

## THE MEN ARE OUT

**300,000 Coal Miners Quit Work in the Black Diamond Fields.**

**MAY NOT BE A SERIOUS MATTER**

**Not Probable That the Country Will be Seriously Inconvenienced.**

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| State of Pennsylvania      | 100,000 |
| Ohio                       | 45,000  |
| Indiana                    | 18,000  |
| West Virginia              | 10,000  |
| Illinois                   | 72,000  |
| Iowa                       | 15,000  |
| Michigan                   | 3,000   |
| Kansas, Arkansas and south | 25,000  |
| Colorado                   | 5,000   |
| Western Kentucky           | 5,000   |
| Total men idle             | 300,000 |

**INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31—**

Three hundred thousand organized miners of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas quit work at midnight, pending settlement of a new wage scale. Officers of the united mine workers of North America declared that the walk out was not a strike, but merely a suspension of work, because no wage scale had been made to replace the old scale, which expired with the month of March. The miners demand an increase of pay, in some instances of 5 cents a ton, and in other instances, with certain changes in working conditions.

Confidence was expressed by the operators that there would be no general coal famine, large supplies having been stored in anticipation of the walk-out.

While the miners predict that the suspension will be cut short, by a prompt signing of the wage scale, some of the operators maintain that the mines may be closed a month, or longer.

The first settlement came in announcement from Brazil, Ind., the center of the Indiana block coal field where the men's demand for a five cent increase was granted.

The conditions in the various states as reported to the national union headquarters, follows:

**Illinois:** Nine hundred mines closed and 75,000 miners out; joint conference on wages called for Monday in Chicago; operators say men's demand increase of 10c per ton, possibility of a four months shut down, two month supply of coal on hand; no immediate coal famine to Chicago industries.

**Indiana:** Eighteen thousand miners out; conference arranged for Wednesday at Terre Haute.

**Pennsylvania:** Forty thousand men ordered out; temporary scale expected by Saturday; settlement of the powder question to be held in abeyance.

**Iowa:** Every mine in Iowa ordered closed, pending settlement of the wage scale.

**Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas,** comprising the south-west interstate fields, 35,000 miners quit; early settlement expected, miners assert they have \$400,000 to fight with.

**Ohio:** All miners ordered to quit; state leader says that it will be a brief suspension. At Lorain steel plant shut down and threw out 4,000 workmen, because of coal shortage.

**MONTH OF APRIL COMES IN TODAY LIKE A LAMB**

**Fresh Strawberries and Many Garden Vegetables Are on the Market Today.**

March went out last night with as mild and gentle a character as any lamb could ever wish to possess and April was ushered in in a manner that looks like there's nothing doing for old Br'er Lion this month. The weather during the past month has been as near ideal as a person could order and it would be well if the salary of Nebraska's weather maker, Welch, was given a little boost.

The general appearance of the first spring month are somewhat in advance of the usual year's program and a continuance of the early spring is being looked for. The first straw berries of the season were put on the market this morning and are selling very reasonably at two boxes for thirty five cents. The berries are shipped from the sunny south, and for the first ones of the season, they seem to be fine. Besides the strawberries there are many forerunners of the warm months in the stores today, as asparagus,

lettuce, radishes, etc., which are being raised in this locality.

The early mornings are noisy with the songs of the returning birds and once in a while a fly, that's trying to rush the season, comes buzzing along the window as a gentle reminder of his troublesome swarm of brothers that are now on the way.

A few of the small white butterflies have been out for a week or two and the bees are out doing a little prospecting for honey.

The confectionery men are shining up their soda fountains and stirring up their colored sky juice for the benefit of those who don't frequent the buildings with the door on the corner, and these buildings are hanging out their billy goat signs of "Bock."

The ice men are preparing for their days that are to come and the coal dealers have been given to understand that we're through with them. The shiny carp and cat that have unlooked for their way into the hands of the fisherman adorn the side walks in the shady corners. The sample ballots for the spring election are scattered around the town, and in fact, Spring is here!

**APRIL FOOL'S DAY CATCHES GOOD MANY**

**Young Boys and Some Old Ones too After the Unaware With All Fools Jokes**

(From Friday's Daily)

Today is the first of April, All Fools' Day, and it is the one day celebrated in common by nearly every person in town, whether they're Irish, Dutch, Bohemian or Methodists. It is the day that the little school boy looks forward too and classes next to the Fourth of July and Christmas, when he can fool the teacher, put salt in his mother's sugar bowl and tie a string on a pocket book to jerk from beneath the nose of the person who stoops to pick it up.

With ham at forty cents a pound, Colonel McMaeken's green pig curiosities arrived on one of the morning trains from Omaha, securely held in a heavy box and under a guard of the train officials. The pigs were carefully transported from the depot to McMaeken's office by the Colonel himself who would not trust the porkers in the charge of any one else. They were strongly caged in the show window under the eyes of his stenographer who had instructions to prevent the sight-seers from feeding the little grunters any peanuts or chewing tobacco. The pigs are green all right and are perfectly formed seeming to have been raised on a diet of Paris Green. The bright light in the shop window was said to have affected the eyes of the animals for they were stupid and stood with their backs to the light and remained in the same position for hours.

All day long the McMaeken office was crowded with inquisitive people who peered in through the bars of the cage, but the three little paper mache pigs sat on the big platter and never winked an eye lash.

It is said that Sherwood, the shoe-maker, and the chief of police went to hunt up their smoked glasses and field glasses to take in Halley's comet which they heard was visible from the corner of Sixth and Main. For some reason, a few words to any fair feminine about brushing the powder off of her cheeks, would catch them every time; perhaps that isn't April Fool though.

One of the young ladies at the court house was fooled out of a fountain pen she had found early in the day by a law enforcer of the county. The phone in her office was kept busy and the looser of the pen flocked to the office, but it took the glib tongue county official that had never seen the fountain pen before to tell the pitiful tale of losing the pen that went to the heart of the damsel who turned it over without any hesitation.

**Horses Started for River.**

One of Bach's delivery wagons was backed up to the platform of the Burlington freight depot loading on some freight and while the driver was in the building the horses started off at a speedy clip in the direction of the old Missouri to drown their troubles. They were not very particular in choosing their course and when they finally stopped at the old ferry landing, the wagon was strung out on the installment plan over the two or three blocks of road that they had traveled. The animals were caught without being injured.

Excitement reigned supreme at the home of Cashier Lyle of the Burlington last Wednesday and in fact the conditions have hardly subsided to normal yet for a new arrival appeared on the scenes the other day, and he's a bouncing boy too. So strong has the boy been on the cashier's mind that he thought everybody was informed of its arrival and, in conversation with the News representative, displayed the characteristics of a clam in letting the matter out.

## A NEW TELEGRAPH CO. MAY OPEN OFFICE HERE

**A Corporation With Enormous Capital Has Written to Commercial Club in Regard to Their Line.**

**SENDS MESSAGES AT RATE OF THOUSAND WORDS A MINUTE**

**A Telegram to Any Place in the United States For Twenty-Five Cents.**

There is a brilliant possibility of Plattsmouth having one of the most marvelous inventions of communication of modern science, installed among the business enterprises of the city. This invention is a system of telegraphy known as the Delany Automatic Rapid System and is operated by the Telepost Company of the United States.

These and following statements are not air castles nor a wench rabbit dream of the reporter's, but they are absolute facts and this system which is here described is bound to be installed within a short time.

It is hardly possible to comprehend such an entirely different method of telegraphy, wherein it is possible to send messages at the rate of 1,000 to 8,000 words a minute, while the old method averages 15 words. At the slower rate by the new method, a full page newspaper message can be sent from New York to Chicago in ten minutes, and at a fraction of the present charge.

One wire can be used to send a number of different messages on at the same time, or, as impossible as it may seem, a telephone wire may be used without in any way disturbing the conversation over the lines. All the transmitting is mechanically done and the chances for error are greatly reduced.

Little has been heard of the Telepost Company in this section of the country as it's bitter rivals are doing all in their power to keep the new system in the dark. The company has been in operation in the east for three or four years. Its capital stock is \$18,000,000 and it has the government permission to establish and operate lines anywhere in the United States wherever the mails go.

The new system is operated at about one third the cost of the present and sooner or later the old time telegraph is bound to be doomed. The rates of the new concern are established on an entirely new principle and the distance the message is transmitted has nothing to do with the amount charged. For the sum of twenty-five cents they will deliver to any Telepost office in the United States;

1. A Telegram of twenty-five words transmitted by wire and delivered by a messenger.

2. A Telepost of fifty words, transmitted by wire and delivered by mail.

3. A Teletape of one hundred words transmitted by wire and delivered in the tape which has to be transcribed from the Morse characters into English.

There are men in Plattsmouth who have capital invested in the company and the city Commercial Club has, within the last few days received letters from the company relative to establishing an office in this town.

The nearest office in this section of the country is at Kansas City. The company is now trying to establish a line between Omaha and Kansas City and when this is put in, it will, in all probabilities, make Plattsmouth one of the intermediate offices.

This system which will revolutionize the methods of communication has been discussed considerably of late in the scientific magazines and the following description appears in a recent number of the Scientific American.

"The Delany System is designed to transmit and receive messages at the

rate of one thousand words a minute over a distance of one thousand miles, though the speed of eight thousand a minute has been obtained on a short experimental line.

"Messages are sent by means of a perforated tape, which is prepared in the perforating machines. The tape is drawn at any desired speed through the perforating machines under a pair of steel punches. Each of these punches are operated by a magnet. These magnets are controlled by the usual Morse transmitting key. A downward stroke of the key causes one of the punches to operate, and upon release of the key, the other punch operates. Thus, each operation of a key, whether for a dot or a dash, serves to make two perforations, one near the upper edge and the other near the lower edge of the tape. The primary and secondary perforations have an angular relation to each other which is due to the fact that the tape is constantly running, and which varies with the interval of time between the downward stroke and the release of the key.

"When a message has been perforated in the tape, the latter is passed through the transmitting machine. Here the primary perforations co-operate with the suitable mechanism to send positive electric impulses through the line, while the secondary perforations permit the passage of negative electric impulses.

"The perforated tape at the transmitting end passes between two primary contact fingers and two secondary contact fingers. When the primary fingers make a contact through the perforations in the tape, they send a positive impulse over the line. This impulse is followed at the proper interval by the negative impulse by contact of the fingers through the secondary perforations.

"The signal or impulse is electrolytically recorded at the receiving end on a chemically prepared tape, by means of an iron electrode connected with the line and a platinum electrode connected to earth. The current passing through the moistened chemical tape from the iron electrode to the platinum electrode forms a blue mark on the tape, at the contact point of the iron finger.

"The practical advantages of this system will be readily comprehended. A number of perforating machines can be used in connection with a single transmitter, so that a large number of messages can be prepared simultaneously, and then passed through the transmitter at speeds of 1000 or more words a minute.

"Furthermore, Mr. Delany has invented a perforating machine, which is operated by a keyboard similar to that of the typewriter. This can be operated by any office typist at twice the speed at which the Morse keys are ordinarily operated, and if desired, can be used at any business office to perforate messages on the tape. The tape can be sent to the telegraph station, and run at high speed through the transmitting machine. At the receiving end, the record may be transcribed before being sent out (a telegram or a telepost,) or the original (a teletape) may be sent to its destination, where any typist who has had a few day's instruction can reproduce the message in type-written form, and in this way absolute secrecy in transmitting the message can be maintained."

## WASHINGTON DOPE

Washington, D. C. March 31— (Special) The River and Harbor appropriation bill, which, in all probability will be reported to the Senate this week, will carry between forty-eight and fifty million of dollars and in many ways gives promise of being the most scientifically prepared bill which the committees of the two houses

dealing with the rivers and harbors of the United States, have ever reported. In addition to liberal appropriations for the larger projects, it will carry some interesting items affecting the smaller rivers of the United States, which are sought to be improved for the benefit of the communities along their courses, and it will carry in the neighborhood of \$75,000 for the destruction of the water hyacinth which grows luxuriantly in some of the streams of the south seriously interfering with navigation. These hyacinths originally came from Florida. When New

Orleans had its exposition in 1884-5 the water hyacinth was brought from Florida and sold as a curiosity to visitors attending that Exposition. They were planted in the states of Louisiana and Texas and so rapid was their growth that instead of being a decorative plant they have almost become a curse to the people living along southern waters particularly in the bayous of the Pelican state.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana, realizing that the work of the Engineer Board of the Army, looking to the destruction and extermination of the water hyacinth, has been but a drop in the bucket, contemplates the introduction of the hippopotamus as one means to bring about the extermination of the hyacinth and to that end has introduced a bill in Congress appropriating \$250,000 to begin the propagation of this animal. Recently a hearing was had on the Droussard bill before the Committee on Agriculture at which were present Captain Fritz Duquesne, formerly of the Boer Army, Doctor Irwin and Major Burnham a naturalist who has had a great deal of experience both in Africa, and in this country and in Mexico. This hearing has aroused the very liveliest interest and the newspapers of the country are devoting columns to the discussion, of what promise of being of the first importance in solving the problem, or at least going far towards solving the problem, of our meat supply.

Congressman Broussard in speaking of his bill said:—"If the government fails to appropriate the amount asked for in my bill I am in a position to say that the introduction of the hippopotamus into at least some of the bayous of Louisiana will be undertaken by a commercial company shortly to be organized. Their introduction into the waters of the south is believed to be wholly feasible for the climatic conditions of my state are very similar to those that prevail in Africa, the home of the hippopotamus.

"African streams and rivers are kept entirely clean of water hyacinth by the hippopotamus and other animals like the water buffalo. The pictures of the Roosevelt expedition show the rivers of Africa clean of aquatic plants like the water hyacinth and our streams could be cleaned up the same way and navigation made possible where it is now impossible for steamers to operate, on account of the rank growth of this plant which we have been endeavoring to exterminate for many years by spraying, dredging and cutting. Then again the introduction of the hippopotamus would go far toward solving the problem of our meat supply.

"The flesh of the hippopotamus is highly esteemed and when salted and cured is known in the Cape of Good Hope as "Zee-koe-speck," or Lake-cow bacon. The fatty mass lying between the skin and the flesh or muscles is considered one of the purest animal fats and is in great demand among the Cape Colonists. These massive animals were to the English settlers in Cape Colony what our buffalo was to the pioneers in the settlement of our great prairies and like the buffalo was heedlessly exterminated. Then again the African buffalo, the bush-buck and reed buck would also be valuable additions to the state which I have the honor in part, to represent. Because these animals have not been introduced is not a sound reason why they should not be. Seriously we need every additional species that it is possible to secure before its extermination takes place. Of the more than one hundred species whose flesh is both palatable and nutritious we can find a place somewhere in our great country that will be adapted to the successful propagation of each.

"We are now consuming on an average eight ounces of meat per day for each inhabitant or fifteen billion pounds per annum. At the same rate of consumption as now, in 1950 when we will have two hundred millions of people, it will require one hundred million pounds per day or twenty million tons per annum, and in order to provide for this enormous increase in consumption we must secure animals adapted to areas that are non-producing. It's a condition and not a theory that confronts us."

The Agricultural Committee of the House has been one of the very busiest of the committees of Congress during the present session. Besides the regular appropriation bill which occupied upwards of a month in preparation, the committee has had long drawn out hearings on the bill to create a great forest reserve along the Appalachian mountains as well as upon the bill to prohibit the sale of cotton or future delivery. The later measure brought to Washington cotton growers and cotton speculators from all sections of the country and developed some very interesting "ing" and depressing the price of that staple, especially in New York and New Orleans. But it is doubtful if there will be any legislative outcome of the hearings at the present session.

The next measure of National importance to be considered by the committee will be the various bills

## THE BOYS ENTERTAIN

**Another Delightful Evening Spent By the Boys and Girls of the City.**

**THINGS WERE LIVELY AT TURNE HALLE**

**The Young Men's Class Again Prove Their Ability as Entertainers.**

(From Friday's Daily)

The boy's class of turners very delightfully entertained the young lady turners at a pleasant social evening at Turne Halle last night. During the period of Lent the festivities had been rather quiet at the hall and last night's affair was the first one following the religious month. The crowd was an unusually large one but the boys, as is generally the case, were fully prepared for the jolly bunch that numbered nearly seventy-five.

No definite programme was carried out but some very entertaining selections were rendered during the early part of the evening by a few of the talented young people present. There were two pleasing piano numbers, duets by Miss Genieve Howard and Miss Etha Crabill. Although the titles of the pieces were not stated by the musicians they sounded decidedly like "Games of Childhood" and "Under the Double Eagle." A little later in the evening Miss Howard accompanied by Miss Crabill favored the members with two vocal solos in her usual delightful manner, the numbers being "Honey Boy" and "Night and Day."

Following the musical numbers the "ivories" were handled for the dancing by Miss Pearl Mumm and others in a way that made the evening's dancing a great pleasure.

At about ten-thirty light refreshments were daintily served at a long table extending across one end of the room and when the jolly party broke up near midnight the merry-makers went away with a feeling that the Turners were right royal entertainers.

**Disgrace to the city.**

The Commercial club is working all the time for the advancement of the best interests of Plattsmouth and the business men are hollering their heads off in an endeavor to attract the country trade to the stores of this city. In the face of all this it would appear that the city authorities are doing all they can to keep the farmers away. Our reason for making this assertion is the disgraceful condition of the streets leading into the city. Take Chicago avenue for instance. Deep ruts, ditches and hollows prevail to such an extent that the avenue is a dangerous thoroughfare for teams, especially at night. A half day's work with a team and a drag would put the road into good condition. The farmers are kicking and so are all who are forced to come here for any reason whatsoever. Drop politics for a while gentle men of the City Council and fix up the bad streets.

Robert Newell came in from Cedar Creek this morning and was in the city for a short time.

Farmer ladies, bring your produce to Fangers Department Store and exchange it for a swell hat.

Joseph Peoples of Watson, Mo., came to Plattsmouth this morning on No. 15 to be present at the funeral services of his father who died yesterday.

The busiest place in town is Fangers Millinery department where they trim hats free of charge.

George Hansen, one of the prosperous farmers from out near Nehawka is on the Plattsmouth streets today, coming down to attend to some legal business.

there are nearly a dozen of them, to amend the law relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. While action by Congress at the present session is unlikely it is probable that in the near future the law will be amended to the extent at least that manufacturers of imitation butter will be compelled to pack their products in packages of uniform size, sealed with an internal revenue stamp, and that penalties will be provided for selling oleo in anything but the original packages just as smoking tobacco is sold today.