

The - Plattsmouth - Journal

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Taft fails to tell the people what measure is more important than the tariff bill, but they are left to guess. It no doubt is the banking scheme by the same old Aldrich, who inflicts the tariff upon the western people.

The voters in the rural districts of Cass county are waking up to the fact that third term is a dangerous precedent to establish, especially when the candidate who fought it so hard four years ago is ready now to take advantage of it himself.

There are four reasons why congress will never pass a parcel post law and those reasons are the United States Express company, the Wells, Fargo Express company, Pacific Express company and the Adams Express company. Those are four mighty big reasons, too.

George P. Meisinger is winning golden opinions in every section of Cass county that he has visited, and Republicans and Democrats will vote for him because they believe he is truly honest and will do his duty as county commissioner irrespective of party, creed or locality. He is just the kind of citizen to be on the county board.

TAFT'S DEFENSE.

Every one has wondered what the president would have to say on the tariff when he should open out on that subject. He was expected to speak on that theme sooner, but he held his fire until he got into the country of the insurgents and then he surely did break out.

Instead of taking the defensive he boldly attacks those Republicans who did not vote for the final bill, and proceeds to question their party standing. President Taft cannot be identical train has left the west the opinion will remain and grow that he has not made a strong champion of the people against "the interests," which so handled congress that it not only did not reduce the tariff, but really, in most items in which the consumer is interested, elevated it. It will remain very clear to the people of the west that they have been sold out and that the promises made them were outrageously violated.

It may do for the president to say that the present bill was the best that those who desired a reduction could get, but why couldn't they get a better? Who made it impossible? Was it not the weak-kneed who were whipped into line under this plea for party unity by the gang that had been secured by the interests?

The feeling is general in the west that Mr. Roosevelt would have acted differently. He would have made a fight at least for the promises made. The excuse that such a counted on as against the present law, and the insurgents who counted on his sympathy, if not his direct help, are to be disappointed.

Mr. Taft's doctrine that party fealty demands the sacrifice of individuality and pledges is not new. It is the doctrine that has been used from time immemorial to excuse the individual. If only enough can be gathered in any body to stand together for any pernicious measure that may be called a party measure the individual hopes to escape censure on the ground of party loyalty, even though the measure may not only be pernicious, but a base outrage of the people and a direct violation of the pledges of the party and the representative.

Mr. Taft's personal presence will no doubt give force during the enthusiasm of his grand tour, to whatever he may say, but it is not to be believed that he can turn Republican public opinion in the insurgent states. After the "tumult and the shouting dies," and Mr. Taft's pres-

fight by the president would have put him at outs with the ruling faction of congress and so crippled his ability to get through his pet measures will serve for the purpose of explaining a defeat, but the fact will remain that it was a defeat and the president's reputation as a strong man is not helped by it.

The fact is that the people are not going to admire Mr. Taft because of his position, and very many are sadly disappointed in him so far.—Lincoln Star (Rep.).

THE BANNER OF TAFT.

President Taft, too, has a Big Stick. And he, as well as his strenuous predecessor and political godfather, knows how to use it.

But Taft's Big Stick is not the one that Roosevelt used, nor is it used as Roosevelt would have used it. Roosevelt's Big Stick was swung against a privileged plutocracy that is the enemy of the plain people.

Taft's Big Stick is swung against the plain people who are at once the enemies and victims of a privileged plutocracy.

Roosevelt did not, it is true, take a brave and clean-cut stand in every contest between a despoiled public and its despoilers. But when he did take a stand it was, almost invariably, on the side of the public, and all his superb energy and limitless enthusiasm was turned loose against vested and entrenched privilege.

It is otherwise with Taft. He, no more than Roosevelt, has taken a decided stand upon all issues. But in most instances where he has taken a stand it has been to fight shoulder to shoulder with those very men and those very interests which Roosevelt hated and denounced as enemies of the republic.

Taft is fighting on the side of Aldrich; for everything that Aldrich is struggling for, and all those whom Aldrich represents.

Roosevelt fought, for the most part, on the other side.

It is but a few days since Taft left his summer house in Massachusetts to undertake a long journey into the far places of the republic. But in those few days he has managed to put a deep and impassable gulf between himself and all progressive Republicans. In those few days he has cemented a firm union between himself and the reactionary interests.

The president's unequivocal championship of the Aldrich tariff bill, coming right on the heels of his championship of Aldrich himself and of the Aldrich central bank conspiracy, removes the last doubt. His position is now clearly defined. Those who hoped and believed that Mr. Taft would put himself at the head of the progressive element of the Republican party and, as a true and worthy heir of Roosevelt, take up with fearless determination the fight against grab and graft and greed, find themselves cruelly disappointed. More than that, if they are Republicans they find their right to claim a place in the great Republican party seriously questioned by the leader of their party. For when Mr. Taft asserts that the insurgents in congress, who voted against the Aldrich tariff bill, "abandoned their party," and when he classes "low tariff Republicans" contemptuously with Democrats and "free traders," he leaves place in his party for these "low tariff Republicans" only a suffrage, if at all.

This newspaper will consider in succeeding issues Mr. Taft's defense of the Aldrich-Payne tariff law and his argument that it constitutes a fulfillment of the platform pledge, supplemented by his personal pledge on which he was elected. At this time it suffices to call attention to the fact that the Rooseveltian standard has been thrown in the gutter by the

appointed successor, where his reactionary army will speedily trample it under foot, and that the black oriflamme of tariff greed and trust spoilage once more is raised defiantly at the head of the Republican hosts.—World-Herald.

Kicking is only a popular diversion when it is executed artistically on the stage.

There's one good thing about the north pole—there are no graphophones there—yet.

Frank E. Schlater, candidate for re-election to the office of county treasurer, needs no recommendation. The people of Cass county regard him as one of the most efficient officials that ever occupied the position of county treasurer, and his record as such should be sufficient to recommend him to those who do not know him.

In the death of Governor Johnson, Minnesota loses one of its greatest men, and the country at large one of its ablest statesmen. He was well known in almost every state in the union, and had he survived would undoubtedly have been the Democratic candidate for president in 1912. No man in his native state was more highly respected than Governor Johnson, and he was greatly beloved by the common people. He was in the prime of life, and had it not been for the fatal disease with which he was attacked, he would have lived to a ripe old age, and made still a greater name. If possible, throughout the length and breadth of this great nation. An extended sketch of deceased appears elsewhere in this issue. Peace to the noble man's ashes.

DRIVEN TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

People of the west no longer are left in doubt where President Taft stands on the tariff question. His attitude is that of Nelson W. Aldrich of the Massachusetts mill owner and of the trust millionaires who have piled up huge fortunes through iniquitous taxation of the necessities of their fellow men. "The tariff bill is the best the Republican party has ever passed," declares President Taft. In addition, he tacitly scores the Republican senators and congressmen who voted against the bill and asserts that further revision of the tariff at this time is not to be thought of. Moreover, he openly declares that if the people seek further relief they can obtain it only through the Democratic party. At least, this makes the issue clear. The west is given to choose between continuing to pay tribute to eastern greed and electing a Democratic congress that tariff robbers can neither control nor intimidate.—Chicago Journal.

CANNOT FOLLOW TAFT.

The Tribune cannot follow Mr. Taft along the line of reasoning expounded by the Winona speech. Unless they are misrepresented by their newspapers and commercial bodies the people of the great middle west hardly will be content to accept heavy reductions in the chemical schedule, for example, as sufficient compensation for the great concessions made to New England in the increase of cotton duties, the maintenance of the wool schedule in its pristine iniquity, etc. And present indications do not justify any expectation that his suggestion of delay until another administration will prove acceptable to them. The Tribune differs with the president in his inferential invitation to the country to give the Democratic party control of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. It is the Tribune's belief that the tariff can be revised and revised properly by the Republican party, and this may be accomplished in the next congress by retiring standpatters and electing in their stead men of progressive tendencies. In a word, the Tribune finds itself more loyalist than the king, more Republican than the president in its belief in the inherent ability and purpose of the party to do what

is right by the country.—Chicago Tribune.

MR. TAFT'S CONTRADICTIONS.

President Taft, in his Winona speech lauding the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill as "the best the country ever had," was guilty of an amazing contradiction of his own argument. Once it is pointed out his whole carefully elaborated structure falls to the ground.

In order to establish his case it was necessary for the president to prove that the bill constituted, on the whole, a substantial revision downward. To do this it was necessary to reject the very plain and simple test of applying the new rates to the total importations made in the last fiscal year under the Dingley law. Because such an application has been made by the traitorous "low tariff Republicans" and the wicked "free trade Democrats," and it shows that the new tariff taxes, levied on identically the same volume and articles of importation, would produce more revenue than the Dingley law produced.

Therefore, these simple-minded low tariff Republicans and "free trade Democrats" argued, the aggregate of tariff taxation has been increased rather than decreased.

But President Taft, speaking the ingenious argument put into his mouth by Sereno Payne, said this would not do. The test was not a fair one. For, he said, admitting that the new law would collect more taxes from the same imports, the imports are likely to vary. There may be an increase in a certain line of imports, and a decrease in a certain other line. And then he laid down his own rule, or rather the Payne rule, as follows:

In order to determine the importance of the changes, it is much fairer to make the articles on which the rates of duty have been reduced and those on which the rates of duty have been increased, and then determine from statistics how large a part the articles upon which duties have been reduced play in the consumption of the country and how large a part those upon which the duties have been increased play in the consumption of the country.

And applying the rule, he goes on to show, by Payne's figures that the country consumes a total of five billions of dollars' worth of articles on which the tariff has been decreased, and only 579 million dollars' worth of articles on which the tariff has been increased.

Therefore, says Mr. Taft, the tariff has been substantially reduced.

Let it be borne in mind that these figures he cites do not apply only to imported articles, but to articles of domestic production. In other words, to establish his claim that the tariff has been reduced, Mr. Taft applies it to articles that are manufactured and otherwise produced here in the United States.

Now read a little further in his speech, and the contradiction appears. For Mr. Taft says:

I did not agree, nor did the Republican party agree, that we would reduce rates to such a point as to reduce prices by the introduction of the free traders' desire. That is what the free traders desire. That is what the revenue tariff reformers desire, but that is not what the Republican party promised, and it is not what the Republican party wished to bring about.

Here, then, we have the carefully weighed statement that it is no part of the purpose of the Payne-Aldrich tariff to reduce the prices of articles manufactured in the United States. It would not affect, in other words, the home commodity. By a simple process of exclusion, then, the "reduced" tariff could affect only the imported commodities.

Yet the president argues that it is "not fair" to apply the new schedules to the imported commodities only, though there are the only ones affected!

And it is "much fairer," he says, to apply the schedules so as to include the vast volume of domestic production, though it is no part of the purpose of the bill, and was not a promise of the party, to affect the price of domestic articles!

Nothing could be more self-contradictory, more absolutely inconsistent. Neither, it might be added, could anything be more discouraging to the millions of people who thought they

were voting for tariff reduction in order to compel a reduction of trust prices, to be now coolly informed by the president that they wholly misunderstood the Republican platform and prices; that it was never intended so to change the tariff as to reduce the price of anything manufactured in this country.

Then, when they turn disconsolately to importations, to see what reductions have been made there, the president cries loudly to them that it is "not fair" to consider importations alone.

It is here that bewilderment becomes chaotic.—World-Herald.

TAKE IT IN TIME

Just as Scores of Plattsmouth People Have.

Waiting doesn't pay. If you neglect the aching back, Urinary troubles, diabetes, surety follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve backache.

Cure every kidney ill.

Plattsmouth citizens endorse them.

E. M. Buttery, Cor., Sixth & Walnut Streets, Plattsmouth, Neb., says: "It did not require a long use to prove to me that Doan's Kidney Pills are a remedy of merit. I often had pains in my hips, so severe that I could hardly work and there was also a lameness across my loins. I had reason to believe that these troubles were caused by disordered kidneys and hearing Doan's Kidney Pills so highly spoken of, I made up my mind to try them. I procured a box at Gering & Co.'s drug store and they brought me prompt and effective relief."

(Statement given June 19, 1909.)

On December 29, 1908, Mr. Buttery said: "I still have a good word to say for Doan's Kidney Pills. I heartily confirm the statement I made over two years ago in their favor."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

In County Court.

In the probate court today was to have been heard the claim of Charles Beckwith against the Samuel Johnson estate, filed for the sum of \$3,300, alleged to have been earned by the claimant for twelve years' and three month's work and labor rendered to the deceased at his instance and request. The hearing was postponed for the reason that Byron Clark, attorney for the administrator, was called to Falls City on business. William DelesDenier, attorney for the parties, was present, but consented that the hearing be postponed. This is the estate, the bulk of which was devised to Edwin Jeary, the Elmwood banker and lawyer.

Visits Old Home.

County Commissioner C. R. Jordan left this morning for his old home in Iowa, where he will visit an aged aunt. Mr. Jordan worked for some of the people in his younger days whom he will visit on this trip. Since his thirty-four year's residence in Nebraska the commissioner has accumulated considerably more wealth than his former employers ever possessed.

Coal! Coal!

I have just received a car load of excellent coal. Wm. Richardson, Mynard, Neb.

Visits His Friend.

Rev. Cal. Ogburn of Los Angeles, Cal., was an over-night visitor with his friend, Evangelist H. E. Wilhite. Rev. Ogburn is an evangelist of some note, and it was through his influence that Rev. Wilhite became a minister. Rev. Ogburn has been visiting his sister, who resides in Omaha, and goes next Sunday to Pembroke, Ky., where he will hold a series of meetings.

Lectures at Avoca.

Major W. R. Flemke of this city will preach at Avoca next Sunday morning and lecture in the evening. Both services will be held in the Christian church there. The major has made a tour of the county and spoken in every precinct and village, and will have completed his tour when he speaks at Nehawka, which he will do before long.

Visits Old Home.

E. LeRoy Saffer and wife of New York city, who have been visiting Mr. Saffer's mother, Mrs. Frank Saffer, for a time, departed on their homeward trip this morning. Mrs. Saffer and daughter accompanied their guests as far as Red Oak, Ia., where they will visit relatives a few days.

Bert Fickler Here.

Bert Fickler and family of Stanton, Neb., arrived last evening for a visit with relatives. Bert says that crops in his part of the state are fine this year, corn being especially fine; that the rains came in the right season for them and all of the Cass county people are prosperous.

Married at Omaha.

Cecil Smith, the former Plattsmouth baseball player, was married in Omaha a day or two ago to Miss Bessie Powers. Miss Powers was formerly employed at the Barnes restaurant. It is rumored that the wedding was rather of the military character. Smith was the man who was arrested here a few days ago for a statutory offense and taken to Sarpy county for trial. The matter was compromised and the wedding followed.

Depart for the North.

Yesterday afternoon C. E. Wescott and son E. H., and George Thomas departed for Alberta, Canada, on a two week's trip for business and pleasure. Hilt has been working rather hard for the past few months and needed a rest, and took this opportunity to accompany his father, who desired to look after his real estate interests near Alberta. Mr. Thomas is a prospective land purchaser.

To Finders of Property.

It is not generally known that persons finding money or property must make diligent efforts to find the owners. This is law, and the person who does not endeavor to comply with same is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to severe punishment. It makes no difference whether a reward is offered or not. Most anyone, however, will be willing to pay a reward if the property is worthy of it.

Repairing Pavement.

Street Commissioner Walter Scott is making some needed repairs in the pavement on Sixth street, south of Main. There has been for years a small portion of the pavement which was lower than the surrounding level. This has been dug out, and refilled and tamped, then a six inch coat of concrete placed over the fill so that the pavement will have a solid foundation to rest on. Mr. Scott thinks that he now has the matter in shape to stand for years.

Low Rates for Autumn

TO THE NORTHWEST:—Cheap one-way Colonist fares to the Northwest, Puget Sound and California, September 15th to October 15th; daily through trains to the Northwest via the Great Northern; also via the Northern Pacific. To California, daily through tourist sleepers via Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City.

ROUND TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST:—Very low Seattle and California round trip excursion tickets on sale during September. This is the last chance to obtain these cheap rates for the greatest railroad journey in the World.

EASTBOUND:—Special round trip rates to Chicago, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, August 28th to September 5th and from September 11th to September 19th. Daily low thirty day round trip rates from Chicago to Atlantic cities and resorts.

September is the last month for the special vacation rates to Colorado. Homeseekers' excursions September 7th and 21st.

Consult nearest ticket agent; he has latest advice of special rates.

W. L. PICKETT, Ticket Agent.
L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha.

Burlington
Route