

# The Plattsmouth - Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Nebraska

R. A. BATES, Publisher.

Price: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

When Payne and Aldrich are dead and gone, they will still be remembered for the deeds done in the body. But how will they be remembered?

"A poor excuse is better than none" seems to hold fast with some of the friends of Sheriff Quinton. Their excuses are awful flimsy, but they do not insist that he has abided by the law in making his quarterly reports, as all other county officials have done.

There are vastly more consumers of the necessities of life than there are producers. High prices make it profitable for the latter, but to be honest, is it just to the majority? There are thousands who will have to live on stunted rations because of the iniquitous tariff that causes constantly increasing prices.

It is said that the assurance six months ago by the ring that put up the job on Chet Smith that he should have the postoffice, is all that kept Henry A. Schneider from running for recorder for the third term. The power of the ring seems to be mighty and greater than the entire Republican party who are patrons of the Plattsmouth postoffice.

D. C. Morgan, candidate for county clerk, should be elected by a big majority, because he has demonstrated to the voters of Cass county that he would prove "the right man in the right place." Those who have known Mr. Morgan nearly all his life know that he is qualified for most any position you put him in. As deputy county clerk he has shown his ability all along the line of efficiency for chief in that office.

Senator John Tammer of the South Omaha Daily Democrat hits the high places in the Cook-Peary discussion, to our notion, as follows: "Commander Peary had better put in a little more of his time demonstrating to the dear people that he himself took a peep at the north pole instead of trying to prove that Dr. Cook didn't beat him to it. The average American despises a knocker and Peary has certainly been a shining star in the anvil chorus ever since he heard that Cook had beat his time almost a year. This whole pole gag is about the silliest and most expensive stunt that has been sprung on the suckers lately and a whole lot of people even doubt that either Peary or Cook found the pole and fully as many more don't care a dam."

## SPEAKER CANNON.

It is announced that Speaker Cannon is coming to Nebraska soon to deliver a few speeches in behalf of Pollard, who aspires to again represent this district in congress. Pollard is one of the men that Cannon can depend upon, no matter what is the question under discussion. As a ship subsidist Pollard occupies the front seat. Congressman Norris of Nebraska is a man who contested for his rights, did not believe in the rulings of Cannon, and as a reward of his independence lost his important position on committee. Speaker Cannon says that a majority in the house can at any time break over his power. So could a lot of sheep if they knew which way to run and would act intelligently. The party whip would soon bring the congressmen into line, says the Nebraska City News.

On this question the Lincoln Journal says: The majority can rule in the house no more than a majority can rule in a convict camp where all the weapons are in the hands of the guards. There is the beginning of the trouble in the house. Its only exercise of power is to surrender its power to the speaker and a few lieutenants. It turns its weapons,

its command of the rules, of committee appointments, of the right of speech, over to them, and in turn is intimidated or corrupted by its gift.

The speaker levels at the house the batteries it has entrusted to him and insolently inquires why a majority does not capture him. When the first man to move knows that he will be killed, so far as his position in congress is concerned, shall we wonder the majority is not quickly forthcoming? When a revolt of dangerous proportions gained headway last spring the political fortune held in trust by the speaker was used to purchase as well as punish. Enough Democratic Hessians were found to save the day.

Congressman Norris cannot hope for pork for his district, nor influence in legislation for himself so long as he is refused to be bribed or browbeaten into subservency to Cannon and his agents. If there is any of the spirit of the Boston tea party in the Fifth district he will not suffer for his independence. Home rule for the house of representatives cannot long be deferred. It is worth some sacrifice to have a representative in congress of the courage and character to help bring this about.

## 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 owners and of the trust millionaires who have piled up huge fortunes through the 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 tastily 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 (Rep.)

## SHOW THIS TO YOUR REPUBLICAN NEIGHBOR.

In the making of a tariff law, one would naturally suppose that those least able to bear the burdens of taxation would not be discriminated against in favor of those best able to pay the tax involved in any tariff levy.

But what are the facts? The man who imports \$1,000 worth of diamonds pays a tax of \$100—10 per cent. If he imported a thousand shirts worth a dollar each he would have to leave at the customs house and tack onto his selling prices \$601.60—60.16 per cent.

If he decided that he would bring in \$1,000 worth of champagne, one of the items upon which there is a large increase, the tax levied by the tariff is \$500. If he brought in \$1,000 worth of blankets he would pay a tariff tax of \$1,645.42.

If he brought in \$1,000 worth of paintings and statuary, all he would have to pay as customs duties would be \$200, but if it were sugar he would pay \$788.70 tax on \$1,000 worth.

If he brought in \$1,000 worth of jewelry he would have to pay \$600 tariff tax, but if he brought in \$1,000 worth of wool dress goods he would pay \$1,050.92 tariff.

If he imported a \$5,000 automobile the tariff takers would relieve him of \$2,250. If it were \$5,000

worth of yarns the tariff tax would be \$8,960.

If the importation were \$5,000 worth of furs the tariff tax would be \$1,650, but if it were \$5,000 worth of clothing that tax would be \$4,330.

If some New York millionaire brings in a \$100,000 ocean-going yacht the tariff would be \$35,000, but if the importation were stockings the tariff collected would be \$87,950.

## AT THE BRIDGE.

As a humble advocate of Republican principles, the Tribune stands ready to travel the roughest kind of roads on any errand in behalf of the Republican party. We do not ask that the party platforms shall be just as we would have them be. We do not ask that our personal friends be always in the leadership. But we do insist that when the party speaks in national convention, its decrees must be respected by all Republicans, from the humblest worker in the ranks, up to the president of the republic.

Today we are face to face with a crisis in the party. We behold a president, elected by Republican votes, upon a platform pledging specific reforms, going about the country in the act of utterly repudiating some of the best planks in the platform upon which he was elected.

President Taft has led the party to a dangerous bridge upon the political highway. The Tribune cannot cross that bridge, even with President Taft for a companion. We cannot follow the president across a bridge so rotten that it is liable to dump us into that foul political sewer in which runs the refuse from the Aldrich and Cannon establishment. We cannot repudiate the plank in the national platform in favor of postal saving banks, even though such approval would please a president whom we have greatly admired. We cannot advocate a "central bank," even if that good president shall tell us it is a good thing for the country. We cannot welcome the Rhode Island Aldrich to these western prairies, even though he shall come by direction of President Taft to teach western people "right ideas" on the financial question.

In taking this position the Tribune will no doubt be listed with the "insurgents," and no doubt we shall be read out of the party by the Omaha Bee and other western Republican newspapers which presume to fix a test of party loyalty. We are more intense today in our Republicanism than ever before, and because we love the grand old party we cannot assent to a course of action which must lead the party into danger. If we read the signs aright, they clearly indicate that the Republican party in state and nation must go down to certain and deserved defeat, if President Taft shall continue upon the lines laid down in his speeches on his western trip. He says in plain words that Senator Aldrich is the ideal Republican. If Senator Aldrich is the ideal Republican, then it follows naturally that President Taft would have all Republicans follow in the wake of John Rockefeller's personal senator from Rhode Island. The Tribune cannot follow that kind of leadership, and it is just as well that we say it now as at some later date, because it must come to that in the end. It is not pleasant for a Republican editor to be compelled to cease support of a Republican president and his policies, but when those policies run outside legitimate Republican lines, duty demands that support be withdrawn until the president shall get back into paths upon which an honest Republican may run without shame to himself and without insult to his convictions.

And as to President Taft, so as to our Senator Burkett. The Tribune has been kindly disposed toward Senator Burkett for many years. We vigorously applauded him when he announced that he would cut loose from the Aldrich leading strings. But great was our humiliation when we found him voting always at critical times in support of the Aldrich program for legislation which gave the lie direct to the plain planks in our national platform. It may be Senator Burkett has not yet made

complete surrender to the Aldrich and Cannon influences. It may be that he will yet have the courage to come out in the open and say that he is opposed to the "central bank" scheme of Wall street, and that he is ready to fight for the platform promise of postal savings banks. We hope he may find the courage to defy the big interests which have induced President Taft to try to force upon the party an endorsement of the plan of the criminal rich to control the finances of the nation through a "central bank." But in case Senator Burkett shall fail to rise to the emergency, and in case he shall fail to declare himself in open opposition to the Wall street program, then thousands of Nebraska Republicans will be looking for some Republican to take his seat in the senate—some other Republican who will take the national platform for a guide, rather than to follow obediently such paths as President Taft may outline under direction of Joe Cannon and Senator Aldrich.—Columbus (Neb.) Tribune (Rep.)

## THE BANK GUARANTY DECISION.

If the supreme court of the United States sustains the view of the bank deposit guaranty principle that the federal court for Nebraska has taken, it ends for all time, since the constitution never will be amended to meet the vital objection raised, all hope of such legislation in the states. A believer in the guaranty, the News cannot look with complacency upon such a result. The people are entitled to a safe repository for their savings. They ought to be given equal security for their deposits with that the bank requires upon the loans he makes. It would mean greater thrift on the part of the people, greater prosperity for legitimate banking. Its beneficial results seem to us so self evident that bankers ought to be among the first to devise some workable plan for instilling people with the belief that the money they entrust to the banks is absolutely safe. The bankers have resisted laws of this kind more, we think, because they felt just like the railroad corporations did, that they ought to be allowed to run their own business as they please, but like the transportation magnates they will learn in time.

As for the decision of the federal court, much might be written. Observation and experience have demonstrated to our satisfaction that the opinions of courts differ because the men who write them differ, differ in their trend of thought, their progressiveness or conservatism, their policies, their personal interests, their intellectual bias arising out of their personal or social afflictions. Starting on the same basis of fact, judges arrive at exactly opposite conclusions. Why? It seems to use the answer is plain.

With just as good if not better logic the federal court might have sustained the law. Democratic judges in Oklahoma, where the guaranty law imposes unlimited liability upon the bankers, sustained the principle, while here in Nebraska, with a limited liability law, Republican judges hold it unconstitutional. Only one of these decisions is correct. The anomaly might be explained on the ground that the question has become a political one, political in the narrow sense of partisan. Apparently this is so, but we hope it is not.

If it is depriving a man of his property without due process of law to require him, as a banker, to contribute of his own money to a fund out of which persons who suffer loss by reason of another bank's failure may be reimbursed, then it is unconstitutional to levy a protective tariff tax, to require of us that we contribute to a fund out of which manufacturers may reimburse themselves for losses sustained in competition with foreign manufacturers, which is what it amounts to. No protective tariff law will ever be held unconstitutional because in the proper application of the protective principle, as we view it, the country generally is benefited, the prosperity of its people enhanced and greater security given the general welfare. The application of the same reasoning will uphold the guaranty principle.

The court also holds that the bank-

ing business is free to all who wish to enter. We do not pretend to be able to follow the technicalities of the law, but as a matter of fact we don't believe the banking business is any more free to enter than is the saloon business. To start a bank one must be able to command a certain amount of money which is actually paid in, a license or charter must be secured from the state, restrictions are laid upon the making of loans and a constant supervision is provided for. Congress does not recognize the right of an individual to start a national bank. Under what theory is a state, through a court of the nation, denied power to invoke a similar rule?

The people of Nebraska said, through their legislature, that they desired this law, Republicans as well as Democrats voting for it. A federal court has stepped in and says that it is unconstitutional. It seems to us that the suggestion of Governor Shallenberger—that an inferior federal tribunal ought not to be permitted to do this, but that the orderly procedure should be through the state courts and then to the federal supreme court—would lessen popular resentment against the substitution of the courts for the legislative and the executive branches of government, and thus strengthen us as a state and nation.

That the governor took advantage of the decision to manufacture political capital out of it is in bad taste, but does not materially weaken the force of his contention that we are some better than a vassal to Washington.—Lincoln News.

Though the 1909 peanut crop has failed no diminution in the supply of politicians is reported.

Take no chances, but vote for Ed. Tutt for sheriff, who the taxpayers can depend upon doing his duty in their interests.

It is evident that Aldrich permitted Cannon's profanity to get on the free list, judging from his prodigious display of it in the public press.

If Almost-Minister-to-China Crane is the least bit superstitious he will jot his diplomatic record down as follows: Hired July 13; fired October 13.

In imagination we can already hear the mighty roar from the jungle that will ensue when news reaches Africa of the disposition of the Panama libel case.

Mr. Taft hopes Arizona will profit by the "mistakes" of Oklahoma in its constitution making. Oklahoma's greatest mistake, we presume, was in rejecting Mr. Taft's advice in the framing of the document. And still she is unrepentant.

The Louisville Courier will probably select their ticket next week. The influence of that paper is worth a good deal to some candidates.—Weeping Water Republican of last week. Lee, how do you like the insinuation from your co-worker?

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article from the Lincoln News on the action the court has

taken in declaring the bank guarantee void. The News is a Republican paper, but its argument is logical, and demonstrates that the rights of the people of Nebraska are gradually being taken away from them through the United States courts.

If President Taft had been at Washington attending to official business the trouble over Crane's mission might easily have been avoided. The example of rushing over the country on electioneering trips by the president and members of the cabinet began with the Roosevelt administration, and Mr. Taft has foolishly adapted the practice. In this he has made a serious mistake.

Did you ever know of a more quiet, unobtrusive candidate for office than Clell Morgan, who is running for county clerk on the Democratic ticket? He always attends strictly to the business in which he is engaged, and as deputy county clerk has proved himself to be in every way qualified to transact the business of the office in a manner most creditable to himself and to those for whom he works. Mr. Morgan is a man of the people, and by his gentlemanly deportment and excellent qualities has won for himself a host of friends throughout Cass county, who will support him at the polls.

That grand, good old man, Judge Archer, a pioneer citizen of Cass county, and an excellent lawyer, who is asking the people of the county in which his interests have so long been identified, is asking for the office of county judge. He is hustling for votes and presenting his claims in a most gentlemanly manner, and he should be elected because he is capable and honest, and will prove a genuine guardian of the interests of widows and orphans, whose matters come before him for adjustment. He is strictly honest and no one can say one word against him as a man, a citizen, official or lawyer. A vote for Judge Archer is a vote for the right man for the right place.

## ELMWOOD.

(Leader-Echo.) Fred Schnormeier returned Saturday from his visit to the old home in Germany.

A ten pound girl made its appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Hill yesterday morning.

Thus far seven cars of apples and 1,600 bushels of potatoes have been shipped by Penterman Bros. An enormous amount of these products have also been handled by the other merchants.

An elaborate dining hall is being built onto the Christian church. The object in doing this is to better accommodate the large crowds that attend the monthly suppers given by the ladies of the church.

Frank Flynn, a former resident of this vicinity, but now of near Resaule, Neb., is the Democratic nominee for county judge of Thurston county. His many friends at this place will await the outcome of the election there with much anxiety.

Dr. Alton has received a call from the C. W. B. M. to take charge of missionary work at Buenos Ayres, South America, but has declined the offer, preferring to remain at Elmwood, where his health and that of his family is much better than at other places they have been.

# 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. WAKLEY, G. P. A., Omaha.

Burlington Route