. 4.—The survey authorized by the Lincoln Traction company directors for an interurban route between Lincoln and Auburn will not be undertaken for some time yet. It was not started to start the survey at a time when surveyors would have to go through fields of growing crops, because of the damage and expense that would be necessary and as the season went by it was finally decided to put off the survey until such a time as little damage will be done by the surveyors in going through fields.

Nora Bank Robbers Escape.

Nora, Neb., Oct. 3.—Nuckolls county officers are still trying to obtain a clue to the men who robbed the State bank of \$3,200. Three explosions were required to open the safe. The robbers escaped by holding the citizens at bay while they decamped.

WOMEN END CONVENTION

New Rules Governing the Affairs of the W. C. T. U.

Fairbury, Neb., Oct. 3.—The state Women's Christian Temperance union has closed. The next state convention will be held at McCook the last week in September or the first week in October next year. The principal changes made in the constitution were the elimination of the time limit of officers, the organization of the young people's branch, the entire responsibility placed upon the superintendents of departments, a member cannot be considered a delegate to a convention without credentials and a receipt from the state treasurer showing that county dues have been paid where counties are not organized and from county treasurers where counties are organized.

ATTEMPT TO ROB BANK FAILS

Robbers Blow Vault, but Are Unsuccessful in Opening Strong Box.

Oakdale, Neb., Oct. 3.—An attempt was made to rob the Antelope County bank. Burglars gained entrance to the bank through a rear door by breaking a heavy plate glass in the door. The vault was blown open, but the safe, one of the new type and evidently too difficult to crack, was not disturbed. Parties living near the bank say the dynamiting occurred about 3 a. m. The attempted robbery was not discovered, however, until morning. It is reported that nothing of value is missing.

Sheriff Miller was quickly on the ground and everything possible is being done to get a trace of the robbers.

GIRL DROWNS IN PLATTE

While on Bridge She is Frightened by Man Into Jumping into Water.

Schuyler, Neb., Oct. 3.—Miss Edna Kavan of Butler county, a girl of nineteen years, was drowned in the Platte river, two miles south of Schuyler. Miss Kavan was crossing the bridge and there she was met by a section hand, who by his gesticulations and talk is said to have frightened her. While she was attempting to escape from him she fell into the river. The man who frightened her was later apprehended and is being held in the county jail awaiting the coroner's jury verdict.

AGED MAN FALLS UNDER CARS

Lewis Booknau, Formerly of Custer County, Dead at Hazard.

Broken Bow, Neb., Oct. 3.—Word has just reached here that Lewis Booknau, an old and respected former resident of this county, but late of Lincoln, was ground to pieces at Hazard by falling under the wheels of a moving freight train. He had been looking after some property at that place and was attempting to board a westbound train when the accident occurred. Mr. Booknau owned much valuable property in Custer county. Several near relatives reside near Broken Bow at the present time.

WYMORE MAN'S CLOSE CALL

A. Jacobs Rolls Under Train, but is Pulled From in Front of Wheels.

Beatrice, Neb., Oct. 1.—A. Jacobs, a butcher from Wymore, narrowly escaped being killed at the Burlington station. In attempting to board the train he missed his footing and fell against the trucks and rolled onto the track. The taggagonian grabbed him and pulled him from under the coach before the hind wheels passed over him. He sustained an ugly gash in the head and was severely bruised, but otherwise escaped injury. He was put on the train and taken home.

Thompson Not Resigned.

Lincoln, Oct. 3.—Though Attorney General Thompson has been born in as solicitor of the treasury department at Washington, he has not yet severed his connection with the legal department of the state. When he left Mr. Thompson expected to return to Lincoln some time in October and wind up some cases in which the state is a party. He probably will not resign until after election. This will obviate the necessity of the appointment of a new attorney general to serve until January, as the governor probably will appoint whoever is elected in November to serve out the unexpired term.

Condition of State Treasury.

Lincoln, Oct. 1.—The report of State Treasurer Brian for the month of September shows the receipts of the office to have been \$230,279.85; payments, \$223,097.93; balance in all funds, \$556,440.86. The cash and cash items on hand amount to \$326,937, the remainder being on deposit. The permanent school fund contained uninvested only \$12,523. The permanent funds invested amount to \$3,787,346.

Higher Switching Charges.

Lincoln, Oct. 3.—The railroads have not yet formally notified the state railway commission that they will object to absorbing the increased switching charges which the stock yards company has been permitted to make. The commission gave the companies until Oct. 17 to appear and object to the increase and it is the general understanding that they will object to bearing the burden.

Signals for Aerial Maneuvers.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Signals for aerial maneuvers will be planned and arranged for this week by Glenn H. Curtiss for the Chicago-New York airplane race, which begins Saturday, for the \$29,000 prize offered by the Chicago Evening Post and the New York Times.

6 DEERS ARE DISOBEYED

Six Killed in Second Interurban Wreck in Indiana.

Tipton, Ind., Sept. 26.—Disobedience to orders by the crew of a freight car is said to have been the cause of the second interurban traction wreck within a week in Indiana. The disaster cost the lives of six persons, the serious injury of six more and severe hurts to a score.

The dead: Walter Hultbuser, Brooklyn; Dr. R. C. Hultbuser, Brooklyn; Verdel Rallsback, Hymera, Ind.; Joseph Baker, motorman on limited car, Logansport, Ind.; Lewis Brox, Kokomo, Ind.; B. F. Welsh, Marshall, Mich.

Among the injured was Charles Grace of Fort Des Moines, Ia., troop C, United States infantry, nose cut and dislocated hip.

A southbound freight car crashed head-on into a northbound passenger car on the Indianapolis and Peru division of the Indiana Union Traction company shortly after noon, two miles north of this city. The freight car was in charge of Motorman Lacy and Conductor Sebre.

The freight car, it is said, had orders to stop at the first switch north of Ressler's crossing, but tried to make the first switch south. A clump of trees hid the limited and the crew of the freight had barely time to jump to save their lives. The front end of the limited was shattered and all passengers in the smoking compartment were killed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BOOM

Million Dollar Mark is Passed During Eight Months Ending With August.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A boom in both directions swept both the imports and exports of the country across the billion dollar mark during the eight months ending with August. The imports were \$1,555,109,000 and exports \$1,927,400,000, against \$947,600,000 and \$989,100,000 respectively for August in 1909.

Though the imports of most of the manufactured materials increased, silk, wool and fibers fell back a little on account of the exceptionally heavy imports of the preceding years. In exports unmanufactured cotton decreased by \$1,300,000 to \$192,500,000 and automobile exports increased from \$5,100,000 to \$6,200,000.

Lumber, leather, manufactures of iron and steel, sewing machines, typewriters, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, furniture, also increased, while foodstuffs, including wheat, flour and meats declined.

Dr. Hyde Files Appeal.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 24.—Attorneys for Dr. B. Clarke Hyde of Kansas City, under life sentence in the penitentiary for the murder of Colonel Thomas S. Swope of Kansas City, filed an appeal in his case in the supreme court. The case will be docketed for hearing during the January term of court, which begins Jan. 4.