

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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TELEPHONES

Plattsmouth No. 85 Nebraska No. 85



SOUTH OMAHA has dropped her anti-Jap slogan for the nonce and is giving her undivided attention to the Greeks.

PRACTICE what you preach. Deception may be practiced for a short time, but you will eventually be found out and will have to pay the fiddler.

It is expected that the Journal will commence work in a few days on an interurban somewhere,—probably either to Eagle, Fort Crook, Murdock, Omaha or Lincoln.

DON'T try to hang your own shortcomings on the shoulders of somebody else. You've got a conscience and it will tell you what is right. If you are not "right" with yourself you cannot expect to be "right" with your fellows.

It is said that President Roosevelt regards the Panama Canal as the greatest work of his administration, the second greatest thing the sending of the battleship fleet round the world, and third, the settlement of the Russian-Japanese war.

THE date fixed for the special session of Congress for a revision of the tariff is said to be March 15. President Taft will press the work of revision as rapidly as possible. After its completion business will become more active, as the uncertainty will then be ended.

THE action of the mob in South Omaha last week in wreaking vengeance on a lot of unoffending foreigners in retaliation for the murder of a policeman by a Greek, suggests the advisability of sending an army of pacification to the packing town. Certain it is that South Omaha's demand for home rule is premature.

LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.

On February 22, 1842, in an address on Washington's birthday, at Springfield, Illinois, in reference to the temperance question, Abraham Lincoln said:

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks seems to me not an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues, and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. Of our political revolution of '76 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nation of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long mooted problems to the capability of man to govern himself. In it was the germ which has vegetation, and is still to grow and expand into the universal liberty of mankind.

Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a great tyrant deposed in it, more of want supplied, more diseases healed, more sorrow assuaged; by it no orphans starving, no widows weeping, by it none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest, even the dram-maker and dram-seller will have glided into occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this is to the cause of political freedom, with such an aid its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty."

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

As a nation we have great interests and while other nations have large navies, this country must be prepared to protect its interests. This country has the defense of our coast line of 3000 miles on the Pacific and a larger number of miles on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. We have the defense of the great canal we are building to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and we have maintenance of the Monroe doctrine. We hold the Philippine Islands, which are thousands of miles away and the distinguished Admiral of the Navy has said that we could not hold these islands six weeks if it were not for the American Navy, and we have other great interests to defend.

Our country now ranks as the second naval power of the world, and we should retain that position.

It is in respect of battle ships and armored cruisers that the best judgment of the comparative strength of the world's navies can be formed.

We obtained from the Navy Year Book of 1908 the following, which is the same as the report made by the committee on naval affairs:

The relative strength of the principal naval powers in battle ships and armored cruisers—built, building, and provided for is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	61	910,330
Armored cruisers.....	39	485,600
Total tonnage.....		1,395,930

UNITED STATES:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	31	445,796
Armored cruisers.....	12	157,445
Total tonnage.....		548,254

GERMANY:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	31	414,486
Armored cruisers.....	11	133,768
Total tonnage.....		548,254

FRANCE:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	26	357,132
Armored cruisers.....	22	216,232
Total tonnage.....		573,364

JAPAN:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	15	233,444
Armored cruisers.....	15	175,001
Total tonnage.....		408,445

RUSSIA:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	15	200,969
Armored cruisers.....	6	63,166
Total tonnage.....		264,135

ITALY:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	15	212,846
Armored cruisers.....	10	78,513
Total tonnage.....		291,359

AUSTRIA:		
	Number	Tonnage.
Battle ships.....	6	74,300
Armored cruisers.....	3	19,020
Total tonnage.....		93,320

Only battle ships of 10,000 tons and over are referred to in these comparisons. The American vessels being built are the Michigan and South Carolina, of 16,000 tons each; the Delaware and North Dakota, of 20,000 tons each; and the Florida and Utah, of 21,825 tons each. These vessels will have from eight to ten 12-inch guns. Their speed will be high—about 21 knots in the case of the four largest vessels.

THE tariff commission convention at Indianapolis has demonstrated the fact that there is a very strong sentiment in favor of a permanent tariff commission in this country. The NEWS HERALD has long advocated this policy and the present editor has believed for years that the only real scientific and business method of fixing the tariff schedules is through the information gathered and tabulated by a tariff commission. The comment of D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, North Carolina, is pointed and well put. In an address to the tariff commission convention he said: "The present way of making the tariff is a sort of scramble about once in ten years. The industry which gets unsatisfactory results as to remedy has to wait 10 years and take chances again. If under the present system a tariff is laid, which develops graft, this condition can continue until the next general tariff revision. Under the commission plan the tariff might be in process of revision or readjustment all the time." We believe that the protective tariff policy is the correct tariff policy for this country as a matter of principle. The protective tariff policy has been endorsed by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, but the matter of fixing the tariff schedules is by reason of continuously

changing conditions made necessary from time to time. The government needs larger revenues to cover its necessary expenditures. The American wage earner and the American investor in manufacturing interests needs a protective tariff to protect wages and investment and a commission of tariff experts is the only business method under which the tariff schedules can equitably be made.

THE inward and outward movement of aliens for the twelve months ending with November, 1908, the figures of which were made public today by the Department of Commerce and Labor, indicates that the emigration has been greater than the immigration. The figures are: Total arrivals, 573,581; total departures, 644,452. To this number of emigrants should be added the unknown number of naturalized citizens who during that period have left the United States for permanent residence abroad. During January, 1909, as compared with January, 1908, the immigration from Austria increased, 4,428, from Hungary 7,913, from Italy 4,905. From Russia and Finland there was a decrease of 859, and from Japan a decrease of 768. The immigration of Chinese increased 50 for the month of January.

INDICTMENTS for criminal libel were returned by the federal grand jury, at Washington, against Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, and two of his editors, Caleb M. Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman and against Delevan Smith and Charles R. Williams, editors and owners of the Indianapolis News. Their alleged offense was the publication of stories concerning the so-called Panama Canal scandal. The indictments do not charge libel of the government, but of individuals. Among them is Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States; William H. Taft, the President-elect; J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, President Roosevelt's brother-in-law, and William Nelson Cromwell, former attorney for the Panama Canal Company.

LAST fall every candidate for the legislature on the democratic ticket knew just what kind of a bank guarantee law was needed by Nebraska and there wasn't one of them but that would have the people believe that he knew just how it should be drawn up. But when they got down to Lincoln and tackled the job they found it a bigger task than they were equal to, and after much deliberation they decided to hire an attorney to draw the bill for them. Think of it, in the whole of that body of "lawmakers" there was not one competent to draft a bill that they all knew all about when the campaign was on.—Shelton Clipper.

THE Fremont Tribune says that the Nebraska legislature is going to abolish high school and university "frats" even if the fusion platform did not make the pledge to do so. Possibly a bill may be introduced looking to that end but its not likely to get any further. To draw their pay is about all that is expected of the present legislature. But if it does no more the majority of the people will be delighted that they got off so cheaply.

REFUSAL to obey a subpoena costs something in New York. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who sailed for Europe after he had been subpoenaed to serve as a juror in the Supreme Court, was fined \$250 by Justice Guy. Affidavits were presented to the court showing that Mr. Vanderbilt had departed for Europe and therefore was unable to attend. Justice Guy held that this was not a sufficient excuse.

GET the habit of trading at Plattsmouth.

TAFT'S CABINET.

It is quite generally believed that the new cabinet will be as follows:

Secretary of State—PHILANDER C. KNOX of Pennsylvania.
Attorney General—GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM of New York.
Secretary of War—J. M. DICKINSON of Tennessee.
Secretary of the Navy—GEORGE VON L. MEYER of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—CHARLES NAGEL of Missouri.
Secretary of the Interior—R. A. BALDWIN of Washington.

E. G. DOVEY & SON

Announce their Spring sale of

**Table Linen and Napkins,
Towels and Corsets**

Sale will continue all this week

E. G. DOVEY & SON

Postmaster General—FRANK H. HITCHCOCK of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Agriculture—JAMES WILSON of Iowa.

This completes the roll with the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury and for this post a number of men are under consideration.

The official announcement will be made shortly after March 4th.

At a conference between Secretary Straus and the leaders of organized labor, Mr. Gompers and Mr. John Mitchell variously estimated that the number of unemployed American laborers at from two to five millions. Why there are so many unemployed is a great question. Neither of the great labor leaders offered any remedy for this condition. To find a remedy one must first search out the cause. One item which may have its bearing on the question of the unemployed is or may be found in the fact that during the year 1908 more than \$650,000,000 worth of European made goods were imported into this country. This immense amount of European cheap labor made goods must certainly have had its effect in the accounting for the great number of the unemployed. It is not altogether the inrush of cheap labor from abroad, but also the inrush of cheap labor's products from abroad, that has done much to increase the immense number of the unemployed. The importation of cheap laborers is one of the ways in which American wage workers are put out of their jobs and the other is by the importation of the products of cheap labor abroad. The protective tariff is intended to protect the American working man in his wages as well as his employment.

Farms For Sale.

I am offering a farm for sale two miles south-west of Mynard at ninety dollars per acre. Also one 3 1-2 miles south-east of Murray. Earl V. Cole, Mynard, Neb. 74-8

See us for sale bills.

When buying candies, why not buy the best? We always have a fine line of the superior grades on hand. Nemetz & Co. next to P. O.



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after having dined well can be your daily experience when you dine here. Our foods are tempting and delicious, and our cigars are a dream to the man who pines for a fragrant cigar and a good smoke after a satisfactory meal at

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Sure satisfaction every time you light a fire if on top of the kindling is ebony fuel from our yards. It's heat and light giving and slate-free when it leaves the mines, screened and cleaned again here and served to you full weight and with celerity of delivery. Order any way that suits you. Both telephones.

J. V. EGENBERGER

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Old Winter with his reign of ice and snow will soon be gone. Those chilly blasts will be a thing of the past. Spring with its new demands will soon be here, and you will need some new furniture. Our line is replete with up-to-date, designs and patterns, which are sure to please, and at prices, which are sure to appeal to the prudent buyer. See our display, we are glad to show the goods and quote you prices.

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