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MAGUIRE'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN CONGRESS.

Congressman J. A. Maguire closed debate on the Payne tariff bill last Saturday night in the house of representatives. The maiden speech of the young member from Nebraska was delivered in a forceful manner and was loudly applauded. During the course of his remarks he paid a glowing tribute to the people of the First Nebraska District.

He strongly advocated free lumber as a universal necessity in the building of the American home and because it is a one crop product. He condemned the high rates on coffee, tea, lumber, shoes and leather goods, gloves, hosiery, cotton garments, and food and clothing in general. He maintained the measure was drafted wholly from the point of view of the protected industries. It was also framed to the disadvantage of both producer and consumer, and it tends to widen the margin in the industrial scale permitting the special interests and pirates of industry to make increased profits.

The Payne bill strikes all along the line at the American home and the necessities of life used commonly by the average man or woman. He said that while the Dingley law discourages trade, the Payne bill would be a trade destroyer, especially with the South American republics.

The manner in which the maximum and the minimum clause is drawn would defeat its own purpose and be an invitation to an eternal trade war with the nations of the earth. It makes it possible for the rate to run up as high as 65 per cent, or more and 21 per cent higher than the Dingley law.

The country asked for a genuine revision and it had a right to expect the revision would be downward and that it would lessen the struggle of existence.

He characterizes the countervailing provisions on coffee, lumber and oil as misleading and dishonest, making the rate on tea and coffee as high as 9 cents per pound and permitting lumber to go back to the old Dingley rate.

He insisted that the measure was purposely beclouded with a juggling between specific and ad valorem rates and containing veiled provisions to be taken advantage of by the protected interests after the law goes into effect.

On an average the rate in the Payne bill is 1.56 per cent higher than the rate in the present Dingley law, and in addition to this is contains many doubtful provisions which make the rate still higher.

The bill will not be a revenue producer even with its restrictions and prohibitive rates as it will be a trade destroyer and made from the point of view of the protected interests.

The measure is also unfair to the American women in that it radically increases the rate of duty on clothing and other necessities of life commonly used by them.

He also attacked the measure because it is a sectional bill and discriminates in favor of certain sections of the country and against others.

NO STATE WIDE PRIMARY THIS YEAR.

The Lincoln News says there will be no state wide primary in Nebraska this year, owing to the passage of the Donahoe bill, S. F. No. 100, which removes judicial and educational offices from the domain of partisan politics. Under that act, nominations for such places must be made by petition only to be voted on at the general election in November. The only state officers who will be chosen in 1909 are three judges of the supreme court and two regents of the state university, and these will fall within the terms of the Donahoe bill.

Were it not for the fact that the terms of most county officers expire next fall, no primaries whatever would be held in Nebraska. The election of new incumbents for those positions will require isolated local primaries to be held in all the counties but there will be no returns to the secretary of state and no nominations will be certified from that office out to the respective county clerks, except those made by petition. Thus, the state wide primary has been indirectly legislated out of existence for the present year and for every alternate year hereafter.

S. F. No. 100 applies to the chief justice and judges of the supreme court, judges of the district court, county judges, regents of the university, state superintendent and county superintendent. It requires that the nominations made by petition shall be printed on a separate ballot marked "non-partisan." Candidates for office in this list are forbidden to accept party nominations, and parties are forbidden from nominating or endorsing any candidates for them.

Anyone desiring to run for the supreme bench next fall must secure, or his friends for him, petitions signed by 5,000 voters, not more than 500 of whom shall be residents of any one county. For regents of the university the number required is 1,000. District judges will be elected until 1911, and candidates who wish to make the race then must have petitions containing the same number. The 1,000 requirement also applies to candidates for state superintendent, while the county superintendent needs only 200 signatures.

Some other notable changes have been made in the old primary law by the late legislature. The Ollis-Ketchum bill, S. F. No. 109, fixes the date of the state primaries on the third Tuesday in August, two weeks earlier than at present. It also provides that the nominations of all parties shall be printed on the same ballot, but in separate columns, and the voter, unless challenged, is permitted to vote any ticket of his choice without revealing his party affiliation. He must, however, confine his voting to the candidates of any one party. If challenged, he must make affidavit showing what ticket he intends to support at the general election following.

An important feature of this act is the rotated ballot. When tickets are being printed for the primary election, the order of the candidates' names must be changed as many times as may be necessary to give each the top position on an equal number of ballots, so that none will have the advantage accruing under the old law to the Aarons, Abbotts and others whose names happened to begin with the first letters of the alphabet.

The Kuhl primary bill, H. R. No. 159, relates to the party organizations and holding of conventions. It sets the time for the state convention on the last Tuesday in July, instead of the fourth Tuesday in September. This makes the convention come three or four weeks before the primary, whereas now it comes three weeks afterward. The old provision requiring

the state convention to be held at the capital is repealed and they may now be taken anywhere the party officials see fit to locate them. This part of the act was intended to get away from Lincoln's daylight saloon regulations, but the subsequent enactment of a law for 8 o'clock closing all over the state upset the calculations in that regard.

Delegates to the state conventions will be chosen, under the Kuhl bill, by county conventions and the number from each county will be based on its vote for the presidential electors. The business of the state convention will be to draft a platform and pick the state committee, as now. The manner of selecting delegates to congressional, judicial and legislative conventions is left to the state committee of each party.

It is too bad that Roosevelt has left the country. Harriman wants a consulting board to help him manage his business.

A road to the ferry which will be passable at all times and which will come into the city by way of the new Burlington undergrade crossing, should be pushed to early completion so that travellers can have an easy means of coming from the ferry to the business center.

It is reported that some foolish legislation is to be attempted through the new council. The Journal earnestly hopes that this is not the case. Plattsmouth doesn't need litigation in its business and the confidence reposed in the council by the people ought to warn them not to invite disastrous, costly and ill-advised litigation.

The improvement of Plattsmouth streets should be taken up as soon as practicable and as soon as funds come in to warrant the work. There are any number of streets in the city which need repairs but it is not practicable to attend to all of them at once. The council can be trusted to be economical and to do the right thing for the treasury.

One of the humors of the city campaign was the talk about "knockers." The only booster the town has had for some time has been the Journal but it never referred to "knockers" even when the public wanted it to. There isn't many "knockers" in Plattsmouth now and there will be less in the future. Plattsmouth will boom this summer and that's all there is to it.

A number of small factories in this city would help business a lot. The thing to do is to secure them and after they are secured, to keep pushing them and their products. The local merchants should patronize the local factory and the consumers should patronize the local merchant. It all means money in the city and they work harmoniously together. What benefits the city benefits everything in it and it all helps build up.

The building of interurban roads have made both farm and city property much more valuable in the east, south, and northwest. There certainly is no reason why it will not do the same thing in this community if tried. The formation of a local company was pointed out by the Journal as the right thing to do and the company was formed. Now let the company and the people get together and start the ball rolling for a line from this city through the center of the county to Murdock, Elmwood, Greenwood and other towns. It will not hurt these towns and they will profit from it just the same as this city will and as every farmer along the line will.

The editor of the Aurora Sun takes the Journal to task for, as he construes it, condoning and excusing the crime of burning a negro at the stake in the south. The trouble with the Sun which is really one of the ablest edited country papers in the state, is that he misinterprets the Journal's position. It does not condone or excuse the offense. What it does do is to explain that men living in that section where the crime of which the negro was accused is too frequently perpetrated, are hardly to be held as responsible as in this section where the crime is not frequent. When a crime of this nature is committed in the home, it cannot help but cause frenzy to seize upon the men of the community and they proceed in blind fury, to stamp the mark of their wrath upon the perpetrator. It is a passing frenzy, terrible while it lasts but which the parties to it only regret when it is too late. The esteemed Sun also is surprised at what he construes to be indiscriminate attacks upon the church. Herein he is again grievously in error. The Journal does criticize a minister when it is deserved but never the church. The church is responsible for all the good in the world. Occasionally the ministers go wrong as do men in every walk of life for they are after all only men. Such ones are criticised but the holy mission which their noble profession is cannot be criticised. It is the grandest thing on earth and this applies to all churches alike. The trouble with the Aurora Sun is that the editor lacked perspicacity for one time, a very unusual thing for him.

THE CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

One interesting result of the vigorous and widespread discussion that has followed the introduction in the New York legislature of the Brough bill, representing the ideas of the committee of fourteen on reform of the liquor law, especially in its relation to Sunday selling, has been the recognition that this is peculiarly a question for the churches and for the leaders of religious thought and opinion. The chairman of the committee is a clergyman, those who have thus far been most conspicuous, whether as supporters or as critics, have been Christian ministers. Especially noticeable is the attitude of the chairman of New York Presbytery's Temperance committee, the Rev. James M. Fair, who has sent letters to the Presbyterian ministers in the city urging them to support that part of the measure which permits Sunday opening from 1 to 11 p. m., not as though the Brough bill would solve all the problems connected with the liquor traffic, but because it represents as long a step in advance as there is any hope of making at present. He appeals to them because "the greatest danger in defeating this advance lies with the Christian ministers, who simply saying the one word 'Sunday opening' will raise their hands in horror and their voices in denunciation." He bids such men remember there is Sunday opening today and has been ever since the Raines law was passed. True, appearances are preserved, the saloons appear decorous, but for that they are only the more corrupt. The police are debauched through graft, the public through the fostering of a general contempt for law. "Surely," he concludes, "this is too high a price to pay for appearances." He bids them not to judge according to appearance but to judge righteous judgment and help to make things better in the most practicable way.—The New York Churchman.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY!

In speaking of a person's faults
Pray don't forget your own,
Remember, those with homes of glass
Should seldom throw a stone;
If we have nothing else to do
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company
We know the world is wide,
Some may have faults; and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for ought we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well:
To try your own defects to cure
Before of others tell;
And though I sometimes hope to be
No more than some I know,
My own short comings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word will do
To those who little know;
Remember, curses sometimes like
Our chickens, "roost at home,"
Don't speak of other's faults until
We have none of our own.

Prohibition has been given a trial in many, many states, and few, if any, will seriously contend it has ever been a success anywhere. Is it not time for that regulation that will regulate should be seriously considered?

President Taft is at present giving some of his attention to the distribution of Ohio's share of the patronage. Joseph Benson Forker can dispense with the drum in front of the recruiting office from now on.

The Chicago club women have declared war, and they propose to enlist two million club women for the campaign. They have declared war many a time before, but they never was so stirred up to do or die as now. The enemy they propose to storm is the Payne tariff on stockings.

J. C. Dahlman received the largest number of votes cast for any candidate for mayor at the primary election at Omaha last week. Dahlman will also receive the largest number of votes cast for mayor of Omaha at the general election. Whatever may be said about Mayor Dahlman, he has made a splendid business executive.

At the very beginning of the presidential term of Mr. Taft another man is receiving favorable mention as suitable timber for his successor. Congressman Cantril, of Kentucky, one of the new democratic members, in a speech in the house the other day, placed Champ Clark, the minority leader, in nomination for the presidency. His prediction is that Clark will be made speaker of the next house, and thereafter be made president. Things just as strange have happened.

"The democrats in the house," says a Washington dispatch, "will make a still fight for greater reductions in many of the tariff schedules than have been made by the ways and means committee and with the changes in the rules and the help of the insurgent republicans it would not be surprising if they forced additional concessions from the republicans." May that be the case, rather than, there is some ground for fear, there will be in the house enough democratic deserters to the extreme protectionists to assist in making the Payne bill as much of an abortion as the Wilson bill was in its final form.

The steel trust is at its old tricks again. The proposed reduction of the tariff on its products is made the occasion to reduce the wages of workmen. Just before the last several presidential elections the steel trust would notify the workmen that their wages would be reduced in the event of the election of a democratic president. That would stampede them to the republican party. They stampeded last November and now they are receiving reduced wages. We have no sympathy for them. They voted it upon themselves and must now grin and bear it. The members of the steel trust have made millions out of the tariff. Why not divide with the workmen?

Congress is in the midst of the throes accompanying a revision of the tariff, and what the result will be no man can foretell except that the people are likely to get the small end of the bargain as usual when the tariff is considered, and the "interests" get the big end. At present it looks as if there would be about as much revising upward as downward, in spite of Taft's optimistic faith during the campaign. Every section is apparently willing to see duties lowered where they affect other regions but insist on retaining them if they affect itself, or even pushing them a notch higher. Being an agricultural and not a manufacturing state, there can be little question even among protectionists, that Nebraska as a whole would be the gainer by the lower duties, but we find some of our congressmen resisting any reduction of the tariff on hides, while agreeing that other products ought to come entirely free. The general sentiment the country over is that there can be a material lowering of the tariff without injuring any industry or reducing the government revenues. In the face of that sentiment the Nebraska congressmen should realize that, if duties are to be lowered at all, Nebraska should be willing to take its share along with the rest. Besides, it isn't at all probable that the interest of the state would suffer in the least if a large part, or even all, the tariff on hides is removed.

Mrs. Henry Horn came in this morning from Pekin, Ill., where she has been making a visit with her brother for several weeks, he having been ill. He was improved so far that she could come home with safety. She was met at the train by several friends.

Mrs. C. E. Thornburg and daughter who have been visiting in the city with Mrs. Thornburg's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Tartsch, departed this noon on the mail train for their home at St. Louis, Mo. Miss Della Tartsch accompanied them as far as Omaha.