

The Plattsmouth Journal

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The light vote polled all over the state indicates that the farmers do not care to have a voice in nominating candidates of their party, even when they have the opportunity. The primary law should be repealed at the very first opportunity. It has proved very expensive and a farce.

Judges Sedgwick and Barnes certainly had a cinch on the Republican nomination before the primary. Did the railroad bosses have anything to do with their nomination? The returns indicate that much, at least. The people of Nebraska should see that they are not elected. Let the people rule Nebraska and not the railroad bosses.

Judge Rose's opinion on the non-partisan judiciary law is about as thin a document as ever emanated from the supreme court of Nebraska, while Judge Dean's dissent is one of ability, and shows that he is a very eminent lawyer. Rose has been a hanger-on at Lincoln for many years, and was not appointed Judge by Governor Sheldon because of his qualifications, but simply because he was a Republican.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa arrived home the other day, and the citizens of Fort Dodge gave him a great ovation, a public reception in the heart of the city bringing out an enormous crowd of people to see and hear him. Did you hear of any ovation that Burkett received at Lincoln or Brown received at his home in Keary? Not much. They both proved enemies of their own people and to the grand state they have misrepresented in this voting. "No man ever gets all he goes after in congress," says Burkett. But this does not prevent a man from standing by his constituents when the opportunity is afforded. What is Iowa's interest on the tariff is certainly identical to that of Nebraska.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES VINDICATED BY EVENTS.

As long as Democracy, as an organized party has any excuse for existence or any mission to perform, it must cherish as its chief tenet rigid and uncompromising opposition to every form of special privilege in government.

This since Jefferson's day has been the essence of real Democracy notwithstanding that at some particular time certain agencies or leaders may have temporarily led or forced the party in to strange paths.

The prostitution or emasculation of this doctrine by the Democratic party will mean its extinction while its intelligent advocacy and practical application will do much to solve the economic problems that vex society.

The evils of legislation designed to aid or protect a class at the expense of all have grown into most alarming proportions and today the entire commercial world is upset by the conditions for which this form of legislation, directly and indirectly, is responsible and the manifold schemes which are proposed to overcome them. And as usual the Republican party is acting the part of the quack doctor in the presence of disease. But to look to the Republican party for permanent or genuine relief would be like looking to Abdul Hamid for a Code of Brotherhood.

For nearly fifty years, if we eliminate the war prejudices, passions and misunderstandings which a perverse and malign leadership has kept alive, the stock in trade of the Republican party has been some form of special privilege.

First they would protect "infant industries," but the time arrived when the people were demanding

that many of these alleged infants be permitted to walk alone and requested to walk out of legislative halls.

The menace of the possibility of certain of these monopolies controlling the government. Instead of the government controlling them seems only recently to have taken hold of popular intelligence.

Next they would foster monopoly in the guise of this same form of legislation attractively labeled as something to protect the American workingman. But the workingman has long since discovered that monopoly is protected by statute while his proposition is the law of supply and demand and he is the victim of a logic that doesn't work.

By their various forms of special legislation abnormal economic and commercial condition are created—business is first over-stimulated than unnatural conditions obtain, then panics and depressions ensue, and then come endless agitations for change and redress.

Will not the business men of the country, who are not looking to government for subsidy or privilege, ever grasp the cause and remedy for these commercial upheavals? They and the producers and consumers generally are the victims of these policies and disturbances, and if once they understand and demand the only rational solution, even the most powerful interests could not prevail against their righteous and intelligent protest.

Today manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, common councils and other bodies from one end of the country to the other are passing resolutions calling upon the people, the congress and the various legislatures to discontinue agitation and legislation with respect to commercial and corporate affairs generally.

They justly complain in their preambles of the unfortunate business situation, but they attribute the conditions to a large extent to agitations rather than to the real cause which the Republican party has been chiefest in creating, viz: Unwholesome, uneconomic, unscientific special legislation. While sympathizing fully with the purpose of those who ardently seek a return of prosperity this magazine protests against the sinister argument of these resolutions.

The people have been persistently taught that the Republican party is the "advance agent of prosperity," that it could be the mere fact of being and keeping in power open mills, if not the mills, and in its train or wake is all that is good to have. But the people have seen bank failures of appalling magnitude and a commercial depression with endless ramifications of disaster attend the closing months and the passing of one Republican administration, and they behold another Republican administration apparently powerless to cope with the commercial havoc that has been wrought.

The remedy for all this certainly cannot be found in a cessation of agitation. Neither can it be found in old-time patch-work, privilege legislation. Business will revive in time no matter what congress or legislatures may do, but if the same old methods of legislation obtain the same depressions and disorders must recur with more alarming frequency. This certainly is the lesson of experience and forms the indictment of intelligence against Republican buncombe.

Coincident with the resolutions alluded to all over the United States there appears a movement designed to resist the increase of resentment and back of this movement appear the very forces which have demanded and which have profited by favoritism in legislation, and which

now insist that all agitations about the evils their methods have wrought shall cease.

Various kinds of special legislation for favored industries are enacted, until monopolies are created and fostered, individual business enterprise is menaced, both the producer and the consumer are victimized and then—lo, no one must discuss or legislate a remedy!

When a patient is in such serious straits that even a consultation of doctors is deemed dangerous, what must be said of his previous treatment or future prospect? When the economic situation of the county is so complicated and disordered that even a consideration of the ailment and its remedy by the chosen representatives of the people is deplored, what must be said of the agencies, individuals and party policies which, with full swing in government, have achieved such an end?

If the masses of the people, the great body of producers and consumers, that vast army of industries and enterprising business men who seek nothing of the government save equality of privilege and opportunity, including legitimate competition, would grasp the fundamental economic principle and then demand its application, that every time a special privilege is granted by government the individual is the loser in economic liberty and possibly there would be an end to this jugglery with congress and courts to sustain and justify these pernicious policies and government outrages.

But what is the practical thing to be done? It was a favorite remark of Jefferson that that government is best which governs least and government for governmental purposes is the sole design of civic institutions.

Every age must adapt this doctrine to its peculiar needs and the complexities of its civilization.

In this age clearly the way is pointed to the divorcement of government from business by the repealing of all laws which foster monopoly or by which special privileges are granted to a few at the expense of all and the assumption by government as one of its necessary functions the proper regulation and control of quasi-public corporations. National Monthly.

The Republican congress took the tariff off hides and left it on shoes and now the western people declare they will take political hides off the Republicans in the next congressional election. It has resolved itself into a skin game all round.

The last national platform of the Republican party in its tariff plank pledged the president and congress to an enactment which would "maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country." We are confident that none of our wage earners will suffer with gout from high living under present conditions.

There is talk in Colorado of sending a lady to congress from one of the districts in that state. Unfortunately the constitution of the United States stands in the way of such a desirable consummation. In describing the qualifications of a congressman the constitution uses the word "he." A woman may change her name but not her sex, therefore she can't go to congress, much as we might want her there.

The surplus at the end of President Cleveland's term was figured about \$84,000,000. At the end of President Harrison's term, the statisticians show, there was a deficit of \$3,500,000. And now President Roosevelt leaves a deficit somewhere between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000. That's the contrast between a Democratic and a Republican administration. But then President Cleveland's conception of the great office precluded the thought of using the government finances for privilege and patronage.

When you go to Westcott's Sons, Falter & Thierolf, Moses Fanger, or William Holly, this fall, to buy a \$15 suit of clothes, just

reflect that \$5.64 of that amount is a tariff tax, and that the same is true of your new \$15.00 overcoat. And then console yourself with the thought that you could get either of those purchases for \$10.00 were it not for the tariff. But above all things remember that our dear Mr. Burkett, who represents you in the United States Senate voted for the Payne-Aldrich bill, which saddles this extra expense upon your shoulders.

Upon his return home from Washington, Senator Cummings, of Iowa, was given a hearty welcome by his constituents, irrespective of party. He and his colleague, Dolliver voted against the final passage of the mongrel tariff bill. What does this mean in a state that gives 75,000 Republican majority? Doesn't it indicate that the people of Iowa are tired of the game of tariff robbery? It won't be very many years until our high tariff walls will be leveled so that the common people can look over them. It is not a question of free trade, but it is a question of free and fairer trade.

Some day the wise men who build election laws will stumble onto the fact that the place to advertise is in the newspapers. In that glorious time, the laws will be changed so that when an election is to be held, the people will be informed of it officially through the papers and not by having posters nailed up with carpet tacks on the telephone poles and barb wire fences. In that enlightened good time a coming, sample election ballots will be printed in the county papers instead of being run on red and green paper in lots of thousands never to be seen by the voter and finally landing in the barber shops, where, cut up nicely into squares, they make very good shaving paper. Some day, the dawn of civilization will come to the makers of election laws.—Fairbury Journal.

Senator Tanner hits the nail right square on the head in his South Omaha Democrat as follows: "Simply because certain men who have been affiliated with the Democratic party for years have declared for county option does not finally settle the matter. When the state convention is held the delegates will perhaps have something to say about the platform. It is true that members of the party are divided on this question but no one or half a dozen self appointed guardians of the party can decide the matter this early in the contest. One burden of the Democratic party for years has been the sissie issue injected into platforms by grandstanders who make their money out of the game by letting Republicans hold most of the offices. The idea that the Democratic party was organized for the purpose of bucking the commercial interests of the country will be taboored in the future by men who have no axes to grind. The sissies and the sidewheelers will have to either take up the worthless banner entirely or get in line with the real Democrats."

REVISION "DOWNWARD."

The Taftized-Aldrich bill results in revision upward to the extent of 3.33 per cent. These are the figures of the bureau of statistics.

Before the bill was modified by the compromises secured by President Taft, the total amount of upward revision as figured out by the government's bureau of statistics was 5.6 per cent. The reduction of duties on ore, coal and lumber, and the placing of hides and oil on the free list, reduces the percentage to 3.33.

The value of the imports effected by increases of duty is found to be \$146,730,780.

The value of imports affected by decreases in duties is found to be \$115,768,567.

The tariff act in its final form leaves unchanged 61.69 per cent of the Dingley schedules. It makes increases in 21.40 per cent of these schedules, and decreases in 16.91 per cent of these schedules.

By weighted averages the in-

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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 sickles and sections of all standard makes.

JOHN BAUER,

Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

creases, as applied to imports, amounts to 24.73 per cent; the decreases amount to 5.26 per cent.

The total is 3.33 per cent revision upward by virtue merely of the fixed tariff schedules and regardless of the effect of changes from ad valorem to specific rates and the increased valuation resulting from new classification and the creation of customs courts.

All these will have the effect of raising rates, decreasing imports and causing prices to be higher.—Omaha News.

SPREADING IN THE WEST.

A prominent Republican paper of Nebraska puts it thusly:

"The eastern states have men in congress who look after their interests through thick and thin. The trusts own the state of Rhode Island and Aldrich works for them 24 hours in the day. You never have any doubt how he will vote. He does not go over to La Follette and give him a vote every other time, or apologize for the way he has voted. They work together and get what they want.

"The thing is spreading west. La Follette stands first. He started the movement and makes it the enthusiasm of his life. Beverage, of Indiana, is in line marching with steady step. Iowa has two senators, two of the ablest men there, who fought the bill to the last. Minnesota had two more, Kansas another. Where was Nebraska, where the progressive sentiment is the strongest of any state in the union? The senator, "smooth as oil split on marble floor," glided from one side to the other. The papers of his own city gave him credit for having a vote at the disposal of Rhode Island whenever it was needed. The fight was lost anyway; but there was something else lost, to-wit, the sen-

ator senator from the state of Nebraska. Both senators from this state with Aldrich, Root and every other trust senator, voted for the bill against La Follette, Beverage, Dolliver, Cummins, Bristow, Nelson and Clapp. Which group had you rather be caught with?"

Loss Fine Horses.

McMaken & Son today are mourning the loss of one of their big, fine team which they recently purchased from Alf. Nickles. The team consisted of a big iron grey and a black horse, both of them beauties and both worth much money. Sometime after they had purchased the horses the black became overheated while engaged in hauling on the streets and a veterinarian was summoned. The horse got better, but never entirely recovered and last night it took worse and died. Messrs. McMaken are much disappointed in the unhappy outcome of the sickness as the loss was quite severe.

Hatt & Son also suffered the loss of a fine animal last night, it having suddenly taken ill and dying before veterinary aid could be secured.

Pastor Leaves.

Rev. Henry Steger and family left for Plattsmouth yesterday, where he has accepted the pastorate of a Lutheran church of the same synod to which St. John's church of this city belongs. Mr. Steger came to America in 1905, was ordained to the ministry in June, 1906 at St. Louis and came to West Point in July, 1906 and since that time was in charge of St. John's church. In his pastoral relations he was kindly and considerate—ever mindful of the welfare of his congregation. He possesses fine scholastic attainments and, as a preacher, is forceful and able. His departure was voluntary on his part and is viewed with general regret.—West Point Republican.

Mrs. William Budig, Miss Alice Budig and Miss Freda Sanders of Grand Island, who has been their guest, were all passengers on the morning train for Omaha, where they will spend the day.

We have two special lines of suits some of them worth as high as \$15.00, sizes 32 to 40. Just a few of them left.

\$5.00 and \$7.50

Just a few of them left

These special silk hosiery at 15 cents per pair are going fast. Twelve shades.

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