

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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If you'd avoid the Christmas jam  
That makes your head so whirly,  
Be sure to get right into line  
And do your shopping early.

When you are measuring your own  
importance cut out the watered  
stock.

Only three weeks till Christmas.  
The wise merchant will tell the peo-  
ple what he has in store for Christ-  
mas presents.

After a man has demonstrated  
that there is money in a certain en-  
terprise his neighbors begin to won-  
der why they didn't engage in the  
same business.

The Taft administration shows it-  
self decidedly in favor of the Insur-  
gent movement in Nicaragua, regard-  
less of how it may feel about the in-  
surgents at home.

Speaker Cannon says this is a gov-  
ernment by the people. But it isn't  
quite clear why "the Old Czar"  
should refer to himself and "Boss"  
Aldrich as "the people!"

When Governor Shallenberger calls  
a special session of the legislature  
it will more than likely be for some  
other purpose than passing the inia-  
tative and referendum bill.

Walter Wollman greeted Comman-  
der Peary as the "only discoverer of  
the pole." There are some who  
think there are other discoverers, but  
no one includes Walter in the list.

Collier's names Secretary Knox,  
Secretary Ballinger, Vice President  
Sherman and Senator Aldrich as "the  
four pall bearers of the Roosevelt  
policies." With Speaker Cannon, of  
course, as the funeral director.

The merchant who thinks he is  
going to get what he thinks is his  
share of the Christmas trade with-  
out telling people what he has, is go-  
ing to get badly fooled this year. The  
advertiser is the man that will get  
the people's patronage. The wise mer-  
chant will catch on.

We desire once more to inform  
our patrons that we have a regular  
hour of going to press, and that hour  
is at half-past three o'clock, unless  
some accident to our machinery pre-  
vents. All notices intended to be  
published in the Journal must be in  
the office not later than 3 p. m., to  
insure publication on that date. If  
you have anything for publication  
don't wait until the hour of going  
to press to send it in. Our carrier  
boys have to deliver their papers be-  
fore dark. A word to the wise ought  
be sufficient.

The Holdrege (Neb.) Citizen ad-  
monishes Nebraska merchants to  
meet the mall-order houses with the  
formidable weapon they use—adver-  
tising. This is the one agency that  
will down them and keep them down.  
It has made for Sears, Roebuck &  
Company a little fortune of \$25,000,-  
000 in less than two decades, large-  
ly taken from the country merchant  
because he thought he was so well  
known and so well established that  
trade would come of its own volition.  
No, sir, Mr. Merchant, you can't sell  
goods to all the people all the time  
unless you get the habit of adver-  
tising and keep it up all the time.

We are in receipt of an indexed  
copy of the upwardly revised Ald-  
rich-Payne tariff law and it makes  
the chills run up our back as we  
read the outrageous burden placed  
on clothing, which prevents poor  
people from buying what they need  
in face of winter. Were it not that  
the innocent must suffer in conse-  
quence of this unjust and extortio-  
nate measure our sympathy would not  
go out on account of it. Those who  
voted for men who are responsible

for this law are not entitled to sym-  
pathy. It is the culmination of what  
they voted for, but the innocent must  
share in the disaster. The Aldrich-  
Payne tariff law was enacted solely  
for the trusts and combines who have  
long fattened at the crib of govern-  
mental protection and without one  
solitary thought of the consumers.

The wickedness of the sugar trust  
is indeed appalling. But in waxing  
indignant at this mess of conspiracy,  
bribery and theft, that has been un-  
covered, we should remember that  
the sugar trust is but one of many  
trusts. And while, as Henry O.  
Havemeyer once testified, "the cus-  
toms tariff is the mother of all  
trusts," still the sugar trust is the  
image in which the others have been  
created. It furnished the mode  
And if the others trusts have follow-  
ed the pattern of the sugar trust in  
all details, if they have entrenched  
themselves in power by corruption  
and fraud, then there is a much  
greater task ahead of us than the  
only too difficult, one of bringing  
the sugar trust mellefactors to jus-  
tice.—La Follette's Magazine.

The sugar trust has shown utter  
disregard for both law and morality.  
It has persistently violated the Sher-  
man anti-trust law. It has accepted  
rebates in violation of the inter-state  
commerce act. It has used money in  
politics freely, and, it would appear,  
profitably. It has conspired to ruin  
independent sugar refiners. It has  
stolen vast sums of money from the  
United States government by using  
short weight scales and bribing cus-  
toms house employees. It has com-  
mitted these atrocious acts to  
strengthen and complete the mono-  
poly made possible by the enormous  
grat handed to it by congress in  
the form of exorbitant and unjusti-  
fiable and dishonest tariff duties. No  
kind of rascality that could be turn-  
ed into profits seems to have been  
passed by.—La Follette's Magazine.

"Champ Clark's future depends  
largely upon the result of the next  
congressman election," said a promi-  
nent western Democrat the other day.  
"That the next house will be Demo-  
cratic, and that Clark will be chosen  
as speaker, is as certain as anything  
that has not already happened, can  
be. Once speaker of the house,  
Champ Clark will be more in the  
limelight than perhaps any other  
Democrat in the country. As speak-  
er, he would give the right-of-way to  
a lot of measures of the people, which  
in the past have been held back at  
every turn by Speaker Cannon. The  
Missourian's administration would  
undoubtedly be in such contrast to  
that of "Uncle Joe," that the Demo-  
cratic party would be very likely  
to select him as its standard bearer  
in the next presidential contest. At  
any rate, that is Champ Clark's pros-  
pective future as myself and a large  
number of Mr. Clark's friends in  
congress see it."

## FROM THE BUSY WORLD.

The corn show at Omaha opened  
today and it is said the exhibits are  
very good. As was the case last year,  
Indiana has again carried away the  
prizes, Fred C. Pallen of Newton, tak-  
ing the Kellogg trophy valued at  
\$1,000 for the best single ear, while  
J. R. Overstreet of Franklin, wins the  
\$1,000 silver trophy for the best  
ten ears. G. L. Kenwin of Frank-  
lin, also won the prize for the best  
bushel of corn. This is a grand re-  
cord for Indiana corn and demon-  
strates that state is the best corn  
state in the union.

William Watson, whose poem,  
"The Woman With a Serpent's Tongue,"  
has caused so much specula-  
tion on both sides of the Atlantic as  
to the identity of the woman refer-

red to, has landed in New York and  
proceeds to state that he referred to  
the wife of the English prime min-  
ister and her daughter, Miss Violet  
Asquith. The confession is not  
credible to Watson, no matter  
what motives inspired his work. In  
America it is not considered either  
gentlemanly or courageous for a man  
to insult a woman and Watson's  
poem amounts to that. If it is the  
fashion in England, he should have  
stayed there.

Responsibility for the terrible  
mine disaster at Cherry, Ill., where  
300 men lost their lives has been  
definitely fixed upon a boy under the  
legal age, who pushed a load of hay  
up against an unprotected flaming  
torch. The hay caught fire and the  
foreman in charge at that point did  
not notify the mine boss until the  
woodwork of the mine was ablaze.  
An example should promptly be made  
of the mine officials who permitted  
the hiring of child labor and who al-  
lowed the burning torch in the mine.  
The penalty for this awful disaster  
cannot be made too severe and  
criminal proceedings of the most  
vigorous nature should be taken.

King Edward has formally poro-  
uged parliament, and England is now  
in the throes of a great political  
fight. The outcome seems much in  
doubt. Individual opinions vary  
greatly on the prospect but the  
greater number seem inclined to be-  
lieve the country will return the lib-  
erals once more but by a greatly  
reduced majority. The real issue is  
the budget which the wealth of the  
kingdom is fighting and, as England  
is largely controlled by its wealthy  
citizens, the result may be easily a  
defeat for Asquith and his liberal fol-  
lowing. In any event, the fight pro-  
mises to be spectacular beyond any  
previous campaign and one intensely  
interesting to the outside world.

Secretary Knox, it is announced,  
intends to make an effectual change  
in the administration of Nicaragua.  
His plan is to depose President Zela-  
ya of that unhappy country and aid  
Gen. Estrada, who is heading the  
revolutionary forces. The secretary  
regards Zelaya as the author of the  
woes, not alone of Nicaragua, but  
of the other Central American states  
as well, and he proposes to end his  
regime and restore security to life  
and property in that region. It is  
said Mexico will back up this pro-  
gram and a comprehensive plan for  
policing the western world by these  
two powers is under consideration.  
European diplomats profess great  
amazement at what they call Knox's  
"shotgun" diplomacy but none are  
disposed to interfere with it.

Chicago reports that there is every  
prospect of a great railroad strike  
involving one million employes on  
all the roads, east and west. The  
cause is a demand on the part of the  
men for an advance of five and six  
cents per hour. This demand is  
made by the several brotherhoods  
and unions and it is now under con-  
sideration by the railroad officials.  
Interviews with leading railroad of-  
ficials are all to the effect that the  
demand will be refused on the  
ground that the roads cannot, at  
this time afford an increase. The of-  
ficials express the hope that a strike  
may be averted. Such a struggle  
would be a national disaster of im-  
paralleled magnitude. It would to-  
tally paralyze business and cause a  
loss of many millions in money be-  
sides which, no man could predict  
the end. For the national good it is  
to be hoped a peaceable settlement  
can be had.

## County Judge's Office.

County court was very quiet to-  
day, there being no legal business  
on tap. A marriage license was is-  
sued by Marriage License Clerk Miss  
Gertrude Beeson to Gordon L. Hen-  
neger, aged 25, and Miss Alice Ho-  
back, aged 23, both of Weeping Wa-  
ter. The young people are well  
known and popular in their respect-  
ive neighborhood and have many  
friends who trust their married life  
will be one of unalloyed pleasure.

The peculiar properties of Cham-  
berlain's Cough Remedy have been  
thoroughly tested during epidemics  
of influenza, and when it was taken  
in time we have not heard of a sin-  
gle case of pneumonia. Sold by all  
dealers.

# MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

## No Tariff Revision For the Present.

## NICARAGUAN TROUBLE.

## Irresponsible Nations Not Pro- tected by Monroe Doctrine.

## A DEFICIT OF \$73,075,600.

## Legislation Urged Against In- junctions Without Notice.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In his annual  
message, read to congress, President  
Taft said:

To the Senate and the House of Rep-  
resentatives:  
The relations of the United States  
with all foreign governments have con-  
tinued upon the normal basis of amity  
and good understanding and are very  
generally satisfactory.

### Europe.

The American rights (in the fisheries  
on the north Atlantic coast) under the  
fisheries article of the treaty of 1818  
have been a cause of difference be-  
tween the United States and Great  
Britain for nearly seventy years. The  
interests involved are of great impor-  
tance to the American fishing industry,  
and the final settlement of the contro-  
versy (by the permanent court of ar-  
bitration at The Hague) will remove  
a source of constant irritation and com-  
plaint. This is the first case involving  
such great international questions  
which has been submitted to the per-  
manent court of arbitration at The  
Hague.

Negotiations for an international  
conference to consider and reach an  
arrangement providing for the preser-  
vation and protection of the fur seals  
in the north Pacific are in progress  
with the governments of Great Britain,  
Japan and Russia. The attitude of  
the governments interested leads me  
to hope for a satisfactory settlement of  
this question as the ultimate outcom-  
e of the negotiations.

### The Near East.

The quick transition of the govern-  
ment of the Ottoman empire from one  
of retrograde tendencies to a consti-  
tutional government with a parlia-  
ment and with progressive modern  
policies of reform and public improve-  
ment is one of the important phenom-  
ena of our times. Constitutional gov-  
ernment seems also to have made  
further advance in Persia. These  
events have turned the eyes of the  
world upon the near east. In that  
quarter the prestige of the United  
States has spread widely through the  
peaceful influence of American schools,  
universities and missionaries. There  
is every reason why we should obtain  
a greater share of the commerce of the  
near east since the conditions are  
more favorable now than ever before.

### Latin America.

One of the happiest events in recent  
pan-American diplomacy was the paci-  
fic, independent settlement by the  
governments of Bolivia and Peru of a  
boundary difference between them,  
which for some weeks threatened to  
cause war and even to entrain im-  
bitterments affecting other republics  
less directly concerned.

### Our Citizens Abroad.

This administration, through the de-  
partment of state and the foreign ser-  
vice, is lending all proper support to  
legitimate and beneficial American en-  
terprises in foreign countries, the de-  
gree of such support being measured  
by the national advantages to be ex-  
pected. A citizen himself cannot by  
contract or otherwise divest himself  
of the right, nor can this government  
escape the obligation, of his protec-  
tion in his personal and property  
rights when these are unjustly in-  
fringed in a foreign country. To avoid  
cessless vexations it is proper that in  
considering whether American enter-  
prise should be encouraged or support-  
ed in a particular country the govern-  
ment should give full weight not only  
to the national as opposed to the in-  
dividual benefits to accrue, but also to  
the fact whether or not the govern-  
ment of the country in question is in  
its administration and in its diplomacy  
faithful to the principles of modera-  
tion, equity and justice upon which  
alone depends international credit in  
diplomacy as well as in finance.

### The Monroe Doctrine.

The pan-American policy of this  
government has long been fixed in its  
principles and remains unchanged.  
With the changed circumstances of the  
United States and of the republics to  
the south of us, most of which have  
great natural resources, stable govern-  
ment and progressive ideals, the ap-

prehension which gave rise to the  
Monroe doctrine may be said to have  
nearly disappeared, and neither the  
doctrine as it exists nor any other doc-  
trine of American policy should be  
permitted to operate for the perpetua-  
tion of irresponsible government, the  
escape of just obligations or the insid-  
ious allegation of dominating ambitions  
on the part of the United States.

My meeting with President Diaz and  
the greeting exchanged on both Amer-  
ican and Mexican soil served, I hope,  
to signalize the close and cordial rela-  
tions, which so well bind together this  
republic and the great republic imme-  
diately to the south, between which  
there is so vast a network of material  
interests.

I am happy to say that all but one  
of the cases which for so long vexed  
our relations with Venezuela have  
been settled within the past few  
months and that, under the enlight-  
ened regime now directing the govern-  
ment of Venezuela, provision has been  
made for arbitration of the remaining  
case before The Hague tribunal.

On July 30, 1909, the government of  
Panama agreed, after considerable nego-  
tiation, to indemnify the relatives of the  
American officers and sailors who  
were brutally treated, one of them  
having, indeed, been killed by the  
Panamanian police this year.

This government was obliged to in-  
tervene diplomatically to bring about  
arbitration or settlement of the claim  
of the Enery company against Nica-  
ragua, which it had long before been  
agreed should be arbitrated. A settle-  
ment of this troublesome case was  
reached by the signature of a protocol  
on Sept. 18, 1909.

Many years ago diplomatic interven-  
tion became necessary to the protec-  
tion of the interests in the American  
claim of Alsop & Co. against the  
government of Chile. The govern-  
ment of Chile had frequently admitted  
obligation in the case and had prom-  
ised this government to settle it. There  
had been two abortive attempts to do  
so through arbitral commissions, which  
failed through lack of jurisdiction.  
Now, happily, as the result of the re-  
cent diplomatic negotiations, the gov-  
ernments of the United States and of  
Chile, actuated by the sincere desire  
to free from any strain those cordial  
and friendly relations upon which both  
set such store, have agreed by a proto-  
col to submit the controversy to defi-  
nitive settlement by his Britannic maj-  
esty Edward VII.

### The Nicaraguan Trouble.

Since the Washington conventions of  
1907 were communicated to the gov-  
ernment of the United States as a con-  
sulting and advising party this gov-  
ernment has been almost continuously  
called upon by one or another and in  
turn by all of the five Central Amer-  
ican republics to exert itself for the  
maintenance of the conventions. Near-  
ly every complaint has been against  
the Zelaya government of Nicaragua,  
which has kept Central America in  
constant tension or turmoil. The re-  
sponses made to the representations of  
Central American republics as due  
from the United States on account of  
its relation to the Washington con-  
ventions have been at all times conserva-  
tive and have avoided, so far as possi-  
ble, any semblance of interference, al-  
though it is very apparent that the  
considerations of geographic proximity  
to the canal zone and of the very sub-  
stantial American interests in Central  
America give to the United States a  
special position in the zone of these  
republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient  
efforts of this government to promote  
peace and welfare among these re-  
publics, efforts which are fully appre-  
ciated by the majority of them who  
are loyal to their true interests. It  
would be no less unnecessary to re-  
hearse here the sad tale of unspeak-  
able barbarities and oppression alleged  
to have been committed by the Zelaya  
government. Recently two Americans  
were put to death by order of Presi-  
dent Zelaya himself. They were offi-  
cers in the organized forces of a re-  
volution which had continued many  
weeks and was in control of about  
half of the republic, and as such, ac-  
cording to the modern enlightened  
practice of civilized nations, they were  
entitled to be dealt with as prisoners  
of war.

At the date when this message is  
printed this government has termi-  
nated diplomatic relations with the  
Zelaya government for reasons made  
public in a communication to the for-  
mer Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and  
is intending to take such future steps  
as may be found most consistent with  
its dignity, its duty to American in-  
terests and its moral obligations to  
Central America and to civilization. It  
may later be necessary for me to bring  
this subject to the attention of the  
congress in a special message.

### In the Far East.

In the far east this government pre-  
serves unchanged its policy of support-  
ing the principle of equality of oppor-  
tunity and scrupulous respect for the  
integrity of the Chinese empire, to  
which policy are pledged the interest-  
ed powers of both east and west.

By the treaty of 1903 China has un-  
dertaken the abolition of likin with a  
moderate and proportionate raising of  
the customs tariff along with currency  
reform. These reforms being a mani-  
fest advantage to foreign commerce as  
well as to the interests of China, this  
government is endeavoring to facili-  
tate these measures and the needful  
consequence of the treaty powers.  
When it appeared that Chinese likin  
revenues were to be hypothecated to  
foreign bankers in connection with a  
great railway project it was obvious  
that the governments whose nationals  
held this loan would have a certain  
direct interest in the question of the  
carrying out by China of the reforms  
in question. The administration deem-  
ed American participation to be of  
great national interest. Happily, when

it was as a matter of broad policy ur-  
gent that this opportunity should not  
be lost, the indispensable instrumentality  
presented itself when a group of  
American bankers of international  
reputation and great resources agreed  
at once to share in the loan upon pre-  
cisely such terms as this government  
should approve. The chief of those  
terms was that American railway ma-  
terial should be upon an exact equality  
with that of the other nationals join-  
ing in the loan in the placing of or-  
ders for this whole railroad system.  
After months of negotiation the equal  
participation of Americans seems at  
last assured.

In one of the Chinese-Japanese con-  
ventions of Sept. 1 of this year there  
was a provision which caused consid-  
erable public apprehension in that  
upon its face it was believed in some  
quarters to seek to establish a mono-  
poly of mining privileges along the  
South Manchurian and Antung-Muk-  
den railroads and thus to exclude  
Americans from a wide field of enter-  
prise, to take part in which they were  
by treaty with China entitled. After  
a thorough examination of the conven-  
tions and of the several contextual  
documents the secretary of state re-  
ached the conclusion that no such mono-  
poly was intended or accomplished.  
This government made inquiry of the  
imperial Chinese and Japanese gov-  
ernments and received from each offi-  
cial assurance that the provision had  
no purpose inconsistent with the pol-  
icy of equality of opportunity to which  
the signatories, in common with the  
United States, are pledged.

Our traditional relations with the  
Japanese empire continue cordial, as  
usual. The arrangement of 1908 for  
a co-operative control of the coming  
of laborers to the United States has  
proved to work satisfactorily. The  
matter of a revision of the existing  
treaty between the United States and  
Japan which is terminable in 1912 is  
already receiving the study of both  
countries.

### The Department of State.

I earnestly recommend to the favor-  
able action of the congress the esti-  
mates submitted by the department of  
state and most especially the legisla-  
tion suggested in the secretary of  
state's letter of this date whereby it  
will be possible to develop and make  
permanent the reorganization of the  
department upon modern lines in a  
manner to make it a thoroughly ef-  
ficient instrument in the furtherance  
of our foreign trade and of American  
interests abroad.

Under a provision of the act of Aug.  
5, 1909, I have appointed three officials  
to assist the officers of the government  
in collecting information necessary to  
a wise administration of the tariff act  
of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of  
customs administration they are co-  
operating with the officials of the  
treasury department and as to matters  
of the needs and the exigencies of our  
manufacturers and exporters with the  
department of commerce and labor in  
its relation to the domestic aspect of  
the subject of foreign commerce.

As a consequence of section 2 of the  
tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes  
the duty of the secretary of state to  
conduct as diplomatic business all the  
negotiations necessary to place him in  
a position to advise me as to whether  
or not a particular country unduly dis-  
criminate against the United States  
in the sense of the statute referred to.

### Government Expenditures and Re- venues.

Perhaps the most important ques-  
tion presented to this administration  
is that of economy in expenditures and  
sufficiency of revenue.

The report of the secretary shows  
that the ordinary expenditures for the  
current fiscal year ending June 30,  
1910, will exceed the estimated re-  
ceipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit  
are added the sum to be disbursed for  
the Panama canal, amounting to \$38,-  
000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on  
the public debt, the deficit of ordinary  
receipts and expenditures will be in-  
creased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620.  
This deficit the secretary proposes to  
meet by the proceeds of bonds issued  
to pay the cost of constructing the  
Panama canal. I approve this propo-  
sal.

### The Panama Canal.

The policy of paying for the con-  
struction of the Panama canal not  
out of current revenue, but by bond  
issue, was adopted in the Spooner act  
of 1902, and there seems to be no good  
reason for departing from the princi-  
ple by which a part at least of the  
burden of the cost of the canal shall  
fall upon our posterity, who are to  
enjoy it, and there is all the more  
reason for this view because the actual  
cost to date of the canal, which is now  
half done and which will be completed  
Jan. 1, 1915, shows that the cost of  
engineering and construction will be  
\$297,796,000 instead of \$139,705,200, as  
originally estimated. In addition to  
engineering and construction, the other  
expenses, including sanitation and  
government and the amount paid for  
the properties, the franchise and the  
privilege of building the canal, in-  
crease the cost by \$75,435,000 to a  
total of \$373,231,000. The increase in  
the cost of engineering and construc-  
tion is due to a substantial enlarge-  
ment of the plan of construction by  
widening the canal 100 feet in the Cu-  
lebra cut and by increasing the di-  
mensions of the locks, to the under-  
estimate of the quantity of the work  
to be done under the original plan and  
to an underestimate of the cost of la-  
bor and materials, both of which have  
greatly enhanced in price since the  
original estimate was made.

### Government Economy.

In order to avoid a deficit for the  
ensuing fiscal year I directed the  
heads of departments in the prepara-  
tion of their estimates to make them  
as low as possible consistent with im-  
perative governmental necessity. The  
result has been, as I am advised by