

NEBRASKA NEWS NOTES.

No smallpox epidemic at Kearns... A curfew ordinance has been passed at Fullerton.

The inhabitants of York county want rural free mail delivery.

Citizens of North Loup at a special election voted the waterworks bonds.

An investigation of the Trenton "ballot stealing" deals will be instituted.

Miss Blanche Platte of Grand Island has started for a tour around the world.

The remains of Jesse Hale, company A, Fourteenth Infantry, will be buried at Lincoln.

John Woeblife of Holdrege got three of life and took strychnine, dying very shortly after.

The Lincoln city council has decided to accept the loan of the captured Spanish cannon.

Tuesday's snowstorm was general throughout the central and eastern portion of the state.

District court for Hall county adjourned on account of the absence of Judge Thompson.

The remains of Fred Pegler, killed in the Philippines were interred at Palmyra Wednesday.

Re. Rev. E. A. Osborne of Holdrege is to be rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church at Creighton.

Company K, First Nebraska, at Columbus, has been mustered in by Adjutant General Barry.

At North Loup the board of health has ordered the schools closed on account of scarlet fever.

The Nebraska City fire department gave its thirty-second annual masquerade ball Wednesday night.

While some excavating was being done in the cellar of a store at Gretna a skeleton was unearthed.

The Farmers' State bank has been organized at North Loup, with an authorized capital of \$20,000.

The executive committee of the supreme council of the Court of Honor met at Beatrice Wednesday.

C. C. and T. E. Parmele have just completed plans for the new Parmele opera house at Plattsmouth.

Word has been received from the Philippines that George Stark of Beatrice is dangerously ill in Manila.

Governor Poynter has appointed delegates to the pure food and drug congress, to be held at Washington.

At St. Edward Wednesday A. D. White pleaded guilty of illegal selling of liquors and drew \$50 and costs.

Attorney Dysart of Nelson has decided to locate in Omaha, where he will associate himself with V. O. Strickler.

Helene Kazda, 5 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marten Kazda of Tecumseh, was accidentally scalded to death.

The Abraham Lincoln club of Lexington celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a banquet. Hon. Jack MacColl was toastmaster.

R. P. R. Miller, an old resident of Lincoln and the veteran general agent there of the Missouri Pacific, died suddenly Wednesday.

Frank L. Densmore, charged with the murder of Mrs. Densmore and Frank Laue, has secured a change of venue from Buffalo to Dawson county.

A mass meeting of Grant county people was held in Hyannis Saturday to protest against the leasing of Nebraska public lands to stockmen.

The state board of education on Wednesday considered the investment of school funds, but took no definite action. There is now between \$290,968 and \$300,000 uninvested.

The state board of transportation on Wednesday heard the complaint of Robert Wrigley of Ellis, who declares that the Rock Island railway is discriminating against the farmers of his community.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Kid boots are going up in price in England. The reason given is that too many young animals have been killed to provide them.

It is estimated that the various theaters and opera houses in Germany receive subventions to the amount of about \$600,000 a year.

Among the 1,500 Cubans who took the census of the islands were many women and they received the regular remuneration of \$5 a day.

There were but two alarms of fire in the city of Spencer, Ia., a city of 3,000 inhabitants, during last year, and one of them was a false one.

Forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines in 1920, one for each 173 miners employed. There were also recorded ninety-seven accidents without fatal results.

The Salvation Army for the second time has failed to get a foothold in Mexico. Mexican laws forbid all religious processions in the streets of cities.

The natives of the Philippines manufacture a very gauzy, transparent fabric for ladies' dresses from the fibres of the pineapple leaf. It is called pina cloth.

Connecticut figures from its recent state school census that it has 20 per cent more inhabitants than it had in 1920. The population of the country on this basis is 75,120,000.

Water is the hardest of all substances to heat, with the single exception of hydrogen gas. The easiest two are mercury and lead, which stand in this respect on nearly the same footing.

One of the oldest hostleries in England is the new inn of Gloucester, but in spite of the centuries which have rolled by since it was built its once appropriate description still clings to it.

The Kansas State Historical Library contains 25,171 bound volumes of newspapers, 37,225 books and pamphlets, 1,000 manuscripts, and 14,500 maps, charts, pictures and museum subjects.

Chapman, Johnson and British govern-

POWER OF THE TRUSTS

MEN FORCED TO THE WALL BY THE COMBINES.

The Small Merchants and Manufacturers Crowded Out of Their Business.

(Jax Creelman in New York Journal.) The most tremendous fact revealed by Mr. Bryan's tour through the eastern states is that thousands of small business men and manufacturers who supported Mr. McKinley in 1896 have decided to support the democratic party this year. A more significant movement can hardly be imagined.

This means that the crushing power exerted by the trusts is driving the victims of this all-engulfing, rapacious system of centralization out of the party dominated by Senator Hanna and Mr. McKinley, the open agents of the trusts and syndicates.

For the first time the trust has become a factor—probably a controlling factor—in practical politics, not only in the west and south, but also in the east, and particularly in New York. While Senator Hanna is arranging with

strait. Go to any store in your neighborhood and ask whether the trusts have reduced prices. The rapid rise in the prices within the past year is startling, almost incredible.

Senator Hanna says publicly that the trusts are doing good by lowering the cost of manufacture and distribution. That is true. The Journal has said the same thing. It is a part of the order of progress. Organization and systematic economy, whether by trusts or otherwise, must cheapen manufacture. I have failed to find any man whose opinions on any subject are worth hearing who is willing to say that it is not a good thing to lessen the cost of producing any necessary of life.

But Senator Hanna has nothing to say about the fact that the trusts have become so powerful, so ruthless, that while the cost of manufacture is growing less, the price to the consumer is increasing. The startling rise in the prices of articles manufactured by the trusts completely unmask the gigantic industrial and commercial conspiracy which is bleeding the whole country. No man is safe now. No man dares to interfere with the pillars. Within one year the trusts have nearly doubled in power and in perfect organization. Yet prices in retail stores everywhere are going up and up and up. If you are not already aware of this ask your wife, your housekeeper, your butcher, your grocer. This is the most overwhelming thing on the whole social, political or economic landscape. This it is that is driving tens of thousands of men out of business, and recruiting to the democratic party, Mr.

from the trust system, which Mr. Hanna says is a good thing. This is the supreme democratic issue. No leader and no combination of leaders can decrease its power or importance. It is changing votes every hour. There may be difference of opinion regarding legislation on the subject, but every man I have met seems to understand that with a president and cabinet free from the control of the trusts the country has a better chance to strike at the giant crimes of the trusts than is possible when the president and the cabinet place the whole power of the government behind the criminal combinations.

TYPICAL TRUST EXACTION.

An Object Lesson in their Methods of Doing Business.

New York—(Special.)—The Journal says: Less than a year ago every workman in the country could buy oil for his lamps at eight cents a gallon in cans. The Standard Oil company has since successively raised the price to twelve cents and it now sends out as a valentine to consumers a card announcing the addition of another cent per gallon on February 14. This is an advance of five cents a gallon, or 62 1/2 per cent, within less than a year. What is the excuse? What the reason? It costs less, not more, to produce the crude oil now than it did a year ago. It costs less, not more, to refine and deliver it. The Standard Oil company last year

field and that this was proved by statistics which show that the eight counties which form the gas field had population in 1890 of 262,635, which in 1899 had been increased to 353,109. The tax duplicates showed that in 1887 the taxable property amounted to \$12,953,265, which amount had been increased in 1899 to \$110,831,255. In 1887, he said the entire county contained only such small factories as are generally found in an agricultural country, whereas now plate and window glass, steel, iron, files, files, paper, strawboard, bicycles and tin plate are largely produced. Thousands of workmen have moved into the field and new schools and homes have been built as a result. He also said that the growth had benefited the entire state and had developed railroad properties in an unhelped for manner. He said the possibility of the total failure of the gas was a matter for grave apprehension, the more so because theories advanced to the effect that by drilling deeper wells another vein of porous rock containing gas would be found had proved to be without foundation. Muncie, he said, drew its gas, like Indianapolis, from a depth of 1,600 feet, while at Hedley wells had been driven 3,200 feet without finding new deposits of gas.

Cities which formerly produced gas enough within their own limits to supply all their homes and factories are now compelled to pipe gas from a distance, and the pressure in the best fields has been reduced from 322 pounds to the square inch to 145. He said that if pipe lines and pumping stations were discontinued and pres-

ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

DECLARE FOR OPPOSITION TO THE MONOPOLIES.

Convention Adjourns After Arranging Committees to Propagate Principles Affirmed.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Louis F. Post of Chicago reported for the committee on platform and resolutions. He said the report of the committee had been unanimously agreed on, and introduced Prof. Willis, who read the report of the committee, prefacing it with a full list of the committeemen.

An address to the American people on the trust question formulated by the resolutions committee was read by Prof. Willis. He then proceeded to read the platform. Both papers were punctuated with great applause.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

After a protracted debate the address to the public on the report of the resolutions committee was declared adopted.

J. R. Sovereign of Arkansas introduced a resolution which was adopted, denouncing the anti-scalping bill as a trust measure, discriminating and unjust.

Upon reconvening of the afternoon session Chairman Monnet ruled that the report of the committee on national organization is privileged business. He called on the chairman of the committee, General J. B. Weaver of Iowa. General Weaver stated that the report had been unanimously agreed to in committee and asked the convention to adopt it in the same manner.

Secretary Norton of Alabama then read the report.

The constitution recommends that the name of this organization shall be the American Anti-Trust League, any American citizen of satisfactory character and qualifications shall be eligible; local leagues to be composed wherever found of not less than five members, county leagues of five or more local leagues; local leagues may form state leagues on such basis of representation as convenient.

Until the first national convention is held the national league shall consist of the national committee, the national executive committee and the national officers. Thereafter the national league shall be composed of delegates elected by popular vote of the members of each state. Each state shall be entitled to one delegate to the national league and one delegate for each additional 100,000 members. A national president, to hold office two years, is provided for, with power to choose remaining officers, including a national committee of three members from each state and territory and a national executive committee of fifteen, of which the league officers shall be members and which shall appoint a committee on ways and means to raise necessary funds.

Provisions for affiliating the local leagues with the national organization and levies of dues, etc., are made. It is provided that the national vice presidents shall act as chief organizers of the state leagues and shall appoint a chief organizer for each county. The county organizer may appoint organizers for the subdivisions of his territory.

The report concludes: "The executive committee shall temporarily appoint the vice president and the national committee and the delegates in convention assembled shall make recommendations to the committee for this purpose, and the vice presidents so appointed shall, as soon as advisable, call a state meeting for each county, the purpose of electing their successors and perfecting the state organizations. The vice presidents so appointed shall hold their places until the officers are filled by the state league and the national officers until the national league fills their places."

"Your committee recommends that the platform adopted by this body be made the declaration of principles for the national organization. Resolved, That we recommend Hon. M. L. Lockwood for president, H. B. Martin for secretary, C. T. Bride for treasurer and W. B. Fleming for financial secretary."

General Weaver moved the adoption of the report.

At the close of Mayor Jones' remarks the report of the committee on national organization was unanimously adopted. M. L. Lockwood of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected president of the organization. Franklin Wentworth of Chicago was chosen secretary. C. T. Bride, Washington, D. C., was elected treasurer, and W. B. Fleming of Kentucky, financial secretary.

The following committee was appointed to bear the protest of the convention against the passage of the currency bill to Washington: W. B. Fleming, William Sulzer, George Fred Williams, Mrs. Helen Glasgow, F. R. Hedgesley, Willis J. Abbott, T. Carl Spelling, Judge William Freitas, J. B. Weaver, J. R. Sovereign, W. H. Harvey, J. B. Romans, J. W. Wilson, John L. Lentz, M. C. Wetmore and C. A. Towne.

The committee decided to meet at Washington next Monday afternoon. The list of vice presidents and committeemen was adopted without reading and the conference recessed until 8 o'clock in the evening.

ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

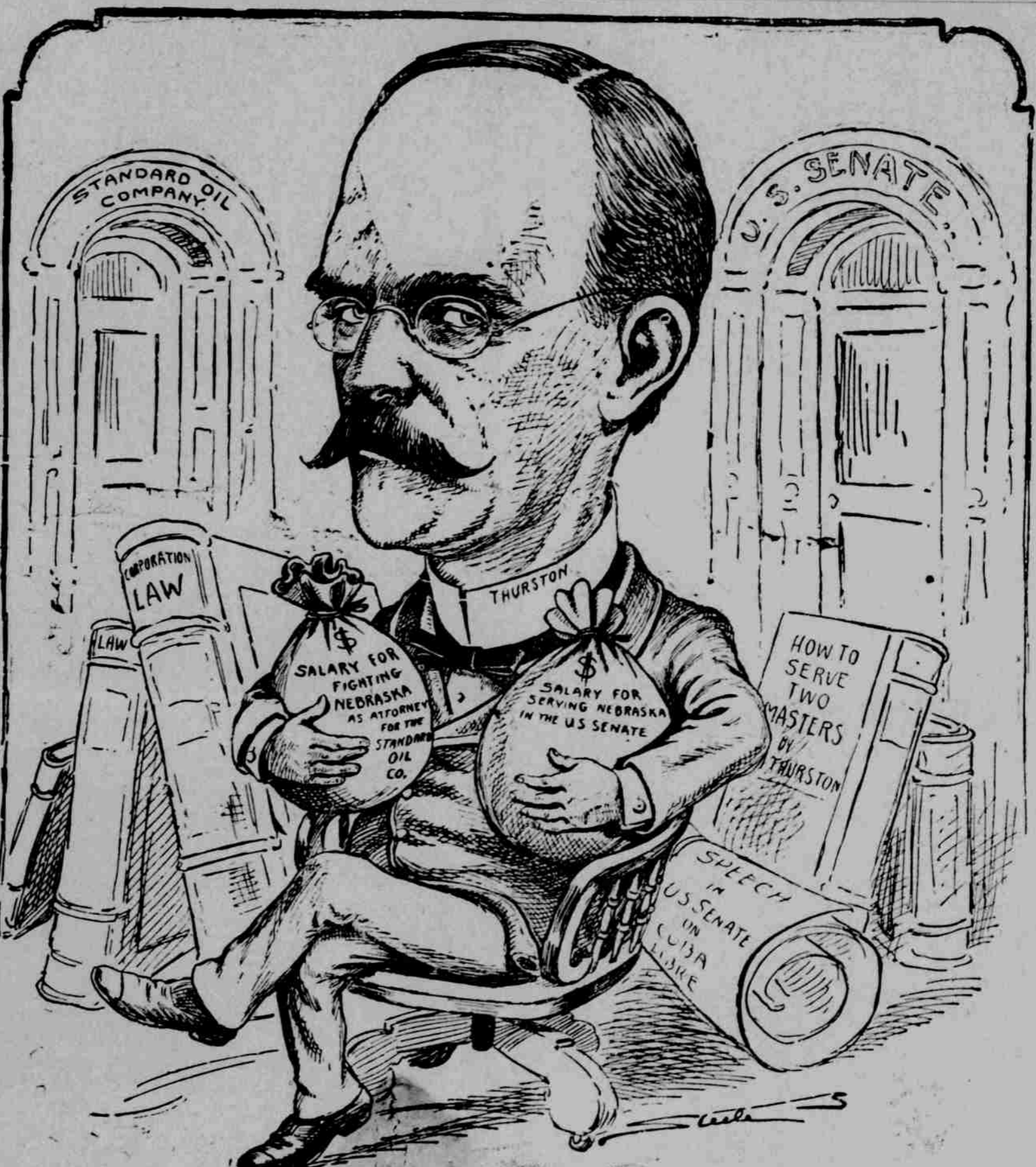
At the night session of the conference a resolution by Congressman Sulzer, pledging the members of the league to boycott goods sold by trusts, was read. Congressman Hedgesley and others objected to the resolution. They thought the boycott undignified, but did not object to the members giving moral support to those firms not identified with trusts. To meet these objections the resolution was amended and passed in the following form:

"Resolved, That the members of the anti-trust league shall give practical effect to their antagonism to trusts by giving preference so far as practical, to non-trust products."

Edward B. Jennings of New York was the first speaker on the evening program. Next Garrett Droppers of South Dakota was introduced and spoke.

A committee on propaganda was appointed. The committee will, in addition to a weekly anti-trust paper, Q. A. Smith of Michigan read a resolution favoring an income tax, but the convention declined to consider it.

The conference closed with five minutes' talks by John Linder of New York, Robert Neff of Oklahoma, Q. A. Smith of Michigan, H. B. Bigelow of Ohio and others. The roll of states was called and each given a brief hearing.



POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

Dear Children, this is a Great and Good man. So Great that the State of Nebraska sends him to represent it in the Senate of the United States. So Good that he can lay aside all Prejudice and, while serving Nebraska, can, at the same time defend the Great Standard Oil Trust in the Law Suit which Nebraska is urging against the Trust. Isn't he a Good Thing?

the trusts for a campaign fund of \$25,000,000—that is said to be the estimated sum—Mr. Bryan has been receiving assurances from hundreds and hundreds of business men who opposed him in 1896 that they will aid him now in self-defense.

There is little real opposition in the country to corporate combinations and trusts formed and operated for the purpose of reducing necessary expense and solving the problem of cheap and intelligent distribution. Workmen and consumers alike recognize that organization and system are necessary corollaries of cheap production, and that with reasonable opportunity for competition the general public will ultimately get the benefits.

But the cry which rings from state to state and increases in volume and intensity every week is a cry against a system of absolute monopoly, backed by government favoritism, which is crushing out small proprietors, shutting the gates of opportunity and converting a large and important body of hitherto independent business men into salaried employees. The change has been swift and almost noiseless. In every city and town are to be found scores of hired men who, only two years ago, were in business on their own account. These men were helpless to resist the overpowering weight of the trust system. Let any man in any part of the country investigate this statement in his own community. The great danger which threatens the country is that no man will be able to engage in any of the businesses controlled by trusts unless he does so as a hiredling, and that, with competition destroyed, the price of the necessities of life will be fixed arbitrarily by the trusts, without re-

monopoly stalks grimly on the ashes of competition.

These are not theories; they are plain facts. I personally know that even important bankers have informed Mr. Bryan within the past few weeks that they feel the engaging, humiliating clutch of the great trusts and syndicates, forcing them this way and that against their will. The business community is losing its independence; the trusts, with a newly awakened realization of power, are raising the prices of everything they manufacture; in small towns and villages clerks are taking the place of proprietors.

President McKinley and Attorney General Griggs are sympathetically inactive. They know that the supreme court of the United States has declared in the most positive and unmistakable language that the anti-trust law passed by congress is constitutional, and that it is sufficient to reach the criminal nucleus of the trust conspiracy. The president and the attorney general know that at the present time there is being organized the most extensive and irresistible combination of railroad transportation, hand in hand with the other trusts, and that the nation is becoming weak and bloodless under the burden. But they also know that Mr. Hanna expects to get \$2,000,000 from the trusts to be used in keeping the administration in power. The attorney general refuses to enforce the anti-trust law, and the president will not compel him to do it.

The result of my investigation in New York and the middle west during the past few weeks is a firm conviction that for the first time the country is aroused to the real peril to a republican form of government arising

paid 80 per cent dividends on a largely fictitious capitalization of \$100,000,000. With such profits to the good, it has certainly no excuse for increasing the price of its commodity by 62 1/2 per cent. But to the second question, "What is the reason?" the answer is easy and obvious. The Standard Oil company is a conspiracy of greed against need. It enjoys a monopoly "worse and more oppressive than any ever granted by the Tudors in England's most despotic times." It is not satisfied with 80 per cent dividends on its watered stock if by its monopolistic control of the market it can make the owners of kerosene lamps pay more. And it can.

Would Mr. McKinley disturb it in view of "what was done during the canvass last year," to quote Haysburn of the Standard Oil bank, to Gage in June, 1897?

INDIANA GAS RUNNING LOW.

Manufacturers Afraid it Will Not Last Long.

Indianapolis, Ind.—(Special.)—One of the most important matters to Indianapolis discussed at the annual meeting of the state board of commerce this week was the state's gas supply, which was opened by Judge M. A. Chapman, and a plea for the shutting off of the gas from private use that it might be used for manufacturing purposes. It will not be done the gas would cease to give out and the great manufacturing interests in the gas belt would have to shut down.

vented from "sucking life out of the gas belt" the supply might last the factories for twenty years, providing the supply were cut off from private homes and business houses, whereas it would be gone within three years at the present rate of consumption. He advanced the theory that gas was a luxury in private homes, whereas it was a necessity in many factories.

Real Sixteen to One Gavel.

Sparta, Tenn.—(Special.)—A regular 16 to 1 gavel is in process of construction for the next democratic national convention. D. H. Fairbanks of this city, who made the gavel used at the Chicago democratic convention which nominated W. J. Bryan in 1896, and also made the beautiful flagstaff of wood from every state and territory in the United States, which was exhibited at the Centennial exposition, is now making a gavel to be composed of a piece of wood from each state and territory, to be bound at each end with eight strands of silver and a strand of gold in the middle, to represent 16 to 1. It is the expectation of Mr. Fairbanks to present the gavel to the democratic nominee.

NO GAME GETS AWAY.

In killing game the Boers use a bullet in which the lead point is exposed, so that it "mushrooms" when it strikes. On entering the bullet expands and tears an ugly hole. If it strikes sideways the effect is horrible.