

THE NEWS-HERALD.

TWICE A WEEK

SEE PLATTSMOUTH SUCCEED

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STRIKERS WERE HERE

Havelock Delegation Was Sent to Stir up Trouble at Shops.

ORDERED A STRIKE BUT NONE WOULD QUIT WORK

Return for More Men and Citizens of Plattsouth are Aroused by Action

It seems to be time the respectable citizens of Plattsouth were joining with the Burlington Employees in the city in doing away with the strike clouds that have been hovering around the shops the last two days in the form of three Havelock strikers who were sent down here to declare a strike, call out the men and, in short, do all they could to injure the shops at Plattsouth. It is a fact. Three union leaders who are among the foremost promoters of the strike at Havelock arrived in town night before last and proceeded to stir up the strike agitation among the good Burlington men by holding meetings, interviewing the men on their way to and from work, showing them accounts, which could not be proven, of all the men being out east of the river, and lastly by calling a strike of the organized men at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

These men have no right to come into our city and attempt to stir up strife and disorder among the men at the shops who are perfectly satisfied with all the conditions of their work, having no complaint to make on their wages and hours and have the best foremen and managers in the United States. The Havelock delegation made strenuous efforts to form an organization here of the hundreds of men who are not union members in order that they could call them out and thereby help their cause in Havelock. The strikers may be justified in throwing down their tools at Havelock, the News is not sufficiently informed of the conditions at that place to make any statement in that regard but it is certain that they are not justified in coming to a town where the best of relations exist between capital and labor and trying to upset the harmonious feeling of the men, and the citizens of Plattsouth will not stand for any such action.

Now what care the Havelock men about the welfare of this city? What benefitting results of a strike could they possibly show for Plattsouth? Where would the condition of the Plattsouth employees in any way be bettered by a sympathetic strike for the pleasure of a bunch of dissatisfied men down at Havelock? Every man in employment here is

contented and why should they be asked to come out and not only injure themselves but the city as well in order to make some of the shop men many miles away feel that they have got things going their own way? It is like the school boy who is not able to fight his own battle and calls all the other kids in the school out in the street to help, with the result that every lad in town gets a black eye and swallows teeth before the trouble is settled. The shop men of this place have always had the best of treatment and have never found it necessary to organize in order to get a square deal from their employers. If there was any possibility of their getting better treatment by uniting their forces, they would have introduced the union years ago. At present there are but three union men in the plant and they are so perfectly satisfied with the existing conditions they refuse to lay down their tools, as the Havelock men ordered them to do yesterday.

After the visiting delegation had been in the city over night and had made many attempts to stir up the men by meetings and personal interviews. After they had told the men that every man was out east of the river, which Mr. Baird showed by his daily report to be untrue, the trio of strikers ordered a strike on at the Plattsouth plant, to go into effect yesterday morning at nine o'clock.

The visitors hung around the yard gate with enticing persuasions for the men at work after ten o'clock, but not a man left his post and all day they kept busy at their work without a sign of quitting. They are satisfied and the Plattsouth people must see that they are not aggravated by the strikers who are trying to make a disastrous upheaval among the peaceful workers and citizens of Plattsouth.

The visitors realized that it was a hopeless task to get any results with their small body of men and returned to Havelock today to recruit their forces and make another attempt within a few days.

Now it is up to Plattsouth citizens to see that the dove of peace is not scared from her roost on the Burlington fence. The strike at Havelock is really giving Plattsouth another boost. The boiler work is gradually coming back to the city. On the first of this week a large welding machine was moved back to its former station in the shops after being located a few years at Havelock. Mr. Baird is working under the instructions to employ all the men he can use in that department and he is certain that much additional work will be brought here from now on.

"This strike is teaching the Burlington something" said Superintendent Baird this morning, "the company will never put so many of its eggs in one basket again and I am confident that Plattsouth will regain much of the boiler and machinist work that she lost a few years ago." This is good news for the city and things to this effect have been heard for some time, but coming from the high authority of the shops, there can be no doubt but what it is the absolute truth. But in order to insure the prosperity which is due to continue in this city, Plattsouth must make it her business to see that no foreign

THE HOUSE PASSES THE RAILROAD BILL

All Republican Members and a Few Democrats Vote for the Measure.

PRESIDENT TAFT GREATLY PLEASED

Clark Enters Into an Explanation of the Minority Position and is Happy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Without a single dissenting republican vote the house today passed the railroad bill, one of the chief measures that President Taft wished enacted at the present session of congress, by a vote of 200 to 126. Fourteen democrats joined the majority.

President Taft said tonight that he was deeply gratified over the passage of the measure. Referring to the clause providing for the physical valuation of railroads Mr. Taft pointed out that that power practically now rests with the interstate commerce commission and that the difficulty in carrying out such a plan has already been found in the enormous cost of the undertaking.

When all the amendments adopted by the house, while in committee of the whole, had been agreed upon by Mr. Adamson of Georgia, democratic member of the minority on the committee reporting the bill, moved to recommit to the committee with instructions that it be reported back with the commerce clause stricken out. This motion was defeated 157 to 176.

The bill makes many changes in the existing law, that, if accepted by the senate, will greatly affect interstate commerce. The court of commerce is created to adjudicate cases on appeal from the interstate commerce commission. It is provided that this court shall be organized by the justices of the supreme court of the United States, future appointments to membership on the court to be made by them.

Stock and bond issues of railroads are controlled by the bill. Under this clause a railroad, before issuing any additional stock must obtain an order from the commission which must among other things, fix the price at which the securities of the road may be sold. A similar provision is carried in respect to railroads which are organized through the courts. A provision is made that upon the reorganization of a railroad through court proceedings, stocks and bonds cannot be issued for more than a fair value of the property.

The long and short haul clause of the measure provides that a railroad cannot, without first gaining permission, charge more for a short than for a long haul over the same line. The interstate commerce commission also is given authority whenever a new rate is proposed, to suspend the taking effect of that rate for a period of four months so that the commission shall have an opportunity to consider its reasonableness.

As amended the bill proposes to bring the telephone and telegraph companies under the control of the

interstate commerce commission. It provides for the valuation of railroad property as an aid to the commission in the consideration of railroad rates.

The bill gives to the commission authority over classifications, regulations and practices of railroads, its authority at the present time being limited to rates and matters affecting rates.

Under its terms a railroad company must quote a freight rate accurately upon demand of a shipper and the shipper is given the right to route his freight, whenever it passes over more than one railroad. The commission itself is authorized to establish through routes by combining different railroad systems at its discretion, where as under the present law it cannot make a new through route if such a route is already established.

Severe penalties are provided against shippers who through false claims for damages or loss of property, obtain secret rebates.

Speaking of the bill as it passed the house today Mr. Mann, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, said:

"Under the existing conditions, through the non-observance of the existing long and short haul clause, a very large proportion of the freight of the country is carried by the long distance around instead of being carried by the more direct route. This causes a much greater expense to the railroad for transportation off right than is necessary and it often happens that two railroads each will be carrying a large amount of freight by the long distance between two points, whereas if compelled to cease doing that each would carry the same amount of freight by the most direct route and be able to save expense and reduce railroad rates."

Champ Clark, leader of the democratic minority, explaining the democratic course in opposing the bill on final vote, said:

"The democrats who voted against the bill did so because they considered that there were more bad features in the bill than there were good ones. When it was first brought into the house, it was a railroad bill, pure and simple. It was drawn in their interests. Not a railroad lobbyist appeared around the halls of congress in opposition to this bill, which speaks more eloquently than many volumes could do that railroads were in favor of this legislation. Every amendment adopted in the house helped the bill, but there were not enough of them. Had the court of commerce feature and some parts of sections 13, 14 and 15 been stricken out I would have voted for the bill."

Sokols Have Farewell Party.

The T. J. Sokols gave a jolly farewell party last evening at their hall for Joseph Kohoutek and family who were to leave the city today to make their home in Denver. Mr. Kohoutek is one of the old members of the organization, having lived all his life in the city and for years having been a

prominent member of the Sokols. It was with deep regret that his fellow brothers bid him farewell last night and wished him success in his new field. He has been offered a good position at Denver where he will work at his trade of blacksmithing, which he learned at the Burlington shops in this city. He was employed by the railroad in that department for many years but he has been offered a more promising proposition in the western town.

The party last evening was largely attended by the Sokol members and families who tripped the fantastic on the fine floor until the roosters crowed in the morning. At about eleven o'clock the crowd was served with tempting refreshments and the entire session was a continual round of pleasure with the exception of the farewell words to Mr. Kohoutek and family.

RAINS SOAK INTERIOR OF OLD COUNTY JAIL

New Building is Only Reasonable Remedy for Shack is Nearly Beyond Repair.

Again the fact has been brought out that Cass county must have a new jail if they want the inmates of the place alive long enough to give them a fair trial. The last rain penetrated the old roof as though it were a sieve and the water has run through the building from the ceiling on the second story to the floor of the basement. It is holding the water in its old brick and wooden walls like a sponge and it is a wonder that the people in its confinement have not died off with pneumonia already. The county commissioners were out today trying to locate a carpenter to repair the roof, but they are as scarce as the dry spots in the building itself. It will cost the county about \$150 to make the old shack shed water, but it is a poor investment to spend ten cents on the ruin, for what the county needs is a new building. The most profitable way to deal with the old structure would be to put a stick of dynamite under it and sell the pile of scrap to the junk man. What's the use of putting money into a structure that rocks in every wind storm until the jailer has to sleep in a hammock to keep from being pitched to the floor, and every time it rains they catch enough soft water in the parlor janitor to wash with for a week. Let's get a new jail.

WIN DEBATE AT WAHOO

Plattsouth High School Team Takes Contest Last Night.

GIVES THE LOCAL TRIO DISTRICT CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss Marie Douglass Named by Judges as Best Speaker at the Meet

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The Plattsouth High school debating team came home this morning from Wahoo with flying colors having won the debate at that city last night, thereby giving the district championship over Wahoo, Fremont, South Omaha, Weeping Water, Blair, Davis City and Seward. The team were awarded the contest by a decision of two to one, receiving the first adverse vote of the season. It is a remarkable trio, consisting of Miss Lucile Gass, Marie Douglass and John Falter. They are all talented speakers and their work is far above the ordinary, which is generally found in high schools. In every debate of the year they have clearly outclassed their opponents in every phase of the game. In last night's debate they met a team consisting of three young ladies, Misses Mildred Pickett, Lolla Gillilan and Elouise Gilchrist, who spoke in the order named above. The Plattsouth speakers upheld the affirmative of the question, "Resolved, the labor unions are, on the whole, beneficial." They opened with a strong analysis of the question by Miss Gass, who's fine delivery gave the Plattsouth delegation confidence of success from the start. The second speaker on the affirmative was John Falter who brought out some of the main arguments in a very satisfactory manner, expressing many points of the question which the negative were not able to successfully tear down. Miss Douglass closed the main argument for the visitors and proved with her skillful delivery and sound logic many points

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Better Buy Good Clothes

You'll never regret it. You will have to pay a little more for them but you'll be 'way ahead in the end. It pays to buy good clothes. We specialize in them. Our Quality line from \$20 to \$35 are the best clothes in town. Try them. 100 exclusive patterns to choose from.

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WE have sold more suits so far this spring than we had expected to. Considerable more than we sold during the same period last spring.

This is evidence to us that our methods are making good. "Giving values," is our "hobby," selling you a better suit for \$15 or \$25 than you can get for the same amount elsewhere. Making sure of your future business, by living up to our "Value giving" reputation.

We just received a shipment of new tans and browns from Hart Schaffner & Marx. They're all-wool, perfectly tailored young men's models. We'll show you gladly.

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\$20 to \$30
OTHERS
\$10
and upward

Large Showing of New Straw Hats Ready Now.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes
Manhattan Shirts Stetson Hats

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VALUE GIVING CLOTHIERS