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sion of the capitol grounds and shows it amounts to cents, while the harm on account of the Wilson tariff law is variously estimated to the extent of dollars for each acre of land. It is another case of "choking at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

We predict that it will be but a short time until the capitol extension proposition will be forgotten and the live question will be how to escape the effects of the free trade tariff law which a change of administration has brought about.

The stockmen are complaining bitterly of the importations of cattle from Argentina, Mexico and other foreign countries where cattle are produced. The farmers are finding that the crops raised in foreign countries are coming in competition with the crops raised in this country. The effect is seen in the reduction of prices and will be felt much more as the experiment is tried. The reason for these importations is found in the removal of tariff duties which in the past has kept out the foreign productions. The laboring men in this country are finding themselves out of employment because foreign made goods, which were kept out of this country by the tariff laws which have prevailed in the past, are now finding their way into the market places here, which means that foreign laborers now have the jobs which belong to the American laborer.

The farmers in Iowa and the laboring men are coming to realize that under the new tariff law their prosperity is threatened and when the full effects of it are seen they will better understand the harm which will come to them on account of the Wilson tariff law, and not because of the extension of the capitol grounds.

ADDRESS ON LINCOLN.

Wednesday afternoon the high school students had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. Kuehnle on the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln. The speaker contrasted the lives of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. He said that Washington was an aristocrat of great wealth and dignity and enjoyed distinction in a social way, while Abraham Lincoln was humble in birth and in spirit, he belonged to the common people and made no pretensions in a social way. In two respects, however, he found these great characters alike; mentally and physically they were both commanding figures. He traced the life of Lincoln from his birth to manhood and was able to show that he was emphatically a self-made man, without family prestige or social and educational opportunities. He developed into one of the greatest characters of his generation. One of the strong characteristics of Mr. Lincoln was his honesty and fairness. The success of his competitors never brought envy or jealousy to Mr. Lincoln's mind. The success of another only furnished an inspiration for himself and spurred him to greater effort. His ambition was to master whatever he undertook and he lived to see his efforts rewarded.

There is no doubt but what Mr. Kuehnle's remarks were thoroughly enjoyed by the high school students, and they should find in what he said food for reflection and encouragement to believe that the success which attended Mr. Lincoln's efforts will come to them, if they but devote themselves to mastering the problems which may arise in their career. But for want of space we would be glad to publish the remarks in full.

It is said that the church authorities of the Catholic church in New York City have decided to take a hand in determining what class of theater entertainments the members of the church may attend, and while no entertainment will be black listed, those that are suitable will be white listed, the inference being that the class of entertainments not approved will be condemned. We apprehend that a movement of this kind will result in preventing a great many people who now attend questionable plays or amusements from so doing in the future. There is no question but what many of the objectionable plays upon the stage would be discontinued if the patrons would refuse to patronize them and show a preference for a higher class of entertainment. We think a movement started to demand a higher grade of entertainment is a movement in the right direction and we hope the results from the church censorship will bring about the desired result.

CHARTER OAK ITEMS.

Mrs. Marie Schwarz, of Oto, returned to her home Monday morning after a pleasant visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Gleode. Pete Brennan, from near Dunlap, was a visitor in Charter Oak Monday. Mrs. Clayton Romans was a Sioux City shopper Monday.

Miss Iva Wilson left Monday morning for her new home in Spencer, S. D. The remainder of the family expect to leave the latter part of the week.

Prof. H. M. Stiles spent Sunday with his family at Harlan.

Mrs. C. J. Snyder, of Omaha, is visiting at the Waterhouse homes in this city this week.

Will Rabe came home Monday morning from Sioux City.

Ray Winey moved his household goods to Manila this week. The house Mr. Winey has been occupying in North Charter Oak was sold a short time ago to John Reese.

P. F. Fiene was a business visitor in Denison Monday.

Albert Strissel and wife and John Rademacher and wife traveled to Sioux City Thursday. The ladies of the party went to consult physicians.

Tax Increase on \$100,000 Farm, \$30; Tariff Loss, \$2,800

Table compiled by the Shelby County Republican.

Actual value of farm at \$150 per acre.	State tax 1912.	State tax 1913.	Increase.	Increase by Legislature.	Increase by suit of League of Municipalities.	Total tax on farm at \$150 per acre.	Loss from free trade in farm products (See explanation below).
Jefferson—Charles Escher	719.09	811.90	91.81	102.20	107.85	\$338.36	\$69.10
Greeley—William Gardner	958.00	12,959	17,880	5,331	113,650.00	47,03	87.14
Union—J. C. Heese	544.27	6,713	9,864	3,151	81,640.50	26.29	18.23
Grove—W. H. Kearnes	1,048.33	9,256	13,976	4,720	157,335.56	36.14	73.49
Washington—N. J. Roundy	800.00	9,289	13,547	4,257	129,000.00	40.41	73.16
Westphalia—Vitus Scheelinger	646.00	9,010	12,224	3,214	96,000.00	35.25	60.00
Douglas—John Gorsche	751.79	9,411	13,906	4,495	112,855.00	36.70	68.13
Polk—Chris Michaelson	1,251.41	17,239	23,992	6,753	188,916.00	59.20	115.60
Jackson—Chris Hess	880.00	9,134	13,176	4,042	102,000.00	35.62	64.56
Center—Niels Mathiesen	850.21	10,711	15,928	5,217	127,531.50	41.77	78.04
Lincoln—Jacob Bosley	637.75	7,818	12,154	4,336	95,662.50	30.60	59.55
Cass—Ann M. Williams	520.00	6,514	9,278	2,764	78,000.00	21.62	45.46
Shelby—Clapp & Pryor	760.00	9,937	14,574	4,637	114,000.00	38.75	72.88
Fairview, J. M. & Mary E. Quinn	719.00	8,859	13,148	4,289	107,850.00	34.55	61.62
Monroe—Soren Olson	958.00	11,318	16,923	5,605	113,850.00	41.25	82.92
Clay—Leonard Porter	649.61	8,102	11,850	3,748	107,441.50	31.06	58.00

The most killing blow to mid-west and Iowa agricultural came, however, at the close of the season, and was administered by the national congress. That body was convened immediately after its creation in March in special session for the purpose of revising the tariff. The congress had been chosen upon a lower cost of living platform, and as living costs are almost invariably considered to be food costs, the efforts of the congress were devoted principally to cutting down the price of food stuffs, insofar as tariff legislation can do this. The congress concluded its work in November and the tariff act went into operation immediately afterward.

Insofar as the products of the farm are concerned, the tariff tax was either removed entirely or cut to a point very low compared to what the tax had been. That it will materially assist in lowering the prices of farm products, which are considered the larger element in the cost of living, has already been determined, and importers of food stuffs had scarce had time to organize the traffic in incoming food stuffs. When good crops are grown in countries south of the equator, where summer prevails now, and when the full tide of imports sets this way, much larger price reductions may be looked for.

Price reductions, due to tariff reductions, have been dramatically illustrated in the matter of corn and butter. Owing to large importation of corn from Argentina, the price on the Chicago market fell 10 cents per bushel in the interval between a certain Saturday's and Monday's market. The only corn to be had in Argentina now is last year's crop. This year's crop will be harvested soon, and then the import will no doubt increase tremendously. There are other large corn producing countries which are expected to add to the importations. It is generally believed that corn is 20 cents lower in price than it would have been under the old tariff.

Before the tariff was reduced, the Buck Valley Creamery of this county was selling its butter product in the New York at 37 1/2 cents per pound, as were the other creameries of the county. Now it can get but 26 1/2 cents. Peter Nyeman, the manager of the creamery, tells me he thinks it will be further reduced to at least 23 cents. The chief countries so far to send butter here are Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark and Siberia. Their product has just started this way. It may be expected to come later in floods.

The reduction of the tariff on sugar has closed Iowa's one sugar beet factory, and it is expected to close practically every factory in the country. Cattle and beef products are coming in large numbers and quantities from Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Australia, and wherever cattle are produced. Lower prices are already current and much lower are expected.

Wheat, oats, flax, barley, all small grains have practically free access from all grain producing countries.

Much of the eastern demand for draft horses is being supplied by importations from eastern Canada. All other horse producing countries are large competitors of our farmers, and horse prices are much reduced.

Reduced tariff on sheep and wool have already resulted in large importations of these, and prices are down. They are expected to go lower.

The same reductions have happened with respect to poultry and eggs, potatoes, hay, cotton, and all sorts of agricultural products. There have been radical reductions all along the line, much more radical than are to be noted in local markets. Corn is several cents higher in Omaha than in Chicago, and Chicago is higher than New York. Butter is cheaper in New York than in Harlan. Price reductions begin at the seaboard and gradually work inland. When they finally reach the middle west, farmers generally

will realize what has happened to them.

At the top of this page will be found a table which tells graphically just how the farmer has been hit. The table is founded upon some figures given out by County Auditor Schell through the Tribune of last week. The figures given out by Mr. Schell were correct, but there were not enough of them to amount to much. Mr. Schell selected one farm in each township, and then gave the state tax of last year thereon, and the state tax of this year, and the increase. The auditor's figures will be found in the above table. Mr. Schell is "making medicine" for his party in a quiet and ladylike way.

We have added to this table. Taking the same farms, you will find that we have shown the number of acres in each. This we easily get from the tax books. We then give the valuations for 1912 and 1913, and the additions made in the latter year. Some of the raise in assessment may have been made by the local assessors, but most of it was due to the suit brought by the Iowa League of Municipalities. We then give the actual valuations of these farms at \$150 per acre. No doubt they are worth more. At least we know of very little \$150 land in Shelby county—now. If price reductions of farm products are continued they will result in lower prices for farm lands.

The next three columns, showing the taxes for the two years, and the increase for this year are the figures given out by Mr. Schell.

Following these you will find a column giving the real tax increases intended by the legislature. Their intention was based upon the assessment of 1912. They had no knowledge of the increase of assessment afterward added by the executive council, at the close of the suit brought by the Iowa League of Municipalities. The amounts shown in this column are composed of 1 1/2 mills on the assessment of 1912.

Following the column showing the increase intended by the legislature, you will find the increase of tax due to the raise of assessments made by this same council following the suit mentioned above. These amounts are composed of the difference between what the legislature intended and the full excess of taxes for 1913 over 1912.

Up to this point, the figures are based upon facts gleaned from the tax books. Beyond these we have added a couple of columns showing a reasonable estimate of the loss which has already accrued to the owners of these farms through tariff reduction.

We have previously shown in this article that corn is now 20 cents per bushel lower than it would have been under the old tariff. All know of the shortage which the country had in its corn crop, and know that farmers expected corn to reach 75 cents or \$1 per bushel before spring. Further, every man with corn to sell knows it is fully 10 cents lower per bushel than it was at husking time. Is a ten cent loss too much to estimate? It isn't more than half enough.

We have also shown that there have been corresponding reductions in the prices of all other products. If a farmer grows small grain instead of corn, his loss will be on that, or on hogs, cattle, sheep, anything he grows. So we concluded a good way to show the loss on these particular farms would be to compute their productivity in corn and then show the loss on same at 10 cents per bushel. We have computed the corn at forty bushels per acre. Does any Shelby county farmer think his farm will produce less?

We are quite willing to agree that every farmer should get after the varnishes which prey upon his crops, his property, or his money through excessive taxes. We have, so far, heard no complaints against the half mill tax for state institutions. That is

middle of March they will be at home on a farm one mile from Sac City.

Charley Larson went to Denison on Sunday to visit friends.

On Thursday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robb, occurred the marriage of their daughter, Miss Wilma, to Mr. Loyd Spayde, of Sac City, Rev. Dodsworth, of the Presbyterian church officiating. The house was very prettily decorated with ferns and roses. Miss Wilma has lived in Charter Oak since childhood and attended the public school here. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cal Spayde, of Sac City. He is an industrious young farmer of excellent reputation and a graduate of the Sac City schools. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for an extended trip in the south. After the

conceded to be needed and it is expected that it will be spent. Neither have we heard any complaint against the half mill tax for agricultural college extension, except from those who do not understand it. They seem to think this tax is intended to make Ames college bigger. It is not so intended. It is intended to make every farm in the state more productive. It is intended to build up the farms and not to tear them down. Hence there is no complaint about that. The only thing left to complain about is the capitol extension of the tax.

Which, thing you, Charles Escher ought to make the biggest roar about, the \$7.05 capitol extension tax on his 719 acre farm, or the \$2,876 loss on said farm through reduced tariffs on farm products? This loss is not only for this year, but for every year to come until the tariff is restored, while the capitol extension tax will last for but one year more at the present level and then drop to about one-tenth what it now is for eight years more.

Why should Chris Michaelson complain of the \$11.95 assessed against him for capitol extension, when he has been robbed of \$5,022 yearly by tariff reduction?

It seems to me that farmers generally, and republican farmers in particular, are acting very foolishly when they kick about a tax of one cent an acre to build a needed improvement and submit tamely to a loss of many dollars an acre—we have estimated it at \$4—through tariff reduction. The damage to them is not being done by a mouse in the basement of the state treasury at Des Moines, but by a herd of wild asses (democratic donkeys) rampant in the fields of the country, which have already destroyed at least thirty per cent of this year's crop, and of many succeeding crops unless they be driven from the fields.

If our democratic county officials desire to do a real job of explaining, let them take a little job out to the creameries there how nicely they will get along in the future with butter from 11 to 15 cents a pound lower. Or let them tell a man with several thousand bushels of corn to sell just what a nice thing it is for him that corn is 20 cents a bushel lower than it ought to be. That will keep them busy for a while.

In order that people may know just what all this howl is about, we give the capitol extension tax on all these overtaxed farms! The state institutions and the agricultural extension tax are the same:

Escher farm, 719 acres	.....\$7.05
Gardner farm, 959 acres	..... 3.75
Heese farm, 544.27 acres	..... 4.93
Kearns farm, 1,048.93 acres	..... 7.48
Keirns farm, 800 acres	..... 6.77
Scheelinger farm, 751.70 acres	..... 6.10
Gorsche farm, 751.70 acres	..... 6.75
Hess farm, 680 acres	..... 6.55
Michaelson farm, 1,255.44 acres	..... 11.95
Bosley farm, 637.75 acres	..... 6.07
Williams farm, 520 acres	..... 4.63
Clapp & Pryor farm, 760 acres	..... 7.43
Quinn farm, 719 acres	..... 6.57
Olson farm, 959 acres	..... 7.92
Porter farm, 649.61 acres	..... 5.46

We have shown that 1913 was a hard year for the farmer. It was expected it would be, for the number 33 has been proverbially unlucky all through history. So far as the draught is concerned, he can do nothing to get rid of that. But he can swat the baggery politicians.

It is up to him to determine whether it will be the gang which taxed him less than one cent per acre to build a park for Des Moines, or whether he will go after the gang which has reduced his income four dollars per acre by breaking down the tariff wall and permitting the farmers of the world to dump their products into his market.

Which, think ye, the wise farmer ought to do?—Shelby County Republican.

Elmer Malone was seriously injured last week while at work for Jasper Hunter. He was brought to the Hill hospital for treatment.

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DEMOCRATS IN ILLINOIS.

The breach in the democratic party in Illinois has recently become widened since the Sullivan wing of the party has shown a disposition to become a factor in politics of that state by pushing Sullivan forward as a candidate for United States senate. W. J. Bryan, who for years has looked upon Mr. Sullivan as an undesirable citizen, has come out in his paper, the Commoner, with a broadside against him, which no doubt will bring a rejoinder from Mr. Sullivan quite as sensational as the Bryan indictment.

Mr. Bryan flatters himself that he stands for a higher grade of morality than Mr. Sullivan and that Mr. Sullivan is unfit to claim the support of the democratic party. Sullivan, however, seems to be able to command the support of a large faction, if not a majority of the democrats in his state and to swing the people in his favor at conventions and other meetings of the democratic party in the state.

If Mr. Bryan has not the consent of the administration in favor of the course which he is pursuing, he certainly is taking some chance of causing Mr. Wilson an endless amount of trouble, because the breach will not be confined to the state of Illinois alone, but will spread to other sections of the country.

Mr. Bryan will discover that the democratic party of Illinois is not a church organization, but is purely political and has no higher purpose in view than success, and while his zeal for lifting the party up to a higher plane of morality may be commendable, we doubt if he will be able to impress the rank and file of the party with a desire to accomplish anything higher than to seek the offices and the salaries incident thereto.

ABUSE OF MR. PERKINS.

We were surprised on reading the eulogies pronounced upon George D. Perkins, late editor of the Sioux City Journal, to find that so many people who have abused him during his lifetime are now using so much space in telling of his good qualities and the good for which he stood. A large element of the republican party who have been sailing under the name of progressives spent a good portion of their time abusing Mr. Perkins because he was a regular in politics and stood for the principles of the party as advocated by Abraham Lincoln and the great leaders of the party since his day. Perkins was abused because he was believed to be too conservative and because he did not rise to the occasion and agitate in favor of radical reforms in his party. While Mr. Perkins believed in progressive republicanism, he was never influenced in what he said or what he did by the thought of having himself advanced politically. What he did he did for the benefit of the party as he understood it and not to disrupt it in order to secure for himself political preferment. In other words, Mr. Perkins was true to his trust and true to the

INTERESTS OF THE PARTY TO WHICH HE BELONGED.

He was not one of those who could say while he loved the republican party he would not care to lie for it as another prominent republican said and the reason he did not say it was because he did not believe it was necessary to say it. He saw nothing in the record of the republican party to cause him to believe that it had anything in its history to be covered up or anything in its purposes to justify maneuvering on the part of any of its members.

He loved the republican party because it represented his views and because of what it had accomplished for the good of the public, and entertaining this feeling he defended it as becomes the duty of every loyal republican.

CHEAPER LAND OPPORTUNITIES.

There are better opportunities for people living on cheaper lands than those in this county to make a better rate of interest on the investment than here. We think land in Crawford county is worth all it is selling for, but the value is not to be determined alone upon the amount of rental, but upon the surroundings generally and the comfort afforded one in living here.

There are sections of the country where lands can be bought for one-fifth or one-sixth what lands are selling for here, the productiveness of which may be equal to that of the lands in this county. We sometimes drift into a state of mind where we find ourselves sympathizing with the people living west of us, in Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, because they are living on cheaper lands and we naturally reach the conclusion that their income is less than ours without giving consideration to the fact that their income from rentals may be even more than from the lands here.

The writer received a letter one day last week from a gentleman by the name of J. W. Hashman, whose post office address is Alliance, Neb., but whose land lies in the vicinity of twelve or fourteen miles west of that city. The following is a statement made by him in the letter:

"I dug 1900 bushels of potatoes from that patch of 31 acres where I was at work when you were here; an average of 62 bushels to the acre, and the driest year I ever saw. Nine weeks without rain. Thirty-four dollars an acre—twice what the land is worth—is pretty good rental. I left out some and hauled them off last fall at 55 cents per bushel."

We do not recall hearing of any farmer in Crawford county producing a crop that meant a rental of \$34.00 per acre, and yet this farmer in Box Butte county, Nebraska, finds that raising potatoes is a profitable industry and one that will insure a large rental any year, whether dry or otherwise. The prospects for a great crop this year are flattering, inasmuch as snow commenced falling as early as the beginning of December and is still on the ground, which means an abundance of moisture for the ground this spring.

AS REGARDS THE TARIFF.

The Harlan Republican has made the discovery that the injury to the farmers of the state on account of the extension of the capitol grounds and the purchase of additional lands for this purpose as provided by the last legislature is insignificant compared with the harm which comes to them on account of the passage of the Wilson tariff law.