

The - Plattsmouth - Journal

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A scientist declares that the tail of Halley's comet will envelop the earth May 19. Gee! Let's run!

The Kansas machine politicians would know by this time—except for their entire lack of capacity to learn—that it is not safe to play horse with a governor who is also a red-headed Quaker.

Camille Flammarion, who predicts that the tail of Halley's comet will envelop the earth May 19, is one of the foremost astronomers on Mr. Hearst's staff, being what might be termed an astronomical muckraker.

Compared with what will be handed to Speaker Cannon at the congressional elections next November, Tuesday's result in the Sixth Missouri district was little more than a lady-like slap on the wrist.

Nor was it necessary for the insurgent congressmen to explain they are not fighting President Taft. They are merely fighting the bunch of reactionary New Englanders who imagine they have taken complete possession of the president.

In the recent crusade in Joplin, Mo., Rev. Billy Sunday declared God had sent him to make that city dry. The local option election last week resulted in a wet victory by a majority of 814. Evidently Billy didn't hear well when he was called to Joplin or didn't understand his mission.

Ex-Senator Long of Kansas tells the Washington Post that the insurgents correspond to the bolting Republicans in 1896. "They are the Bryan Republicans," he says. The only difficulty with Mr. Long's statement is that he neglects to point out that while free silver was a dead issue the insurgents are right.—Kansas City Star, Rep.

"Are you a Democrat?" We understand that is about the first question asked when an applicant applies for endorsement to compete for census enumerator in a competitive examination. We thought that the first requirement for an enumerator was educational ability to fill the place. But the little 2x4 bosses think a man's political status is the first requirement. President Taft is opposed to peanut politics, but the local bosses can't get above the idea that positions must be filled, regardless of qualification. If a Democrat can't successfully pass a fair examination he should not be appointed.

The returns from the 6th district in Missouri, should convince most any sensible voter that the people of the west have no use for Aldrich-Cannon standpatism. The majority by which Mr. Dickson's (Dem) is elected is double that of the late Mr. DeArmond's in 1908. This special election demonstrates to a dead moral certainty that there is great meanness in the minds of the people and they principally are in the Republican party. Another indication is that Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will go Democratic next fall. Such a result would be a god-send to the common masses of the American people.

The report of the postmaster general of Canada is interesting and illuminating in view of the efforts of President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock to blame the United States postal deficit upon newspaper and magazine publishers. Canada is a country of vast area and meagre population and it should naturally cost a great deal more proportionately to transport newspapers or any other class of mail in the Dominion than it does in the United States. But there is no postal deficit in Can-

ada—on the contrary the surplus for the year was \$809,237.53. Furthermore the second class rate has been reduced from one-half a cent a pound to one-fourth of a cent a pound—just one-quarter of the rate of periodicals in the United States are paying, at which rate the president declares as a "subsidy" to the publishers. And in addition to this, newspapers are carried in the Canadian mails free for a distance not exceeding 40 miles of publication. The Canadian postmaster general's report is an indictment on the graft and corruption rampant in the postal affairs of this country. If newspapers can be carried by the government profitably for a quarter of a cent a pound in sparsely settled Canada, why should it cost nine cents a pound to carry the same class a pound in the United States, as the president and his postmaster general maintain is the cost of the service in this country?

A SUDDEN FRIENDSHIP.

In the market letters sent out by stock buyers from the various western markets, they with startling accord caution the farmer to hold to his cattle and hogs, arguing that this course will offset any effect caused by the general meat boycott now on all over the country.

This may or may not be logic. If the boycott is merely a passing fad the caution to hold their stock would prove correct. But if on the other hand, the holding of the cattle and hogs by the farmers cause the market to continue on the same high level, it's dollars to doughnuts that just that long the boycott will continue.

Every effort is being made to throw the loss and distress where it usually falls—on the day laborer and salaried man of town and city—and at the same time protect to the utmost the stock raiser and the meat trust.

The trust, usually so ready to take advantage of the stock raiser, now takes him into confidence and points out "only by doing this or that way can we maintain high prices." The farmers and stock raisers generally, who in the hard times of '90-'97, were the loudest to declaim against the trusts, now unexpectedly find themselves arrayed cheek by jowl with one of the greatest monopolies of the world and against the day-laboring, wage-earning population.

Finding no relief from their farming communities or their metropolitan market centers, is it small wonder that there are but two things left the wage-earning consumers to do—either quit eating meat or turn farmer themselves. Being unfit either by training or in a financial way to do the latter they naturally turn to the first alternative.

We do not think it is a fad. It is more—it is stern necessity. The farmers should thus take the sudden and solicitous advice of their friend (?) the meat trust, at their own peril.

WORLD FROM THE WEST

Every politician of consequence in the country will see the significance of the overwhelming defeat of Cannonism in the Sixth district of Missouri yesterday.

The importance of that defeat is far greater than its result in the election of one progressive Democrat against one reactionary Republican. The returns, which show an abnormal plurality for the successful candidate, foretells the announcement of still more progressive candidates for congressional seats and the retirement of numerous incumbents who have subserviently bowed to Cannon rule.

The Sixth district election was the first real test of public sentiment on the Cannon issue, as that issue has been intensified by the tariff session

and by political events since the adjournment of congress. It was reasonably assumed by the Republicans that, inasmuch as the late Representative DeArmond's plurality had never been large, in spite of his high character and great popularity and distinction, there would be a good chance to elect a Republican successor.

This chance would have been decidedly favorable if Republican interests had been honestly and ably managed.

But instead of making the nomination by means of a primary election thus leaving it to the people as to whether the nominee should be a progressive man or a Cannon follower, the machine Republicans took matters into their own hands, held a convention and named a candidate who was irrevocably committed to Cannon and Aldrich and the whole reactionary system. This convention, made up largely of postmasters and other federal officeholders, utterly ignored the progressive element of the party.

The contest was not personal. It was directly and squarely based on national issues. The Democratic candidate had distinguished help, befitting the national importance of the ultimate result. The Republican nominee had even more assistance. His managers reached as far as the president's cabinet for speakers.

Enough progressive Republicans either voted for the Democratic nominee, or stayed at home, to make the Democratic plurality nearly double that of the gifted and popular DeArmond.

If this can be done in Missouri, where there is no progressive Republican organization, and where there are no commanding progressive leaders, what may be done in those other western states where the progressive movement is widespread and well defined, and is given constant impetus and added volume by those fearless leaders who are fighting the malady of Cannonism in congress?—Kansas City Star, Rep.

It is easier to see now why some of the members of congress were reluctant to have the Ballinger charges investigated.

A number of Republican senators are advising President Taft to drop Ballinger overboard. However, Ballinger is only one of the party's Jonahs.

The news dispatches say that according to Bradstreet's report the cost of living is increasing. The same information may also be found in any kitchen.

Whoever discovered that groundhog fiction ought to be handcuffed to the person who invented the goosebone fallacy and sentenced to Medicine Hat—in company with Irl Hicks.

Government extravagance in the opinion of the senate managers, Aldrich of Rhode Island and Hale of Maine, is any appropriation in the nature of an investment for the development of the whole United States. Government thrift, according to the same high authorities, is any scheme of taxation or expenditures that involves a large subsidy for New England.

The "extra work" to be done by census enumerators, was minutely described to the applicants before their appointment. The character of the "extra work" was of a political nature, and if the fellow was slow to agree, his appointment never was made. We do not know whether this was a condition in all the districts or not, but in some places it was known to be practiced. This is coercion with a vengeance, and is just as abominable as boodling and should be as severely punished.

The general disappointment over affairs at Washington would indicate that the people did not expect Mr. Taft to give them a Republican administration.

If Prof. Crabtree is to be removed from the Peru Normal "for good and sufficient reasons," let the people of Nebraska know what those reasons are. Ludden, member and secretary

of the normal board says he is to be removed because there has been a persistent demand from both Republicans and Democrats to have him removed. The Journal never knew how President Crabtree stood politically, and we never made any effort to ascertain. We only know that he has filled the position of President to the entire satisfaction of three-fifths of the people who are acquainted with his excellent qualities. Rev. Ludden has a grouse on about something and the people demand to know what it is. Out with it, Mr. Ludden. We don't believe President Crabtree has done a thing out of the way, and it stands Mr. Ludden in hand to tell why he wants him removed, without any ifs or ands about it.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, who was recently elected president of the National Forestry Association, could hardly have emphasized his high estimate of the far-reaching functions and possibilities of that organization more strikingly than by proposing to the board of directors that Mr. Gifford Pinchot, recently removed from the post of chief forester by President Taft, be asked to take his place at the head of the new association. The importance of the association was further emphasized when Mr. Pinchot accepted the invitation. At the head of this organization, whose membership should become national and numerous, Mr. Pinchot will again be a power in the conservation cause in general and in the forestry movement in particular. The fact that the highest authority and most efficient conservation executive in the country has taken the presidency of this association should insure its rapid growth and its practical effectiveness.

The Republicans of Kansas ought to know what kind of men to nominate as representatives of real Republicanism in that state. So why don't the machine accept Governor Stubbs's challenge to place their own candidate in the field against him? They should place him upon a platform declaring that he will advocate Cannonism in national politics; favor the revival of the old "Senate Lodge," abolish the Primary law; return to the once popular custom of having the railroads name the state officials and "point with pride" to the fact that no legislation could be enacted under his administration unless it had first been approved by the corporation lobby. The destruction of these fine old political practices is objections urged against Stubbs. Why not give the people a chance, by direct primary vote, to return to them?

VICTORY AND ITS APPLICATION.

To understand the full significance of the defeat of Cannonism in the Sixth district of Missouri, these facts must be taken into consideration:

President Roosevelt carried the district in 1904 by twenty-seven votes.

Even the late Representative DeArmond, strong, upright and personally popular among those who knew him, had pluralities averaging only about two thousand.

In 1908 Mr. Cowherd, Democratic nominee for governor, had a plurality of only 1,054.

But when the issue was fairly drawn between a progressive Democrat and a Cannon Republican, the Democratic plurality jumped to 3,790.

This protest against Cannonism was registered in a prosperous agricultural and industrial district, one of the richest and most advanced sections of Missouri.

There is no way to interpret the result except as the expression of a profound moral conviction that has penetrated to the masses of the people everywhere.

There was no insurgent organization in the Sixth district, nor is there such an organization in the state. There are no leaders, local or of statewide following, who have openly espoused the cause of the progressive Republicanism and help to define its scope and strength.

Without organization or leadership, Cannonism has been defeated by a big plurality, and in a contest that has revealed to the country for the

first time that the people of Missouri are doing their share of thinking on the moral issues now before the country, involving the personnel of congress as no other issue in decades has involved.—Kansas City Times, Rep.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

An Ohio newspaper want to know, in discussing the cost of living, who gets the money. The workingman says he is not getting it; it will be hard to convince all farmers that they are getting it, and few will acknowledge "the corn," if they are; the local merchant is not getting it if we believe his story; the professional man is not getting it, and the newspaper men all avow, each and severally, that they do not see it coming their way.

Now it is an easy matter to determine the question. All that is necessary to determine who has the money is to find out just who has it. And that is certainly an easy task. The workingman has no considerable amount of money. If he were profiting by the high cost of living, he would have a fat bank account. It is also true that while the farmer is getting along well, and has paid off a few mortgages and has some corn still in the field, he is not a moneyed man; he has chiefly land for his assets. Look around and see if the lawyer, the doctor, the preacher, or the teacher has a big bank roll. Inquire of the condition of the retailer and you will find that he has good stocks on hand, but that as a distributor of goods, his money is going and coming at all times, and no great surplus ever lies idle in the bank vaults to his credit. The number of failures of retailers in the country will convince most people that the retailer is not overly prosperous.

Pick up the newspaper of the day, and read the story of the bride who has a million dollar necklace for her wedding morn; ascertain therefrom the names of the men who are giving away libraries and colleges, and building hundred million dollar houses; spending fortunes for "country homes," buying and sailing steam yachts and giving swell dinners at a cost of thousands of dollars. How many men are there in the country who are doing these things? Say, fifty, or a hundred or a thousand of them—out of the eighty million people in America! Is there a man on earth who would not pick out the millionaires and the billionaires as the profiting factor in the cost of high living? If you were trying to run down the fifty cents that you gave for a quarter's worth of steak is it not likely that you would look in the pocket of the fellow who had the fifty cents, and not in the pocket of the fellow who never had fifty cents?

He who reads as he runs ought not to ask so foolish a question as to who is getting the money.

Card of Thanks.

For the many kind acts and the sympathy of our many friends during the last illness and death of our beloved mother, Mrs. Dora Wolf, and for the many floral remembrances of her loving friends, we desire to extend our sincere thanks.

Mrs. Dora Hesse.
Mrs. Kate Bushansen.
Mrs. Carrie Haller.
Mrs. Louisa Klingler.
Louis Wolf.

Rev. Gade of Cincinnati, O., arrived in the city this morning and will hold the pulpit at the Presbyterian church tomorrow, both morning and evening. Rev. Gade is considering a call from the local church and may possibly accept. He is spending today in meeting the people of the city and will remain for several days.

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ROBERT WILKINSON,
Dunbar, Neb.

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Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction, at his home two miles east and one mile south of Cedar Creek, and nine miles west of Plattsmouth, on

Friday, Feb. 11, 1910

the following property, to-wit:

—HORSES and MULES—
One black mare, ten years old, weight 1300, one gray mare, eleven years old, weight 1350, one black horse, nine years old, weight 1400, one bay horse, thirteen years old, weight 1300, one bay mule, four years old, one black mule, three years old, one bay mare, one year old, six head of shoats, 10 cows, one heifer.

—FARM IMPLEMENTS—
One 12-inch brush plow, one 14-inch stirring plow, one Solid Comfort riding plow, one Hummer riding plow, two Avery cultivators, one John Deere two-row machine, one McCormick binder, one Deering mower, one McCormick mower, one Sterling hay rake, one Farmer Friend corn planter, one Western Belle lister, one Sattley lister, one Sterling force feed seeder, three good farm wagons, one wagon and hay rake, two spring wagons, 28 foot corn elevator, one top buggy, one carriage, nearly new, one bob sled, one 3-section harrow, one 2-row Pekin curler, one Center Belle disc, one Superior Press drill, one roller, one Dain feed grinder, one Advance fanning mill, one lard press, one meat grinder, three sets 1½ inch work harness, one set 1¼ inch work harness, one set 1¼ inch harness, one set buggy harness, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m., sharp.

Free Lunch at Noon.

—TERMS OF SALE.—
All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand, and all over \$10, a credit of twelve months will be given, purchaser giving good bankable paper, bearing eight per cent from date. All property must be settled for before being removed.

G. P. MEISINGER.

William Dunn, Auctioneer.

A Chilly Time.

Postmaster Henry A. Schneider this afternoon is conducting an examination of applicants for the position of census enumerator in this county, he having been designated by Supervisor Helvey for that purpose. The intention was to hold the examination at the postoffice but it was discovered that there would not be room enough for that purpose and Mr. Schneider made what he supposed to be the final arrangements to use the high school building this afternoon. He arrived at the building at 12:30 noon, and was considerably surprised and somewhat jarred to find the door closed and secured locked. He got busy and called up V. M. Mullis, the custodian of the building who informed him that his call was the first intimation he had of the matter. Mr. Schneider finally secured access to the building and the applicants started to work in a room with the temperature according to the veracious representative of Uncle Sam something about 20 degrees below zero. Anyway, he says, it was blamed cold and he was some peeved over the miscarriage of his plans. At 1:15 p. m., Mr. Mullis put in an appearance and started up a fire in the furnaces and is endeavoring to assuage the pangs of cold which are afflicting the visitors.

Each applicant for a place as enumerator has been furnished with a card by Supervisor Helvey and this entitles him or her to take the examination. Those passing the highest examination are supposed to be appointed to the task providing all other things are equal. There are a number of young ladies taking the examination as they are not barred under the rules. Among them are Mattie A. Minnlear of Murray, Anna E. Hall, Sarah E. Kerr and Gerda Petersen of this city and Mrs. Nellie M. Stanton of Union and Mrs. Elvira Despain of this city.

The following gentlemen are taking the examination also; George Vogel of South Bend, Leroy Van Scoyoc, Andrew Stohman, Bert A. Jacobsen, John B. Kilgore of Louisville, K. L. Kniss of Murray, D. L. Talcott of Greenwood, George Horn of Cedar Creek, Wm. B. Porter of Mynard, H. M. Townsley of Union, John C. Lindeman, O. M. Straight of this city. The examination will take about three to four hours to complete.

Owing to a misunderstanding of the date for the appearance of the Grew Stock company at the Parmele was given as Friday, Feb. 4th. It should have read Wednesday, Feb. 9th, Feb. 9th instead of Friday, Feb. 4th, as advertised. The play will be "The Invaders" a powerful and interesting drama.