

The News-Herald

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

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TELEPHONES

Plattsmouth No. 85 Nebraska No. 85

WHAT is the difference between "clipping" and "clippin'?"

Do you know how to boost? Well, just boost, don't knock. Anybody can knock, but it takes somebody to boost.

THE new firm of Falter & Thierolf are making some splendid improvements on their building next door to the First National Bank.

WHY not macadamize Chicago, Lincoln and Washington avenues? Why not commence this work this year? It can be done just as well as not. It is a work of necessity and must be done sooner or later.

DON'T you think it is about time to take the city government out of politics? A good clean, practical, and upright man for mayor should be the slogan this spring. A man in whom every citizen should have the utmost confidence. If it is not so much a matter of policies as of business sense and judgment. Select a man, who will not even be suspected of being a grafter.

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Whether Secretary Wilson will be a member of Mr. Taft's Cabinet has not yet been announced. But in any event he has made a historic place for himself.

James Wilson was born on a farm in southwest Scotland, one side of which dipped into the waters of the Atlantic. He went swimming, tended the sheep, plowed the field, and imbibed the agricultural philosophy of that country till he was sixteen years old. After a few years in Connecticut, he went to central Iowa more than fifty years ago. He soon began to "earn a farm." Except for the small profits from a saw-mill, he earned enough to buy a farm by farming.

When he was about thirty-five years old, the farmers sent him to the State Legislature. But when the legislature was not in session he still took the "down row" behind the wagon. He placed Robert's Rules of Order on the endgate of the wagon-box and mastered its principles of parliamentary procedure and practically committed its language to memory. He soon became Speaker of the House.

The farmers then sent him to Congress, and a newspaper man, in his effort to distinguish between him and Senator Wilson, also of Iowa, placed the name of his county in front of his name, and he is even yet "Tama Jim Wilson" in Iowa. His keen parliamentary knowledge gained for him rapid promotion to the Committee on Rules. Upon his retirement from congress, he wrote about agriculture. His county paper made plates of his articles and supplied them to a hundred Iowa county papers. When, twenty years ago, the Iowa State College at Ames made him the director of the State Experiment Station, his real career began. His optimism for agricultural advancement his broad plans for the development of research and instruction, and his choice of men to carry out his plans caused the Iowa State College to gain and hold a place among the leading agricultural colleges of the world. It was while he was at Ames that President McKinley asked Senator Allison to name a man who combined the technique of the farmer with experience in public life in Washington. When told that his old congressional friend, Wilson, had been several years a professor in an agricultural college, he at once asked him to become a member of his first Cabinet and he has been in the Cabinet ever since.

The secretary's most characteristic habit of thought is to keep to the man who works in his "shirt sleeves."—World's Work.

BRYAN A POLITICIAN NOT A STATESMAN.

W. J. Bryan is a politician, pure and simple, but lacking in the qualifications of a statesman. There is a distinction and a difference between the politician and the statesman. The politician is full of temporary expedients; the statesman of eternal principles. Mr. Bryan showed himself to be the politician in his advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The politician deems himself the center of the system of government; the statesman regards himself as but one of the lights revolving around the governmental center. Mr. Bryan has shown himself to be a politician by forcing the democratic party to nominate him three times for the presidency; and by grooming himself for the fourth nomination in 1912. The politician thinks of himself; the statesman of his country. The politician feeds upon his country; the statesman dies for it. The politician acts for the present; the statesman labors for the future. The politician is inspired by love of self; the statesman by loyalty to principle. Mr. Bryan showed himself the politician, by announcing in his famous Franklin Square speech of August 30, 1906, in favor of government ownership of railroads, and in less than a week disowning it. He said: "I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials in the interest of the whole community in accordance with the well defined theory that public ownership is necessary where competition is impossible." He has not advocated government ownership from that day to this. The politician is impelled by convenience; the statesman by conscience. The politician believes all men liars; the statesman believes he can find good in every man. Mr. Bryan has shown himself the politician by several of his after-election speeches. The politician reaches his end by crawling, like Mr. Bryan did with Roger C. Sullivan, "Fingy" Conners, and Boss Murphy of Tammany; the statesman walks with eyes gazing beyond the stars, and with step which beats time to the very music of the harps of God.

If you own a few vacant lots or acreage property near the edge of the city, clear the brush off and sow it in alfalfa. You can harvest from three to four crops each year and it will pay you at the rate of from \$16 to \$20 per acre.

If you are looking for any real substantial legislation from this legislature, then, you are up to a case of misplaced confidence. The legislature have not yet, even, passed Senator Bannings "squirrel bill," nor "Kunnel" Bates, "gopher bill." Keep your eye on the "Kunnel's" gopher bill. He should tell us in his next letter to the Plattsmouth Journal, how he got his "gopher bill" past those "shrewd fellows." "Kunnel," you'll not be welcomed home unless you get that "gopher bill" safely on the "statoots" of Nebraska. The Journal is "real insistent" upon this measure.

MR. BRYAN'S corporation brewery legislature of Lincoln confessed its absolute and utter lack of brains sufficient to prepare a bank guarantee law according to Mr. Bryan's and the Denver platform specifications. The people remember how flippantly Mr. Bryan spoke last fall, of the simplicity of a bank guarantee law. Mr. Bryan had submitted his plan in writing, but the legislature confessed its lack of sufficient intelligence to frame a bill in accordance therewith and pass it. The legislature voted to allow \$300 to pay Judge Albert, a populist, of Columbus, for the preparation of the bill. The taxpayer must foot the bill, when they vote to elect the incompetent, ignorant, and irresponsible to legislative offices.

"LITTLE drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the wondrous land." It is not the great things that build a city, but a constant and continuous building and developing. If every citizen of Plattsmouth will do all he can during this year for the general advancement of the community, by the end of the year this city will show marked signs of improvement. With the Nebraska Telephone company and the Plattsmouth

Independent Telephone company spending thousands of dollars in improvements, during the coming summer, this city will be a lively place. A new trade train will also add much to the enterprise of the city. It is well nigh certain that we shall have a new alfalfa mill. And, there is a probability that a new interurban railway may be built.

REGULATING LIQUOR TRADE.

Below we give a set of resolutions unanimously adopted, at Louisville, Ky., by a national liquor dealers association called the Model License League.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. That as representatives of the brewing, wine making and distilling trades and of the wholesale liquor dealers, saloon keepers, innkeepers and members of collateral trades, we protest against all intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages and against all lawlessness of every sort whatsoever in the of such beverages.
 2. That intemperance is a curse; every man who becomes intoxicated should be arrested and prosecuted.
 3. That treating, which is responsible for so large a percentage of involuntary intemperance, should be opposed by public sentiment and by every member of our trade.
 4. That the licenses of all retail liquor dealers who violate the law should be cancelled.
 5. That prohibition is un-American, that it is opposed to the idea of individual sovereignty and to the spirit of our institutions; further more, it must continue to be merely a costly absurdity as long as it prohibits only the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.
 6. That when prohibition, whether for the state or county, is submitted to the people it should prohibit not only the sale, but the purchase, possession and use of wine, beer and whisky.
 7. That the county should not be the unit in local option contests, as it does not represent the American principle of local selfgovernment.
 8. That where prohibition is adopted by a legislature or a people the manufacturers or dealers in beer, wine and whisky should be compensated for investments made prior to its passage in obedience to the demand and under the sanction of existing laws.
 9. That the National Model License League reiterates its conviction that the sale of alcoholic beverages can be properly regulated by providing that licenses shall renew themselves each year until cancelled by a vote of the people, or conviction of the violation of laws; that no more licenses shall be issued until the proportion is not more than one for each of 500 of population; that license fees shall not be unreasonable or in the nature of a penalty; that conviction under the laws—second offense—shall cancel the license and prevent the holder from engaging in business again.
- Some time ago Mr. C. A. Rawls, as county attorney, attempted to enforce a statute which is in perfect accord with the third paragraph of the above resolutions. The attempted prosecution caused much furor among the local dealers, and "booze" drinkers. The national liquor dealers now denounce this very thing. Mr. Rawls was denounced as a prohibition crank. The national liquor dealers themselves now say the thing he attempted was right. "To err is human, to forgive is divine."

NATURAL LIMITATION OF TRUSTS.

Will the returns of normal, or even reasonable business activity bring another riot of industrial organization? Hardly. For, if a count were made of the ambitious combinations that were launched during the prosperous years that followed the panic of 1893, it would show a long death-roll. Many of them failed because the fundamental conception on which they were based was false; many of them because of incompetent management; and many of them for other reason, such as a lack of capital or unforeseen business conditions. From this experience, men who were active ten or fifteen years ago learned much; and most men who have money were active ten or fifteen year ago. Such men learned caution, but they learned more than caution—they learned one general principle of organization as well.

That general principle is this—the law of competition has not been abolished and it is not going to be abolished. The trust idea is not of universal application. Its application is, in fact, very limited. It can be applied with hope of permanent success only to

E. G. DOVEY & SON

NEW GINGHAMS

Our summer goods are now coming in and we are busy marking them, getting them ready as fast as we can. This week we wish to call your attention to our Gingham, as this year we are in a position to offer to you Everett's Classics—Dress Gingham—for

8 1-2 cents per Yard

Seersuckers and Chambrays at 7c per yard. Get an idea from a glance at our window.

Ready-to-wear Shirt Waists, Suits and Wrappers. We have a complete line of these in stock—high quality and perfect fit.

Watch this space for further announcements about our New Goods.

E. G. DOVEY & SON

industries in which it is possible to secure some approximation to a monopoly, and the number of possible monopolies is very much smaller than it is usually supposed to be. The few trusts that have a natural monopoly or a working approximation to a natural monopoly may have a secure foundation. All others are, like the rest of business undertakings in the world, dependent chiefly on a good management. Most of the best managed will last one working lifetime, perhaps two lifetimes, by the momentum of success and by capable managers that had the training of their founders during the constructive period of these undertakings. But they have no perpetual lease of life merely because they are trusts.

The lesson that has been pretty thoroughly learned by men of experience is that the trust idea in itself is not a safe idea. Mere bigness is not strength. In many cases, perhaps in most cases, it is a cause of weakness. And the old theory that a big organization can save expenses merely because it is big is not true beyond a certain point. In every business there is a unit of the most economical management, and that unit generally falls far short of monopoly. In fact, it generally coincides with the area of one man's successful management.

For these reasons among others, another of ambitious industrial organization in large units is hardly to be looked for. The opportunity for individual success and for the success of corporations that do not exceed in their size the possibilities of individual or group management, under open competition, is, perhaps, as great as it ever was. This judgment leaves out of the reckoning, too, the influence of governmental regulation to prevent the restraint of trade; and this regulation will become more and more effective as we go on.—World's Work.

The above is the same theory of trusts that the editor of this paper has argued ever since 1896. It is only a question of time when they must disintegrate purely as an economical proposition. They must be controlled in the meantime.



Business Men

Eat here to their own great satisfaction and profit. Our lunch from 11:30 to 1:30 meets most wants of the man who looks for easily and quickly digested food tastily prepared and at a price not prohibitive to one of ordinary means. Plenty of variety. Glad to see you any day.

**DR. A. P. BARNES
V. S.**

For Hot Fires Get Egenberger's Coal!

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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now going on at our store. Below we quote many saving prices for the buyer. Buy now and be wise

Radiant home, former price \$45 now.....	\$31 00
Sapphire Hard Coal Stove, former price \$42.50, now....	30 00
German heater, soft or hard coal, former price \$29.00.....	19 50
Splendid Oak, nicely trimmed, former price \$14.50.....	9 50
Gem Star Light Wood Stove former price \$15.00.....	10 25
Round Oak, former price \$19.00, now.....	13 50

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