

ANTI-TRUST MEASURE EXPLAINED IN PART

What the Bill Will Do for Union Labor and Its Attitude Toward Railroads and Industrial Combinations

A special from Washington to the Omaha World-Herald, under date of March 19, says the uncertainty, obscurity and mystery which have surrounded the intentions of the administration's friends in connection with proposed legislation for amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law were cleared today by authoritative statement issued by the men who have had charge of preparation of the bill, and with the approval of the administration.

Seth Low, chairman of the National Civic Federation, said today.

"I wish it to be known that the measure on which the civic federation has been at work is being drafted at the request of the committee on interstate commerce of both the senate and the house. They united in the request, which may explain away any disposition to criticism of the interest of people outside the legislative branch of the government in the matter. The effort has been to draw a bill that will be fair to all interests; to arrive at a modification of the present Sherman anti-trust act which made modern methods lawful. The bill is not quite in its final form as yet. We hope in will be ready for introduction in congress the first of next week."

Labor Union Aspects of Bill

The bill, whose preparation is practically, though not literally, complete, is not primarily a measure for the relief of organized labor from the effect of the recent supreme court decision in the Danbury haters case, in which a labor union was held a conspiracy in restraint of trade and subjected to the triple damage penalty of the Sherman law. In fact, work on the measure was started by the civic federation people before the supreme court decision in the Danbury case was handed down.

Not only is it not primarily a labor measure, but it is not yet assured of receiving the active support of the labor organization interests. Conferences to this end are still in progress. The measure as now formulated is understood to extend important exemptions to labor organizations, but it does not exempt them from possible penalties for the employment of the boycott. It does look to a reduction of the penalty, however, from triple damages to actual damages.

The effort to secure a measure was inspired by a wish to give business a square deal and to secure for the federal government information about the inside arrangements, agreement contracts and combinations of big business interests. Labor, it is stated, gets no more and no less of concession, through the measure as now proposed, than any other combination.

As to Railroad.

The measure applies to both railroads and industrial combinations, and is in part a federal license act giving combinations the right to register and to

file with proper authorities the statements of their terms of combination or agreements. In the case of railroads this statement would be filed with the interstate commerce commission, and in case of industrial with the commissioner of corporations. Its filing would be an estoppel of prosecution unless it be formally disapproved by the authority receiving it, on the ground that it represented an unjust or unreasonable restraint of trade.

Labor organizations are expected from the requirement to file the corresponding information about their affairs, arrangements, agreements, etc. So are agricultural and horticultural organizations not designed primarily for profit.

The labor people want an express exemption in their favor of the right to employ the boycott and it is because of their insistence on this that they have not yet been induced to accept the bill as drawn, this being a large concession than the makers of the bill believe should be permitted. It can be said, however, that the refusal of the labor people to give their approval to the measure, and to pledge their co-operation in the effort to secure its passage, will not prevent the introduction of the measure. On the other hand its introduction is assured, and it will be pressed in the hope of passage at this season.

Would End Uncertainty

The administration is much interested because of the strong belief that such legislation would end the uncertainty in financial, industrial and railroad circles about the status of all kinds of combinations under the law, and would promote a more rapid revival of business. At the same time it would give the government information which is absolutely necessary to the administration of the government's supervision over all kinds of interstate corporations. Experience with the Sherman measure has convinced those who have to do with its administration that it does not represent the right method of handling combinations. Combination is the very essence of present day business conditions; what is desired is a method under which combination may be permitted for all economic and beneficial purposes, while at the same time the regulative power of the government, guided by possession of accurate and detailed information, may be exercised intelligently.

It is recognized that the measure represents a revolutionary change of policy toward combinations, and that it will be the subject of animated and sharp disagreements among men who will have to do with its actual enactment into law. The administration, however, is disposed to press it vigorously on congress. While there have been manifestations of disaffection already, it is believed when the bill is completed and fully understood the discussion will be placed on a very different plane, and that passage of the measure at this session will be by no means hopeless.

Will Robertson Editor-in-Chief

The question of whether or not the Cornhusker would be a success next year was decided recently when the Junior class at the University of Nebraska elected Mr. Robertson of Plattsmouth, Editor-in-Chief. Robertson's election came as a surprise to many as he is a junior-law. It was not thought that a law student could be elected to the office after the trouble of last year between the college of law and the academic college. To those persons who know Robertson it was no surprise, for he is a capital fellow and thoroughly competent to put out a winning book. Robertson and Manager Palmer were schoolmates in the Louisville High School.—Nebraska Wesleyan.

Dislocated His Arm

Friday evening, while wrestling with a friend at his home, south of the city, George Hild suffered a dislocation of one of his arms and had to have the services of physician to reduce the dislocation. The arm is doing as nicely as could be expected under the circumstances, but is somewhat sore.

Explosion at Elmwood

Henry Miller, L. W. Roettger's tinner, was seriously injured Wednesday evening by the explosion of one of the generators of the acetylene gas machine owned by the Elmwood Gas Co. Mr. Miller, in company with L. A. Tyson, went down to make some repairs on the machine. They opened all door and windows in the building, opened the generators and thought they had all the gas out of the machine, but when Mr. Miller applied the soldering iron to the machine a terrific explosion occurred, throwing Mr. Miller against the wall, a portion of the machine striking him in the lower portion of the bowels. He was taken home and medical aid summoned. His hands and face were burned, hair and mustache singed and it is feared he is injured bad internally. His left limb seems to be paralyzed. At time of going to press he was resting easier.—Elmwood Leader-Echo.

Wm. Haberman returned last evening from a three month's visit at the capitol city, and looks as fresh as a rose.

A New Business Firm

A trade was made today, wherein Earl Barclay became owner of the Perry Utterback restaurant, and took possession this afternoon, after the serving of the midday meal. In the business we predict for Master Earl a good success. The firm just going out of the business have conducted a first class place and have done a good business. We wish for the new firm the best of success. Earl will conduct a twenty-four hour restaurant where the hungry can be fed at all hours. The key will not press the lock at all, and they will always be ready for what business may come their way. They will merit, and we judge they will receive a good business.

ANOTHER PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Grandma Lynn Dies at the Advanced Age of Eighty Years

In speaking of the death of Mrs. Lynn, the Nehawka Register says: Sarah Truax was born in Bedford county, Pa., February 27, 1828 and died March 16, 1908, after having passed the golden line allotted to man over 10 years. She was eighty years and eighteen days old.

She was married to Joshua Lynn in April, 1848, and with him came to Nebraska in 1859, coming by boat and landing at Nebraska City March 27. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn were among the early settlers of Cass county, settling on the old homestead near Union, where she endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life.

Mr. Lynn died several years ago and she moved to a pleasant little home in Union where she spent the later years of her life, very near to her son Dan. It was one of the dreams of her early pioneer life to live in a nicely papered house, and a year or so before she died she had her pretty little home fixed up just as she dreamed she would like to have it in an early day. Grandma Lynn as she was affectionately called by every one was a remarkably vigorous woman. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church when she was past sixty and was one of the most faithful members. She never missed Sunday school, prayer meeting or other service, rain or shine—claiming that if she could make a dollar by going that she would brave the inclement weather, and many is the pastor of that church who will look back with great pleasure to the encouragement he received from her. She was an artist at quilting, executing some beautiful patterns and presenting one to every new preacher that came on the work at Union.

Grandma Lynn will live in the memory of many people, and she will be of that number of whom it will be said "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

NOBLE YOUNG MAN PASSES AWAY

Frank W. Richey, Highly Respected by All Who Knew Him, Died March 20, 1908, at the Age of Thirty-Seven Years.

With the death of Frank W. Richey, one of the best citizens of Plattsmouth passed away. He was always cordial, jovial and a man esteemed and respected by all. After a sickness of over eight weeks, the first six of which were attended by intense suffering, and the last two less severe, he died last evening at about 5 o'clock. The end came peacefully.

Frank W. Richey was born September 19th, 1870, and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to Plattsmouth, where he has lived ever since. Here he grew to manhood and by his honorable, upright life he gained the confidence of everyone. Since leaving school he has worked with his father in the lumber yard, and for a number of years has had most of the management of the business, owning an interest therein as a member of the firm. For a number of years he has been a

The Consequence of Intemperance.

Intemperance is always the cause of some disturbances of the stomach, which are noticed mostly in the morning. If neglected, they grow worse and worse until becoming incurable. We often called the attention of our readers to Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine, which is a very valuable remedy in all stomach troubles. It soothes the pain and brings the stomach to its natural activity; it strengthens the whole digestive system, the nerves and the muscles and makes new rich blood. If you are troubled with loss of appetite, indigestion, sleeplessness, dull headache and other difficulties resulting from an improper digestion, you cannot find a better remedy than Triner's American Elixir of Bitter Wine. At drug stores. Jos. Triner, 616-622 So. Ashland ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

They Endorse All the Present City Officials Except Mayor.

The republicans of Plattsmouth held a convention at the council chamber Friday evening and displayed wisdom in endorsing the present city clerk, police judge and treasurer. They nominated W. L. Pickett for mayor and E. W. Cook for member of the school board. The action of the convention shows that the republicans have no faith in the stickativeness of the old law in reference to the matter of the mayor and city officials holding over. A. L. Tidd was chairman and J. E. Douglass secretary. But very little interest seemed manifest. If the policy pursued by Mayor Gering in conducting the city government in the interests of the people, rich and poor, high and low, had been in the interest of a certain ring, he would have been endorsed also. In the language of the old saying, "there's a hen on," and the tax-payers want to keep their eyes wide open as to Pickett's nomination.

Candidates for councilmen in the various wards were nominated as follows: First ward—A. E. Gass; Second—William Weber; Third—F. H. Stimker; Fifth—Ira B. Green. No nomination in the Fourth.

William Cook the Lucky Man

At the store of H. M. Soennichsen, 300 cans of baking powder, which were being sold at 25c per can, were all sold but four cans. W. P. Cook dropped into the store, and as he had bought a can of baking powder the night before, he was not wanting anything in that line, but as some of the bystanders urged, he took a can and got number 266. The next morning he was apprised of the fact that he had drawn the \$45 Columbia steele range. He had it taken to his home and says it is a fine stove and the cheapest one he ever purchased.

WAS GOVERNOR SHELDON BUNCOED

A Denver Paper Declares He Was When He Released John Martin at the Solicitation of His Sweetheart, Hulda Anderson

The Denver Post prints a story to the effect that Governor Sheldon was buncoed when he gave John Martin a release from prison on the solicitation of his sweetheart, Hulda Anderson. It asserts that the couple belonged to a gang of bunco artists, and that Martin was known as Andy Sampson. Andy Johnson and "Swede Andy."

The astonishing declaration is made that "the little woman was released, just before she came to Lincoln, from the Canon City penitentiary, where she had served three years for larceny from the person committed in Denver in January, 1905." The same authority says that Sampson was arrested at the same time, fined \$100 and given six hours to leave town. He came to Lincoln, where he soon got in trouble. His partners deserted him, says the Post, after he permitted the woman to go to prison. The story continues:

"Immediately upon her release Hulda Anderson went to Lincoln and appeared before Governor Sheldon. She told the governor that if he would pardon 'Martin' she would reform him. Give him to me," said she. "He did wrong and he has suffered. He has served three years, but is he any better for it? I can make a man out of him. I will set him up in business and be responsible for his behavior."

"The woman told Governor Sheldon that she and Martin had been sweethearts; that he lost his job on a railroad in Arkansas three years ago, and that, in order to get to her to see her, he had robbed a man. She said she was living with her parents in Idaho.

"When I heard of his arrest and conviction," said she to the governor, "I was heartbroken. I did not know what to do. I finally went to Alaska with a miner and his wife, and fortune smiled upon me. I staked out a claim, and now I have \$50,000 in cash to start my lover out in business with."

Were Nice People.

In speaking of this matter the Lincoln Evening News says: "John Martin was released from the penitentiary February 14 and married the woman who was instrumental in securing his release the same afternoon at Beatrice. At the latter place Martin gave the name of Andrew S. Jensen, nativity, Norway, thirty-four years of age, and Miss Anderson and Alma Lukonen, nativity, Finland, aged twenty-five. For several days the bride and groom stopped with Tom Draper in this city. Previous to their marriage and the release of her lover from prison Miss Inga Anderson, as she called herself, had been boarding and rooming at the Draper place for several months. It was declared that Miss Anderson was an exceedingly agreeable young

woman to have about. She was polite and considerate and of a generous disposition. When Mr. and Mrs. Draper were shown the account of the career of the woman published in a Denver paper they were astounded.

"Miss Anderson appeared to have plenty of money and she spent it lavishly for clothes and everything that caught her fancy," said Mrs. Tom Draper. "She was one of the nicest women to have around that one could ask for."

Mr. Draper was told that Miss Anderson had spent a couple of thousand dollars here during the few months of her stay. During the last three days of their stay at the Draper house the young woman seemed to be very downhearted. She seldom spoke to any one and remained in the seclusion of her room. Martin would get up early and leave their room, not returning till some hours later.

"While the young woman conducted herself in an irreproachable manner while she was rooming and boarding at my place" said Mr. Draper, "I did not quite like the look in her eyes. They impressed me as belonging to one who would take advantage of another if it were possible to secure the upper hand. My wife and I never saw such devotion as Miss Anderson displayed towards Martin.

The couple told the Drapers that they did not want to get married in Lincoln because there would come more notoriety than they were looking for. They did not want their pictures published in the papers. They admitted that they were going under assumed names, but said it was because they did not want their relatives to know anything about their movements. Martin was particularly solicitous to have it kept dark from his relatives that he had just finished serving a term in the penitentiary.

When Martin was released he indicated to Chaplain Johnson, who had taken considerable interest in his case, that he wanted Johnson to marry him to Miss Anderson. The chaplain told the convict that if he deserted the girl after the sacrifices she had made for him he ought to be taken out and shot, and Anderson agreed that this would be just punishment. At the Draper place it was noticed that Martin did not act like the lover, but on the contrary he appeared to care little for his new bride. Martin is a big fine looking fellow, while the girl is not particularly attractive though she wore very expensive clothes and dressed with taste. They went to Omaha from here.

The Denver paper printed pictures of the two. Mr. Draper said that of "Sampson" looked like Martin, but that of the woman, "Hulda Anderson" resembled Inga Anderson only in the way the pair was dressed.

Wants Town Incorporated.

What is the use for a newspaper to try and boost a town when after suggesting and lying awake nights to see the town go ahead, and boosting sometimes to the limit of rupturing the truth, and the inhabitants (we will not raise them to the dignity of citizens) just drag along fearing to make any effort as it might increase their taxes? It takes push to make a town and someone has got to be bighearted and openhanded enough to boost and pay taxes if necessary. We have been trying for the last year to get the people here to incorporate, build sidewalks, get an official life that means the weeding out of two or three eyesores that have existed here for years, and it seems that civic pride and patriotism to home growth is dead as a salt mackerel. We are through boosting and while Murray and several other little towns are getting a move on them, Nehawka can sleep on as long as they want to. We have boosted a whole year and no response. When you are ready to do something to take the town out of the cowpasture class—just come along; we are ready.—Nehawka Register.

C. A. Isakson of Omaha is in the city putting in some fire escapes on the Columbia school building.

Eggs Under Pure Food Law

Food Commissioners Johnson, according to Omaha egg wholesalers, has definitely announced to them his intention of enforcing the pure food law as it applies to the sale of eggs.

Farmers, country dealers and city dealers alike will be prosecuted if they are found selling eggs that cannot be classed as pure food.

Mr. Johnson is now preparing literature which will announce to the farmers that they will no longer be allowed to dispose of incubator eggs, nesteggs, boiled picnic eggs and eggs which have been kept too long as fresh eggs.

It is said that country merchants, for fear of losing trade, do not dare to find fault with eggs that are brought in by farmers' wives, and do not even count them.

In order to relieve the dealer of embarrassment, Mr. Johnson expects to hang in every store a placard announcing the provisions of the law and his intention to enforce it.

He will make it plain to the farmers that they will be prosecuted if "caught with the goods," and that it is not important that an inspector will walk into a store as they are in the very act of selling poor eggs.—Omaha News.

Mrs. J. W. Gamble and Miss 3 years were visitors in Omaha today.