

## The Plattsmouth - Journal

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In the early days a farmer could buy a new wagon with or without a spring seat, the price of the seat being \$5, and many who bought wagons in that day economized \$5 worth and put a board across the wagon box to sit on. Now a farmer buys an automobile that costs more than his farm was worth at the time he thought he could not afford the luxury of a \$5 spring seat. Times and other things have changed.

About two hundred and fifty of the Kansas state banks have applied to the bank commissioner thus far for permission to participate in the new Kansas bank deposit guaranty law. Included in this are five of the largest banks in the state of Kansas. Only one of the big state banks with deposits in excess of \$1,000,000 has not filed its application or announced its intention of doing so. When the guaranty law was passed the opponents said that only the little and weak banks would want to participate in the guaranty.

Prof. Starr fails miserably in his efforts to make women appear unlovely in the eyes of men by attributing to them a savage ingenuity in gaining their ends through strategy, ruse, tactics and clever deception. Starr forgets Barnum's maxim: "The public likes to be humbugged." The women seem to know that it is the rougher half of humanity in which this weakness is most strongly developed. The fair "savages" of the dependent sex know with whom they have to deal, and they are not at all ignorant of the power which coaxing and cajoling have over blunt, dull-witted man.

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration. I bid the laboring people which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty be lost.—Abraham Lincoln.

If we are not mistaken there are near 300 state banks in Nebraska yet only about 50 of that number have designated a desire to see the guaranty law made inoperative. Of course the greater number of national banks oppose the measure, but some of the strongest, or rather the best managed, are seriously considering a surrender of their national charters and becoming real state institutions. Some bankers say we do not need a bank guaranty law in Nebraska. We are willing to acknowledge that Nebraska has been extremely fortunate several years in her banking interests, but the new law will be a safeguard when times get pinchy again, and crooked men begin to take advantage of their opportunities as bankers. It is an old but true saying that "in times of peace prepare for war" and that is what the late Nebraska legislature attempted to do in the interests of the people in general, when they passed the new guaranty law.

### No Difference in Opinion.

Below we quote a few extracts from leading western republican papers, aent the tariff bill now being prepared by Aldrich. Payne et al. The Des Moines, Iowa, Capital, edited by Col. Lafe Young: "The American people want to know how it would work. They are of the opinion that the tariff is a fraud from beginning to end. The majority of the big papers ridicule the tariff and will continue to do so. These being facts and the duties remaining there will be no opportunity to demonstrate anything. The American people are tired of being robbed."

The Chicago Record-Herald: "The new tariff must contain substantial reductions of unnecessary duties; the revision must in the main be a revision downward; any other revision will be a mockery and an insult and the people will not accept it as even a temporary settlement of the problem."

Kansas City Times: "The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as it now stands is a sham. As a tariff reduction measure—the kind of a measure promised by both parties—it is worse than a sham; it is nothing less than a fraud."

### The Wage-Earner's Share.

New York Times.

It does not seem right that we should make the wage earner bear the expense of the government by paying him larger wages and then taking it away from him in the shape of taxation on what he wears. Surely clothing is a necessity.

This quotation is from a statement in the current number of The Clothier and Furnisher of Mr. Max Silberberg, a manufacturer of clothing in Cincinnati—a city which stands third in the United States in the extent of that industry. Mr. Silberberg is a republican and a protectionist, but he is heartily opposed to the way his party is cheating the people at Washington, and is especially disgusted with the pretext that it is all done for the good of the wage-earner.

It is not merely in the high prices of clothing, the fruit of the high tariff, that the working man suffers. It is still more in the wretched quality of the stuff that is palmed off upon him. On this point the same authority says:

As a manufacturer of clothing for a period of almost fifty years, I can truthfully state I have never handled cloth of so inferior a quality for the price as I do now. The masses, consisting of laborers, mechanics and farmers, the real users of ready-made clothing, are receiving practically no value for their money. The qualities and coloring are so poor that in many instances the colorings fade and coeple and in the manufacture of garments give positively no satisfaction to the wearer.

It will be said that the clothing manufacturers have no foreign competition and cannot have the same interest as the maker of cloths in a protective tariff tax on such competition. But they are a very important element in American industry, employ a very great number of workers, and deal very large-

ly in a prime necessity of life for all workers. They are a good authority as to the way the tariff affects wage earners, and such testimony as the above shows that the effect is shamefully oppressive. The whole tariff structure is built up on the pretext that it is for the good of the wage-earners, and when it robs and cheats these it surely ought to be reformed. If President Taft makes a simple calculation as to the number of American citizens hurt by Mr. Aldrich's tariff scheme, it ought to aid him greatly in dealing with it when it reaches him.

### Has Aldrich Gone Mad?

Minneapolis Journal.

The highly protected industries of the east have Senator Aldrich for a mouthpiece. He not only treats with scorn the tariff protests of the middle west, but he is openly insulting about it. He is sowing the wind.

For a generation the people have borne the burden of high protection. And they have done so from patriotic motives. It was important that our industries should be developed and that by this method labor should have employment at living wages.

The industries have been developed and we need high protection no longer. Indeed, we are in as much danger of business paralysis from over protection, as England is from under protection. The United States has reached the middle ground of plain protection. That is all she needs. And with this plain protection there should go free raw material. We should have free lumber, free coal, free ore, free hides and free oil.

We cannot have free lumber apparently because the south and far west have united with the east against it. Very well. Let us have instead a duty of one dollar straight on lumber, and free oil, coal, ore and hides, and we of the middle west will consent to protection which will equalize wage differences at home and abroad.

The republican party is on trial. If it neglects to enact a broad and just tariff bill, the people will speak at the next election with a voice that will rend the foundations. If a congress of wild men shall be elected, Senator Aldrich can look at his insulting bearing for the cause. We want no congress of wild men. We want the men who are in congress to regard the tariff from a patriotic standpoint, to discharge their duties as representatives of the people, to act as men, not tools and not with pure selfishness. If this course is not followed, the day of reckoning will come. Reckoning days are not pleasant, usually.

Omaha business men are kicking hard and long against the occupation tax, provided for by the last session of the legislature. And when the matter is looked at in the proper light no one can blame them very much. Some members of the legislature had a pick at Omaha from the time they landed in Lincoln until they went home after adjournment, and there was nothing too mean for them to do against Omaha. The same with the 8 o'clock closing law—many voted for it because they thought such a law would spite Omaha. And yet Omaha is the only real metropolitan city and market town in the state.

The farmers of Nebraska are fast learning that in union there is strength, and therefore they are banding themselves together for the purpose of fixing the prices of grain.

If you want to celebrate in one of the coolest spots in Cass county, where the rays of Old Sol can't touch you, and on a high noll where the breezes waft through on all sides, take yourself to Murray next Saturday.

Generally speaking, people cannot afford two celebrations and they must take their choice whether they will celebrate on Saturday or Monday. You pay your money and take your choice. Louisville and Murray celebrate on Saturday, and Union and Elmwood will give the boys an opportunity to come and have a good time with them. To save all this mix-up there should be some way of deciding the day on which to celebrate hereafter when the Fourth comes on Sunday, and not make the boys spend all their money and go barefooted the balance of the summer.

### John A. Maguire a Busy Man.

The special correspondent of the Omaha World-Herald at Washington, has the following to say in reference to Hon. J. A. Maguire, the able congressman from the fourth Nebraska district: "John A. Maguire of Nebraska is acquiring the reputation of being one of the busiest congressmen about the capitol. During the long and laborous debate in the senate on the tariff, the income and incorporation tax, members of the lower house as a rule find the time hanging heavy on their hands, as the house meets only once in three days, and then only for sessions of a few minutes duration. Most of the members spend considerable time in the senate chamber listening to the debate there, but perhaps more time in seeking shady nooks and trying to keep cool and playing the guessing game of "When will we adjourn?" Mr. Maguire, however, goes to the senate only when some noted orator is scheduled to speak, and at all other times he can be found in his office at work. Seated at the big mahogany desk with which Uncle Sam has provided each congressman and his secretary and with an electric fan ran by government power cooling his brow with the imitation of balmy Nebraska breezes, the desire to work seems ever upon him, and even the warmest evenings find him there, where he stays far into the night. Each member of congress finds literally bushels of literature on various questions of legislation, and when Mr. Maguire is not attending to wants of individual constituents at home in the way of pensions or public documents or mailing out garden seeds to the farmers, he is reading this literature or studying up on public questions. His secretary, Mr. Whelan, has returned to Lincoln to revise his mailing lists for garden seeds and attend to business at that end of the line. Mr. Maguire says he intends to undertake to classify his constituents according to occupation, in order that he may be able to send out the vast amount of government literature now going to waste in storerooms, and place each document in the hands of the person to whom it will be most valuable. It is doubtful if there is a more conscientious or indefatigable worker in congress than Mr. Maguire."

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