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D. M. AMSBERRY, Editor and Publisher

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The Gering Courier of Scotts Bluff county started on its twenty-fourth year last week. A. B. Wood its founder is still its editor and publisher.

If the seat of government is to leave Lincoln, we are, have been, and in the future shall be for Broken Bow as the capital of Nebraska.—Ainsworth Star-Journal.

Now that it has rained and sufficient moisture is provided for the present everybody should take courage and exercise faith in the future. Nebraska can always be counted on for as favorable weather as is enjoyed by any of the states of the central west.

A recount of the ballots on the question of saloon license in the city of Kearney resulted in finding a majority of two for license. The recounting was brought about by a temporary injunction granted by Judge Hostetler against the city council granting license. The recount decreased the majority vote from 24 to 2.

Mayor Dalham as democratic candidate for governor in declaring himself against county option is causing Col. Bryan and Governor Shallenberger to sit up and take notice. They hope to evade the issue direct by convening a special session of the legislature to pass upon the question so as to remove the question from politics from the fall campaign.

As a new session of the legislature is to convene the coming winter an extra session of the legislature at this time would in our opinion be a useless expense on the state. The democrats had a majority of both branches of the legislature at the last session and refused to legislate on the question of saloon license and we have no assurance they would were they given a second chance.

If it is really desired to remove the Nebraska capital to a location near the center of the state, why all this talk about Hastings, Kearney, Grand Island and Columbus? Broken Bow is the only town mentioned in this connection that is near the geographical center. If the capital is to be moved to a central point, Broken Bow is the place for it; but then, Broken Bow is not a boozeorium, hence is not being endorsed by the prime movers of the capital removal agitation.—Alliance Herald.

A Political Scheme.

Governor Shallenberger, who is a candidate for re-election, has changed front on the question of calling an extra session of the legislature. Last fall when pressure was brought to bear to have him call an extra session of the legislature to pass an initiative and referendum law on the question of liquor license he declined to consider it. Now that the question of county options forced upon him as a candidate he seeks to dodge the issue by calling a special session of the legislature by which he hopes to be relieved from personal responsibility.

Washington Letter

It will be well for the democrats to take all the comfort possible out of the two recent very exceptional elections in Congressional districts. Both of these districts will go Republican next November, and the special elections will be of great profit to the Republican party throughout the country. Already the effect is very apparent in Washington, and every one, from the President down, is fully alert to the situation. There will be six weeks of busy times at the Capitol and then it is expected that the administration can point to a record of legislation that will show a redemption of pledges and a desire to meet as far as possible the people's needs.

While this legislation in itself will be a large party asset, the general work of the administration will also make good Republican arguments in the coming campaign. It is, of course, natural natural to expect that the expenditures of the government will show a normal increase from year to year because of the increase of population and increased demands on the Treasury. And yet it is a fact that expenditures have decreased under the Taft administration. How great this decrease will be at the end of the present fiscal year cannot now be estimated but it will be a very substantial amount. The postal deficiency will be very considerably less, it being now \$6,000,000 less than last year to present time, and it will be found that every department has responded to the request of the President for the utmost economy possible, consistent with the best service. The fault-minding newspapers have not had time to notice this work of the administration, but the people will soon find it out and give proper credit.

Extracts of Speech by Hon. Nicholas Longworth.
(Continued from last week.)

There were imported in that year more than a million tons of iron ore of a value of more than \$3,000,000, the duty being an average ad valorem rate of about 12 per cent. If the duty of 15 cents a ton now provided in the Payne law had been in force the average ad valorem rate would have been only 5 per cent. Can anyone seriously argue that a per cent duty on iron ore can be of any substantial benefit to the steel trust, or that it can have an even perceptible effect upon the price to the consumer? Personally I should have preferred that iron ore had remained on the free list, as it was reported from the Ways and Means Committee and passed by the House; but because the Senate and conference committee did not go the whole way along the path that I preferred, was I justified in voting against the conference report when it went 60 per cent of the way. On the contrary, that was one of the reasons why I voted for the Payne bill.

In view of the opinion of this high authority, those of us who favored free lumber could have hardly been justified in insisting that our views be carried out, and so we split the difference, and in the bill as reported to the House we recommended a duty of \$1 on lumber. Had it not been for Mr. Pinchot's positive opinion there is no possible question but that free lumber would have been reported by the committee and passed by the House. If there is one man more responsible than any other, more responsible than all others put together, for the fact that today lumber is not upon the free list it is Mr. Gifford Pinchot. The Senator and Mr. Pinchot are at the exact opposite poles upon the most important question, perhaps, in the tariff law. The judgment of each is of value. I would be invidious to compare their responsibility one with the other. I wonder, then, while I

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CHAS. W. BOWMAN
BROKEN BOW, NEB.

am inclined in this controversy to be upon the side of the Senator, whether or not it may finally result that Congress, in steering a middle course, steered wisely.

I am not accustomed to paraphrase the words of any man, however eloquent, but I hope I may be acquitted upon this question of wilful plagiarism when I say that like President Taft I wanted free iron ore, but I could stand for the duty proposed and I stand for it now. Like President Taft, I wanted other materials put on the free list, and yet only two were so treated; but I could stand for the largely reduced duties on many of these articles proposed and passed, and I stand for them now.

I was opposed to an increase of 400 per cent in the duty on peanuts, one of the staples of the youth of America, without which no country circus could long exist. This increased duty was demanded by the united Democratic delegation of the great State of Virginia; and because their demand was not yielded to in the Payne law I could stand for the duties on peanuts proposed and passed, and I stand for them now. I was opposed to a protective duty on alligators, as requested by a distinguished Democratic Senator; but because this increase was refused in the Payne law I could stand for the alligator paragraph as proposed and passed, and I stand for it now. I was opposed to a duty of 10 cents on tea, as demanded by a distinguished Democratic Senator; but because the Payne law left tea upon the free list I could stand for the tea paragraph as proposed and passed, and I stand for it now. I was opposed to a great many of the duties carried in the conference report, which I thought could have been substantially lowered with safety, but because a majority of my party decided that they were wise I could stand for the duties proposed and passed and I stand for them now.

It is useless to try to muddy the waters, to attempt to misrepresent the exact significance of the aye-and-no vote upon the adoption of the conference report. The situation was simply this: That if that report had not been adopted, if its opponents had been victorious, the duties carried in the Dingley law would still be in full force and effect, and our efforts to revise the tariff in accordance with the pledges of the republican platform would have gone for naught. It is not a question of what might have been done in the future. There was no future for that extra session of Congress. The time to act was then, or not at all. So far as the concerned, we had either to take it or leave it, and the one essential, practical fact of the whole proposition was a vote against the

Payne law was a vote for the Dingley law. You can not get out of it by saying that a negative vote was a protest against the wool schedule, or the cotton schedule, or the duties on iron or steel, or the lumber schedule, or free hides, or free trade with the Philippines or the corporation tax or anything else that you may be pleased to mention. You can not argue that a negative vote was an effective protest against any particular schedule or duty, whether you meant to protest against high duties or low prices.

It must not be forgotten that in the House, at least, a number of votes were cast against the Payne law to protest, not that some duties were too high, but that some were too low. It must not be forgotten that two gentlemen in the House voted against the single item of all the four thousand-odd items of the bill; one because he thought the duty on that item was too high, and the other because he thought it was too low. The only possible theory upon which a negative vote can be defended is that he who cast it conscientiously believed not only that there were some bad things in the bill, but that the bad things largely counterbalanced the good. I have no quarrel with any man, Democrat or Republican, who cast his vote upon that theory. Had that been my conscientious belief I should have voted as they did. But I believed, on the contrary, that the Payne law was an immense improvement over the Dingley law, and for that reason I voted for it, and I stand by my vote. The REPUBLICAN party believed that the Payne law was an improvement over the Dingley law, and the republican party stands by it.

Stripped of all nonsensical verbiage, the question stands out clear and clean cut. A vote against this legislation meant a vote for no legislation. The man who voted "No" on the adoption of the conference report voted against a reduction of 35 per cent on lumber. He voted against a reduction of 60 per cent on iron ore; against a reduction of 50 per cent on steel rails; against a reduction of 30 per cent on coal; against a reduction of 25 per cent on dressed meats; against a reduction in the duties on sugar and salt; against a re-

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duction of the duties on many vegetables; against free hides; against free oil; against free art; against free trade with the Philippines; against a maximum tariff, as advocated by Thomas Jefferson a hundred years ago; against a tariff board; against a corporation tax; and last, but not least against increasing by more than \$50,000,000 a year the revenues of the Government over what could have possible been produced had the Dingley law been allowed to stand.

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The republican platform, upon which we stood, promised a revision of the tariff to be based upon two principles: First, that sufficient revenue should be raised for the needs of the Government; and, second, that duties should be placed on articles sufficient to equalize the difference between their cost of production here and abroad, with a reasonable profit to the producer. In the first of these we have undoubtedly been most successful.

As the President law has repeatedly pointed out, the Payne law has already proved to be an enormous revenue producer, larger by many millions than the Dingley law ever was; larger by many millions than the Dingley law could possibly have been if the opponents of the Payne law had triumphed and it was now in existence.

If we have made mistakes in our second pledge, if we have made some duties higher than was necessary to equalize the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, and if, on the contrary, we have made some duties not sufficiently high to equalize this difference, it is to be regretted. But we never guaranteed that the law would