

The - Plattsmouth - Journal

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The sooner the muddle is settled on the gubernatorial question, the sooner harmony can be made to prevail in the ranks of the party.

Vice President Sherman will be able to add to his other distinctions that he was "mentioned" for chairman of the New York Republican convention of 1910.

Is it to be inferred from the arrest of Joseph C. Sibley in Franklin, Pa., that it is really illegal to engage in a "conspiracy to debauch voters" in Pennsylvania?

Colonel Roosevelt's western trip will take him 5,493 miles, and estimating three cheers to every mile, there's a total of 16,479 cheers, not counting the stopping places.

Being repudiated by both President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, James Schoolcraft Sherman is left "without where to lay his head," and may have to sleep standing up.

One lesson of the New York situation is that "shrewd politics" has ceased to be shrewd. The only successful politics nowadays is the clean, decent, open-and-above-board kind.

"Slippery Elmer" is doomed to defeat this time. He knows the people of Nebraska have had about all they want of the man who has so signally sold them out in Washington.

In the contest the casual observer, and reader of the daily papers is unable to see which candidate for governor is the gainer. It is about an even break so far, and the friends of both Shallenberger and Dahlman are waiting in suspense for the final result.

We have noticed in election contests in the past that the man who began such contest always got the worst of it. Such will kill a candidate politically quicker than anything else. We are really sorry that such a thing was ever thought of.

The opportunity to get a number one manufacturing plant in Plattsmouth should receive the support of every business man. The one proposed will be worth two or three of some other kind. Aid it with your means. Don't let the opportunity pass? We may not have another!

Turncoat Aldrich is not going to have as smooth sailing for governor as he thought. His record in the state senate on the county option question was somewhat different to his present views on the question. Of course the present muddle between Shallenberger and Dahlman gives him encouragement. But that will finally blow over and all will be serene in the Democratic ranks.

Aldrich, the Republican candidate for governor, was in Lincoln the other day strutting around like a bantam rooster, declaring he would be elected, and county option would prevail. Four years ago Aldrich in the senate opposed county option, and many are wondering what caused the change. The chance of securing the Republican nomination for governor, no doubt. Turncoats never succeed.

September 6 the people of New Mexico will elect delegates to a convention to draft a constitution for the new state. The important issue in that regard is whether to adopt a constitution with or without a provision for a popular initiative and referendum. The advocates of the initiative and referendum should win. The time is past for devices of government which take power away from the people is in keeping with the spirit and the needs of the twentieth century.

CRUDE RUBBER.

"Crude rubber is and has been on the free list of our tariff and there has been no movement or suggestion from any source to place it on the dutiable list. If this important raw material which competes with no domestic product, should be placed upon the dutiable list the duty would clearly be added to the cost of the rubber manufacture to the consumer and would not affect the producer, whose price would still be controlled by the market price of the world." From Aldrich's defense to the Bristow charges.

But, Nelson, we thought the "foreigner" paid the tariff tax. That's what you and your high tariff patriots have always told us. But this is different. So the consumer pays the tariff tax after all, by your own confession, just as the wicked Democrats have always contended. This is an awful revelation, Nelson.

CANNON SHOWS HIS TEETH.

Will "Uncle Joe" Cannon and Senator Aldrich consent to be unloaded? Hardly, from present indications. The bark of hope of organization of the Taft administration appears hopelessly floundered in an angry sea. President Taft himself, a reactionary of reactionaries at heart, would perhaps willing consent to throw over Cannon and Aldrich to save his own political bacon, but there is no evidence apparent that those worthy exemplars of G. O. P. principles are willing to be made the scapegoat of the Taft administration. Cannon showed his teeth in the interview the other day in which he said:

"I have been in harmony with, and have to the best of my ability cooperated with the Republican majority in the house of representatives in the legislation that has been enacted for the last seven years, during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft. Whatever sins of omission or commission have been chargeable to me are included in the record for the Republican party. I would not change that record if I could and could not if I would. * * * We gave him, (Taft) what he wanted and he knows whom to trust. One of the laws his insurgent satellites are hollering about is the Payne-Aldrich bill. Mr. Taft signed it, didn't he? And in his speeches on his western tour he declared it was the best tariff law the United States ever has had."

Unfortunately for the reorganization plan, every word quoted in the above paragraph from Speaker Cannon's statement is true. The Republican majority in congress was in complete harmony with the Taft administration. President Taft did pronounce the Payne-Aldrich bill "the best tariff law the United States has ever had." There is the rub. The Taft administration cannot repudiate Cannon and Aldrich without repudiating itself.

SENATOR BURKETT'S VOTE.

Senator Burkett having been renominated after a hard fight within his own party in which he was earnestly opposed by the progressive element as a straddler and covert enemy of the insurgent movement, is out in a statement of rejoicing in which he says:

"I have voted consistently with the group of western senators who are determined to keep the Republican party as it has been and as it always must be, the party of the people as against the sordid interests of greed and avarice."

"The group of western senators" to whom reference is had comprises, we take it, the following: La Follette, Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, Nelson and Beveridge.

These, in any event, are the senators who voted against that crowning iniquity of the Republican party, the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

Burkett voted for it. He did not "vote consistently" with them on that.

In the debate on the tariff bill and in the efforts to amend it so as to

make it honestly a tariff reduction bill, 129 roll calls of importance were ordered.

The record shows that on these rolls calls, Mr. Burkett voted with Aldrich 70 times, against him 58 times, and failed or refused to vote 8 times when the insurgents and Democrats were lined up against Aldrich and trying to secure some real relief for the people.

How did "the group of western senators who are determined to keep the Republican party the part of the people as against the sordid interests of greed and avarice"—how did they vote on the same roll calls?

Senator La Follette, that bravest and truest of all the insurgents, voted with Aldrich only 18 times and voted against him 106 times.

It is evident that, so far as the tariff was concerned, Mr. Burkett "voted consistently" with Aldrich rather than with La Follette.

How about the other insurgent senators?

Bristow voted against Aldrich 101 times and with him 29 times.

Cummins voted against Aldrich 89 times and with him 31 times.

Dolliver voted against Aldrich 73 times and with him 45 times.

Nelson voted against Aldrich 69 times and with him 53 times.

Beveridge voted against Aldrich 55 times and with him 34 times.

Each of these insurgent senators, it will be seen, voted with the Democrats against Aldrich much more often than they voted with Aldrich against the Democrats.

But Senator Burkett, who pretends, when he is in Nebraska, that he is himself an insurgent, voted a great deal more often with Aldrich against both the insurgents and the Democrats than with the latter against Aldrich.

Senator Burkett's claim, therefore, that he "voted consistently" with the insurgents is not borne out by the record. He failed to "vote consistently" at all in his eager desire to vote "half-and-half." But in his failure to keep half-and-half he leaned strongly to Aldrich's side.—World-Herald.

It appears that as the recount proceeds in Douglas county, the increase of Dahlman's vote goes on.

However, Mr. Sherman is making exactly the kind of vice president that the voters had every reason to anticipate.

Most of those who had begun reading Colonel Roosevelt out of the Republican party are now engaged in the task of reading him in again.

Joseph C. Sibley, arrested for buying votes in Pennsylvania, may retaliate with the query: "How else is one to get votes in Pennsylvania?"

Teddy is ready to fight, and says the New York standpat Republicans can have all of it they want. He says he will sacrifice nothing for harmony.

The insurgent Republicans will vote with the Democrats this fall. They are tired of Republican campaign promises which are never fulfilled.

It was William Tecumseh Sherman who declared "War is hell." What James Schoolcraft Sherman said was that politics is something like that.

When Teddy comes to Nebraska, he should lecture the Nebraska senator who has been serving Rhode Island interests. That is one "Slippery Elmer," Burkett.

The overwhelming defeat of State Treasurer L. C. Brian for the Republican nomination for congress in the Third district should be enough to take the egotism out of that unimportant individual.

Mr. Roosevelt announces there will be no compromise at Saratoga and adds that those who are looking for a fight will be accommodated. He is a never-ceasing source of disappointment to those who think it is his duty to turn rabbit.

Champagne was put on the schedules at from 54 to 66 per cent while wearing apparel was taxed from 50

to 92 per cent. Drinking champagne was to be encouraged and wearing woolen clothes to be discouraged. So with hats, those bringing over \$4.50 per dozen were taxed 77 per cent and those valued at more than \$13 per dozen 47 per cent.

Many are claiming that the Republicans who voted for Dahlman in the primary will not support him in the general election. This paper does not believe anything of the kind. There are thousands of Republicans in Nebraska who will not vote for a county option candidate for governor and those who voted for Dahlman in the primary will vote for him at the general election, along with thousands of others.

In Iowa a Republican exchange says that there is no such a thing as a Roosevelt Republican. They must be Taft Republicans or no Republican at all. Our Iowa friend will find out after the votes are counted at the fall election that there is a large quantity of Roosevelt Republicans in the country, and that the most of them have voted with the Democrats in order to rescue the country from the hands of its enemies.

Mr. Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania was, until this week, regarded as an able exponent and fair representative of the standpat school of politics. Now that Mr. Sibley has been arrested on the charge of "conspiracy to debauch voters," he will be less acclaimed among the thieves that for the past fifteen years he has been trying to steal the people blind. He deserves a term in the penitentiary as a warning to the balance of the corruptionists.

The Republicans are having more or less troubles of their own according to report from headquarters, and it is very seldom that Republican headquarters sends out any over estimated trouble reports occurring within the family circle. If the statements are founded upon fact, and they are certainly to be, Teddy Roosevelt is going to enter the jungle again and begin shooting big game. The biggest game that he has his globe sights adjusted for at this killing seems to be one Mr. Taft, whom Teddy Roosevelt brought forth after great labor and hoisted into the president chair. Mr. Taft is mighty big game but Teddy takes nothing under size when he goes gunning.

There are a good many sore ones in all political parties today, says the York Times. Some blame their friends, some the people, and some those who opposed them, but none blame themselves. Quite a few are angry and are ready to declare they will never run for office again, while others think in their hearts they will fight their party ticket and do all the dirt they can. It is almost twelve weeks to election and time will soften their sorrows and heal their sores. The wisdom of holding the primaries early is evident. Nearly twelve weeks of meditation, or mingling with friends and foes, of honest and self-examination, will change the purpose of most of the parties that are torn and bleeding today, but the chances are before election most men of each party will be persuaded to get in line and vote as his principles dictate, regardless of personal disappointment and anguish of soul.

NEBRASKA IN 1912.

While the recount proceedings afford a breathing spell Nebraska Democrats should grasp the opportunity to strengthen their lines and herd in the stragglers, preparatory to one of the most important campaigns ever fought in the state.

The year 1910 is destined to be a Democratic year. It is the consensus of opinion everywhere that this year will witness the election of a Democratic congress and of Democratic governors in a number of important states, including, probably, both New York and Ohio. The outcome of the election in the various states is certain to have an important bearing on

the national conventions and the presidential election in 1912.

It could not fall to be a serious blow, if not, indeed, a disaster, to the cause of progressive Democracy, if Democratic victory and Democratic gains this year in states like New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio should be attended by Democratic reverses and losses in the west, where the new Democracy was born, and especially in Nebraska, which bears the Democratic colors.

For the sake of progress and good government Nebraska should have a sure standing and a voice that carries weight in the national Democratic councils of 1912. The one way surely to secure this is for Nebraska to retain her proud position in the list of Democratic states.—World-Herald.

"SLIPPERY ELMER" AGAIN

Many Republican papers refuse to support Burkett for senator, which denotes that "Slippery Elmer" goes before the voters for re-election with a divided party. The following from the Scottsbluff Star, one of the leading Republican papers in Nebraska, in speaking of Burkett says:

Mr. Burkett has been false to his public trust and ought to be turned out. Elected to represent Nebraska, he has represented Rhode Island; and he has not even had nerve enough to do that openly, but has hedged and trimmed and straddled, trying to play insurgent at home and standpat in Washington. The steel trust, the sugar trust, the Guggenheim trust and Standard Oil would want nothing better than to have such men as Burkett in every senatorial seat. His opponent, Congressman Hitchcock, is a man of clean hands. In his whole public and private life not even a suspicion has ever been raised against him. In ability, education, independence and honesty he is immeasurably the superior of Burkett. As a matter of local interest in the North Platte valley Hitchcock is the only Nebraska man in Washington, with the exception of Norris, who has done anything for irrigation or in the interest of the reclamation service.

This is a true picture of the man who has misrepresented Nebraska in the United States senate, and no one knows it better than many of the intelligent Republicans, who will be only too glad of the opportunity to give him a "swipe" at the general election.

State Fair Items.

The entries for races of the State Fair, Sept. 5th to 9th, will close next Monday, August 15th, and are as follows: Trotting 2:25, 2:30, 2:15 and 2:10; and pacing 2:20, 2:17, 2:12 and 2:04. Each being for a purse of \$600 with a five per cent entry. At the same time closes the Nebraska derby of 1 1/16 miles which will be ran on Tuesday of the fair, and the ten mile relay race, two miles each day changing mounts at the end of each half mile. These together with the six early closing races, four of which are for \$1,000 each, and nine running races, constitute the best list of races ever offered on a Nebraska course, and taken with Wright Bros. Aeroplanes to make flights each day of the fair, together with other usual features, should furnish a very attractive program for Fair visitors.

His First Visit.

From Friday's Daily. Mr. Long, editor of the Nehawka News, came up this morning with a party in an auto from that village, who had some business matters to look after at the court house. And while they were doing business, Mr. Long took the opportunity to take in the sights, as this was his first visit to the county seat. In his rounds he gave the Journal a call, which we are pleased to acknowledge. Mr. Long is a pleasant gentleman, and is giving the people of Nehawka a good local paper, and we are pleased to know that he is doing as well as he expected when he launched the News.

Pleasantly Entertained.

From Friday's Daily. Miss Clara Austin entertained a few of her young lady friends on Thursday afternoon in honor of her cousin, Miss Marguerite Zimmerman of Peru, Illinois, who is visiting at the home of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Austin. A dainty luncheon was served at 5:30. A very pleasant time is reported. Those present were: Misses Marguerite Zimmerman, Lillian Thompson, Besale Edwards, Alice Tney, Virgie Daniels and Clara Austin.

ALL ARE CONCERNED

IMPROVEMENT OF NATION'S WATERWAYS OF INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN.

VITAL FACTS ARE PRESENTED

Cost of Getting Grain to Market Materially Reduced Through Shipment by Water—Benefits Distributed All Over the Country.

You may not know it—you probably don't—but it is a matter of importance to you whether the waterways of the United States are improved or not—and this is true no matter who you are, what your business is, or what part of the country you live in. It may be that you are a farmer and you tell me that it is nonsense to say that it can make any difference to you whether the waterways of the country are improved or not, because you live away out west, miles away from any river which is navigable now or ever will be.

Well, I admit that it is not as easy to see as the grain elevator down at your railway station, but the benefit is there just the same—a real, sure-enough, dollars-and-cents benefit. Waterways have already been of tremendous advantage to the farmers of the country and their further improvement will put more money into your pockets and those of your neighbors. Take grain for an illustration. A large part of the grain raised in the country is shipped away from the place where it is grown, some for use in the eastern states and some for export to Europe. Under these conditions the price of grain is not fixed at the nearest railway station. Your wheat, for instance, is worth just what it will bring in Liverpool—less the cost of getting it there. You can see at once that it makes a whole lot of difference to you how much it costs to send your grain to New York or Liverpool—and there's where the waterway comes in.

Where Economy Comes In.

In 1908 the average cost of carrying wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by lake was one cent a bushel, while the cost by rail to New York was 11.7 cents—almost twelve times as much, although the distance is the same. But grain which is to go all the way by water must be transferred to canal boats at Buffalo. Little canal boats drawn by mules cannot carry stuff as cheaply as big ships driven by steam, so the through rate by water was six cents a bushel, a little over half as much as by rail. For the twenty years ending with 1908 the water rate, on the average, was lower than the rail rate by 6.2 cents a bushel. On the shipments from Lake Superior the difference was greater still, since Duluth is less than 100 miles farther from New York than Chicago is by water and nearly 500 miles farther by rail, but no comparative rates are published.

The beneficial effects of the waterway, through lowered cost of transportation, are not confined to the grain shipped from cities on the lakes, but extend to practically all the grain produced. The total production of the five principal cereals—wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye—during the past 40 years, was over 120,000,000,000 bushels. If the average addition to the value of this vast volume of grain was five cents a bushel, and that seems a moderate figure in view of the facts stated above, the total is more than \$6,000,000,000—nearly all of which has gone into the pockets of the farmers.

But while the beneficial effect of the waterways extends to a surprising distance, a waterway close by exerts a very much more direct and powerful influence than one a long way off. If the Great Lakes and the Erie canal have increased the value of grain all over the west, what do you suppose would happen if the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers were so improved that boats could run every day in the year unless hindered by ice?

Money Needed for Work.

The National Rivers and Harbors congress is working for the improvement of the rivers, harbors and waterways in all parts of the United States. Chairman Alexander of the rivers and harbors committee, says that \$339,000,000 will complete every project which has been begun or has been recommended by the army engineers. Five hundred million dollars would probably finish up all of these and all the new projects which will be surveyed and adopted within the next few years.

The average annual production of the five principal cereals, which during the last ten years has been 4,151,000,000 bushels, has been steadily increasing and will probably continue to increase for some time to come.

The complete improvement of all our waterways would increase the value of every bushel of grain produced by at least five cents—my own opinion is that it would be more than that.

But let us be on the safe side. Suppose we spend a billion dollars on waterways instead of a half-billion; suppose that the production of grain remains as it is instead of increasing; and suppose that the price of grain is increased only 2 1/2 cents a bushel instead of five.

Even so, with production stationary, the expense doubled and the benefit cut in half, the whole \$1,000,000,000 would be returned in less than ten years in the increased price of grain alone.