

EDUCATIONAL SERIES

of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five, nor more than three hundred (\$300.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty, nor more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 62. Chapter 8 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska of 1907 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 63. Nothing in this act contained repealing any act for the regulation or conduct of banking, shall be construed to release any person from punishment for any acts heretofore committed violating said act or acts nor affect in any manner any existing indictment or prosecution by reason of such repeal; and for that purpose such act or acts shall continue in force and effect notwithstanding such repeal.

GEORGE WARREN

George Warren, an old time Nebraska democrat, died recently at his home in Tecumseh, Nebraska. Mr. Bryan attended the funeral and delivered this address:

How helpless we are in the presence of death; how clearly the grave reveals the limitations which the Creator has placed upon man's strength. It is little that a friend can do to show his appreciation of the friendship of one who is dead, but that little I do. If the summons had come to me instead of to him, George Warren would have attended my funeral, for during the past eighteen years he has been my political co-worker, and he has never lost an opportunity to give evidence of his loyalty. I have met him frequently at conventions, at political meetings, at ratifications and at receptions, and ever with pleasure. I shall miss his genial smile, his cordial greeting and his counsel.

The departure of those who are near to us prepares us for the end that awaits all. Death seems an awful tragedy to the young, but as the ties that bind us to life are, one by one, broken; as one after another leaves a circle of family and friends to try the realities of the future world we find ourselves drawn more and more toward the land whence no traveler returns. The aged even wait with impatience for the mysterious change that unites them with the great majority.

The Heavenly Father in kindness has given us the memory that we may draw upon the past in times like these. It is a sort of storage battery which collects the light during the day and gives it forth to illumine the darkness when night comes, as come it must to each and all. Sad as is the taking off of George Warren, the family and friends can find consolation in the recollection of his character and kindnesses. The past remains, and death gives us a clearer view of the noble qualities that endeared the deceased to his relatives and acquaintances.

His was a successful life. What if his name is not recorded among the names of those who are rich in this world's goods; what if it was not written high upon the scroll of fame? He did his duty, and he did it well. While yet young he offered his body as a sacrifice upon his country's altar, and when his life was spared by war the physical courage which he displayed in the army was matched by the moral courage which he showed in meeting the responsibilities of civil life.

No one can measure the influence he exerted for good during the seventy-one years of his life. We are prone to measure man by visible results, but the invisible results are the larger—"The things that are seen are temporal; the things that are unseen are eternal." As we can not trace the benefits bestowed by a spring whose waters quicken the parched earth and give verdure to the desert, so we can not follow the influences that go out from the inspiring touch of a life that overflows with kindness and helpful service. The impress made by the example of Mr. Warren will continue through succeeding generations.

The astronomer can tell us how far it is from each star to the earth, but no human being can calculate the effect of a kind word or a kind deed. The monuments of granite and of bronze will crumble into dust, but there is a monument which endures; it is the lasting influence which heart exerts upon heart.

EXTREMES

Louis F. Post's "The Public" is responsible for the following:

"Extremes meet," said a plutocratic republican, in allusion to the entrance of a democrat or two into President Taft's cabinet. "And so they do when a dog puts his tail into his mouth," was the response of a democratic democrat; "but both extremes belong to the same dog."

W. S. Morrow of Westfield, N. J., writes The Commoner the following letter: I write to be informed; have been much interested in tariff reform and today I read in the New York Herald the new tariff bill that our legislators are asked to make a law, but I fail to glean any hope of what I feel are the needs of the people. As we, the common people "so-called" are indeed in dire need of any help that will enable us to make ends meet, please let us know through The Commoner wherein the proposed new tariff schedule will be of help to us. I have always been in favor of protecting our infant industries but it looks to me as if the cradles have been traded for automobiles, and even admitting that I am still in favor of our manufacturers being protected in a price for their commodities the same as they seem to be able to pay freight to about all parts of the world and sell at, let us be treated fairly, and it is not fair that I must pay \$6 more for a sewing machine than I can buy it for anywhere in Mexico. We now see in the high tariff the parent of the trusts and monopolies, and it is needless for me to enumerate them, so please tell us what to hope for or expect from the new administration. Times are hard and I think will be worse before they are better.

Some light on the question, "Is the republican tariff bill in the public interest" may be obtained in a Washington dispatch printed in the Omaha Bee, a republican paper, as follows:

Washington, March 24.—(Special Telegram.)

The Republican Tariff Bill—A Highly Protective Tariff

Under the headline "A Highly Protective Tariff Bill," the Washington (D. C.) Herald, independent, prints the following illuminating editorial:

The reception of the Payne bill throughout the country has been rather favorable than otherwise, on the assumption that it embodies a genuine attempt at tariff revision downward. This assumption is based on the general reductions in the iron and steel schedules, in the lumber schedule, and in a few other instances, and on the transfer of iron ore, hides, and some other articles to the free list. There are not many changes in the manufactured goods schedules, however, and some of these are upward. By means of alterations in the classifications of cotton goods the general rate of duty is increased on many lines of cloths; and the same is true of the silk schedule. Duties on woolen goods remain unchanged, but there are a number of alterations favorable to carpet manufacturers. A notable increase of duty is that on stockings knit by machinery. Moreover, the maximum rate, which is in most cases twenty per cent above the regular rates, will apply to probably three-fourths of the total importations into the United States, so that on many commodities the Payne bill rates will be actually higher by twenty per cent or more than the Dingley rates. In addition, the provision for the valuation of consigned goods at the wholesale price in this country will operate, so far as it operates at all, to increase the tariff impost and to check imports.

It also appears that coffee, which remains on the free list, will actually pay a small duty when imported from countries imposing an export tax. The bulk of the coffee imported does pay such a tax in the country of origin, and in several Brazilian provinces the export tax is a part of the so-called valorization scheme by which it is sought to maintain the price of coffee and limit its production. In these provinces the export tax is likely to remain for some years to come, or until the obligations created by valorization have been liquidated. The export duties imposed by coffee-producing countries on the berry are given by a New York coffee broker as follows:

Brazil—Rio, 7/8 cent per pound.

Victoria—3/4 cent per pound.

Bahia—Probably same as Rio.

Santos—Sao Paulo, now about 2 1/2 cents per pound, with the 20 per cent ad valorem interest, or 1 5-16 cents per pound exclusive of this penalty duty.

Colombia—No duty.

Mexico—No duty.

Costa Rica—No duty.

—Members of congress are beginning to hear from their constituents as to a great many proposed articles upon which the tariff is to be changed by the Payne bill, reported to the house of representatives last Tuesday. Among the things that hurt most is the proposed tax on tea, which the framers of the bill confidently assert will not affect the present retail price whatever, but notwithstanding it is difficult to convince consumers of this beverage to the contrary. The tea drinkers are lining up against the beer drinkers. The tax on beer, so far as the Payne bill is concerned, remains the same as under existing law. The tea drinkers want to shift any taxation that may be assessed to those who drink beer, either for breakfast or at any other time of day. Free tea is the slogan and if the government needs revenue let it obtain it from the drinker of beer or other alcoholic beverages, the tea drinkers say. Beer and other alcoholic beverages, they assert, are luxuries and should be taxed. Tea is a necessity, they assert, in most American families and a staple at nearly all meals and should not be taxed, they contend.

The proposition to place a tax on tea is puzzling practically every member of the house, and it is the belief here that it will be early stricken from the bill, and if it is found necessary, for the purposes of revenue, an additional tax on beer substituted. There is now a movement on foot to force an amendment to place an additional tax on beer and leave tea on the free list.

Dutch East Indies—No duty.

Guatemala—\$1 gold per 100 pounds; 1 cent per pound.

Venezuela—About 80 cents per 100 pounds; 4-5 cent per pound.

Nicaragua—Fifty cents per 100 pounds; 1/2 cent per pound.

Salvador—Forty cents per 100 pounds; 2-5 cent per pound.

Hayti—\$3 gold per 100 pounds, French weight (about 108 pounds American weight); scant 3 cents per pound.

Thus, with tea dutiable at 8 and 9 cents and sugar still highly protected, the breakfast table is taxed after all, though strenuous efforts are made to prove that in the case of tea and coffee the consumer will not pay the tax. As to this, the consumer merely has to refresh his memory concerning the 10-cent Spanish war tax on tea, which was added bodily to the retail price.

Putting all these facts together, and looking at the Payne bill as a whole, the conclusion is reached that it is a highly protective measure. Such revisions downward as appear are wholly in the interest of manufacturers, who are given freer access to raw materials, but every native industry is exceedingly well protected, even the iron and steel interests, with which no foreign makers of iron and steel products could compete on even terms, even if there were free trade in those products. The principle of free raw materials is a proper and wholly commendable one, of course, but it remains to be seen whether the "ultimate consumer" will gain any advantage therefrom in cheaper food, clothing, or shelter. It is certain that the "ultimate consumer" can find little or nothing to his direct advantage in the Payne bill. If anything comes to him it will be through concessions on the part of high protected manufacturers in control of the home market—a condition that makes for larger profits rather than cheaper prices. On the other hand, the "ultimate consumer" is taxed, as heretofore, on the bulk of imported commodities, and in addition must pay a duty on tea, coffee, and cocoa, all now on the free list. To offset this, he gets some concessions on lumber and window glass.

Finally, the poor Filipinos are handed a beautiful lemon in free trade, with restrictions that promise to make the sugar business in the islands a sort of gamble. Our importations of sugar not above 16 Dutch standard from the Philippine islands in the calendar year 1908 amounted to approximately 500,000 tons, or 200,000 tons in excess of the limit imposed in the Payne bill. Should sugar production in the islands continue to develop, the restriction on imports of sugar therefrom simply means that