

The Plattsmouth Journal

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It comes with a shock when we see Dr. Cook denounced as a faker by some other authority than Commander Peary.

Senator Cummins does not deny being an insurgent and he talks as if he intended to keep on insurging.

Inasmuch as everybody knows that President Taft will issue his Thanksgiving proclamation in due time, there need be no delay in the preparation.

Already Judge Gaynor has been mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1912, but with considerable emphasis on the "possible."

If the Republicans of the First congressional district believe in Joe Cannonism and the robber tariff, they will nominate E. M. Pollard. His nomination will be satisfactory to Democrats, all right.

And the Baltimore clergyman who suggested "a suicide machine where one can deposit a cent and be killed easily and respectably" was supposed to be making "a plea for a wholesale, enthusiastic interest in life."

It will take considerable explaining by the high tariff advocates to prove that the reduction in Draper's plurality in Massachusetts, reduced to 8,000 from a normal Republican majority of 80,000, wasn't on account of the Aldrich measure.

The Central Bank scheme is simply to draw the attention of the people from the robber tariff. Aldrich refuses even to discuss that question preferring to keep silent on that and draw the attention of the people to something he knows they don't want and won't have.

Turkeys are a scarce article in this section of the country. A man will be able to buy a pretty fair sized one for a five dollar William. Many a family will go without turkey this Thanksgiving. If it would only snow before that time, we would have plenty of rabbit, thank the Lord.

The fight the Journal made on Quinton was unequalled for and the result proved as in the case of John D. McBride when assailed, made votes for the candidate charged with wrong.—Weeping Water Republican. Don't worry yourself about the Journal. It will be time enough to do that after the county attorney makes Quinton disgorge all the fees in his possession and pay the money over to the county treasurer. The people of Cass county will see that the Journal is right in its charges against that official.

THEY NEED NO PROTECTION.

The superintendent of a South Carolina cotton mill has made some interesting statements to a reporter for the Providence (R. I.) Journal. He says that the southern mills are earning large dividends—many of them from twenty-five to forty per cent a year. In most cases what is earned over 10 per cent is put into new buildings and improvements. That helps to explain why the members of spindles in the south has risen in ten years from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 and why that section consumed more bales of cotton last year than New England and Canada.

The big dividends of the southern mills serve to explain the absence of enthusiasm among southern senators for the reduction of the duties in the cotton schedules and their perfunctory opposition to whatever increases

were made. It is true that the increases were made. It is true that the increases do not affect the cheaper grades of goods to whose manufacture the south devotes itself almost exclusively, but the owners of the southern mills are looking forward to the time when they will begin to rival New England in the production of finer goods.

One can understand why the appeal of Mr. Bryan and of the Saratoga conference to the Democrats to "rally once again, boys, shouting the battle cry" of "tariff for revenue only" has no response from those interested in the great southern cotton manufacturing industry. They call themselves Democrats, but they are for a high protective tariff and the preservation of their twenty-five to forty per cent dividends.—Chicago Tribune.

THE OPPOSITION TO BURKETT.

The Nebraska State Journal, referring to Senator Burkett's campaign for re-election, suggests that he will be opposed by some disappointed postmasters.

It is probably true that Senator Burkett has the usual problems that go along with the distribution of official appointment and therefore fewer applications to interfere with the pleasures of a senator's life at Washington.

A large proportion of the appointive positions have been put under the civil service rules. Even the postmasterhips are no longer open as opportunity for the office-hunting politician. It is, and has been for a dozen years, a busy time, and men have not sought office as much as formerly.

The real trouble waiting for Senator Burkett is not from disappointed ex-postmasters so much as from the disappointed people in Nebraska who feel that Senator Burkett puts into his political work too much personal posing, hand shaking and joshing among his associates in an effort to be an amiable and popular trimmer, instead of putting ability and force into his position at Washington.

It used to please the people when they read in the newspapers that their senator or congressman was a good story teller and was popular as an all-around mixer, but such reading does not please them any more. They want more earnestness and sincerity.

They want more force put into their part of the national government by their representatives in the national congress. The people have learned that the professional joshier is never quite square. The people do not want to be jollied about their public affairs, nor do they want a jollier to represent them in the handling of the serious and important things in government.

Look at Senator Aldrich! He works night and day. His energy never flags. He is capable. As a representative of the high tariff interest he gets results out of his work because he puts his whole soul into it. He fritters away no time in trying to be a good fellow.

The Nebraska people want their senator to be as earnest and as capable as the senators from Rhode Island or any other high tariff state. Nebraska people know that Nebraska loses, and the west loses, when it puts up light-weights against the heavy-weights that represent the high tariff interests of the east.

If Senator Burkett will take a bolder and more serious attitude toward the serious questions before the public, and get himself more in line with the general desire of the Nebraska people to have the tariff law bettered at the next session of congress, he will find the Nebraska Republicans gathering around him

with such enthusiasm that the ex-postmasters will cut no figure.

It will be very much easier for Senator Burkett if he will stand for what the people want rather than try to persuade them to be satisfied with what they get. They are not satisfied and they will not be jollied away from their convictions.

Looking over into Nebraska from this point of view it seems as if the Republicans are not willing to nominate for re-election any congressman or senator who stands pat in the coming session on the present tariff law and on the Cannonized rules of the lower house.—Sioux City Tribune.

SOME ELECTION RESULTS.

As the "smoke of battle" clears away the student of politics and politicians can find much food for reflection in the election returns. Neither of the great parties can claim with much logic a general victory. Republican gains in some sections of the country were offset by Democratic gains in others, while in many of the elections the "Independent" vote—the large and growing element that refuses to be hidebound to any party—was the deciding factor.

Notably was this true in New York city, where the people chose Judge Gaynor, the candidate on the Tammany ticket, for mayor, while at the same time administering a stinging blow to Tammany by the election of the entire Fusion ticket below the mayoralty. As Tammany hall cannot hope to control Gaynor—a man whose independence and rugged honesty has often been brought to public notice—and as it has lost its grip on all the other offices, the Tiger looks ahead to four lean years. Judge Gaynor's election and Tammany's defeat give reason for hope that a new Democratic organization may arise in New York city of which the Democracy of the nation need not be ashamed.

Pennsylvania Republicans rolled up a good-sized off-year majority for their ticket, despite the fact that it was made up of men whose political record is malodorous and that the Democratic candidates shone by contrast. One strong reason for the large Republican majority is doubtless found in the fact that Pennsylvania Democrats are, in a large measure, disgusted with the leadership of Colonel James M. Guffey, and lacking in confidence in or for the gentleman who, ousted at Denver, again gained control of the party organization through the, to him, fortuitous circumstances of the sudden death of National Committeeman James M. Kerr. Because of Guffey, thousands of Pennsylvania Democrats did not go to polls. In Massachusetts Draper, Republican, was re-elected governor by a greatly reduced plurality. In Maryland the Poe amendment to the state constitution, whereby it was sought to eliminate the illiterate colored vote, was defeated, and the hope of the better element for deliverance from the threatened domination of a race that should never have been given the ballot, is, for the time being shattered. The Democrats, however, elected their candidates for comptroller and chief justice of the court of appeals and have a strong majority in the legislature.

Several municipal contests besides that of New York were more than local interest. In Cincinnati the Cox gang of political freebooters triumphed. In Cleveland Tom L. Johnson failed by a small margin, of success in his fifth campaign for mayor, but nothing daunted, immediately announced that he would take up the battle again two years hence. A fighting mayor and reformer of similar calibre to Johnson gained a great personal victory in Toledo, where Brand Whitlock was re-elected against heavy odds. In San Francisco, where Francis J. Heney, denied a Republican nomination, ran for district attorney on the Democratic ticket, the grafters appear to be in the saddle once more, Henry and the whole reform ticket being defeated by a decisive vote.

One thing is pretty clearly demonstrated by the elections just past. That is that politics is "mighty on-

cartin" and getting more so with every passing year. Wrong triumphs momentarily in many places but right is moving forward with giant strides, and the uncertainty of all political contests until the votes are counted is the best guaranty that the dawn of a better era in the government of our cities, states and nation is at hand.

Chicago has reconsidered, and will agree to the central bank idea, if it will be located there.

Ballinger demands Pinchot's head, and says Taft must remove him. The people of the west are for Pinchot and demand the removal of Ballinger. Pinchot has stood by the rights of the people.

One feature of the Evening Journal is to get out on time, and our readers can expect their papers from 2:30 to 5 o'clock, unless some accident happens to our machinery to make it impossible for our carriers to get around on time.

Mr. Bryan says he will be a candidate for United States Senator if the people want him to find of course this means that he will contest for the seat now held down at Washington by "Slippery Elmer Burkett," who will attempt to slide out of any discussion of the robber tariff and Cannonism.

The enemies of Roosevelt in the Republican party fear his nomination in 1912. The masses of that party prefer him to the present tool of the trust that now occupies the presidential chair. The trusts and combines have no love for Roosevelt. They are justly termed "Roosevelt Haters."

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt are preparing to fight actively what they call a diabolical plot to discredit his administration. Of course this plot originates from the friends of the man who now occupies the presidential chair, and who owes his election to the ex-president who used his extensive influence to place him where he is, on the solemn promise that he would carry out the Roosevelt policies but has signally failed this early in his administration.

A SHIP SUBSIDY.

Washington dispatches make it plain that the Republicans are determined to attempt to pass a ship subsidy bill at the approaching session of congress, in an effort to solve the problem of re-establishing American shipping and ship building.

By all means this problem should be solved, and the time was when the tariff was being revised and the way by placing ship building material on the free list and revising the general tariff downward. Such a solution would not cost the government a single penny, and would not injure anyone or anything save possibly the monopoly of the American ship building trust.

President Taft's plan is to donate to the private ship owners from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year to start with. Once given root, a ship subsidy is like a tariff; it grows, and grows, and grows.

Germany, although maintaining a high protection policy, does not permit a cent of import duty to be levied on ship building materials. Even the members of the English parliament who are endeavoring to saddle England with protection admit that free ship building materials are desirable, and that should they be successful they would not think of taxing materials that are used in shipbuilding.

Note the comparative progress of British and American shipping, one under free trade and the other protection:

	British Million Tons.	American Million Tons.
1860	4.6	2.5
1870	5.6	1.5
1880	6.6	1.3
1890	7.9	.9
1900	9.3	.8
1906	11.2	.9

There was a time—in the fifties and sixties—when the United States had a healthy merchant marine, and it was not coddled on subsidies,

either. We lost our hold on the seas through raising the tariff on materials used in the construction of ships. It now costs forty per cent more to build a ship in the United States than it does in England. The result is practically no ships are being built here for the foreign trade. If revision upward ruined our maritime industries, we see no reason why we may not conclude suitable revision downward—coupled with the repeal of certain barbarous and antiquated navigations laws—would not restore them.

The American people are not in a mood for a ship subsidy. President Taft and the Aldriches and the Cannons and the Smoots should stop and meditate. Their sins are already great. Owing to Republican extravagance the deficit in the national finances for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was the staggering sum of \$89,811,156! Then there was a tariff revision that was notorious as a fraud and a fake! A ship subsidy may be like the straw that broke the camel's back. Our own dear Mr. Pollard would like to get back into congress that he may support Joe Cannon in furthering ship subsidy and other nefarious schemes.

WITH THE BUSY WORLD.

P. W. McCoy at Herman has killed two large Canadian geese with one shot from a small single barreled shotgun. Truly, P. W. is some hot sport.

Several points in the state report an electric storm as having cooled the air. Our personal observation is that the north wind gets in on this deal to some extent.

Up at Herman, Neb., L. F. Hillsinger trapper 65 musk rats and mink and now he has signs of otter in sight. Verily, it is high time the Hudson Bay company retired from the field.

11,000 chickens were burned to death Thursday at Hutchinson, Kas., when the plant of the United States Packing company was burned. This was some chicken roast. The fire loss was \$50,000.

Governor Shallenberger has issued his Thanksgiving Day proclamation wherein we are asked to be thankful for the material things and the better realization of American citizenship and so forth and so on. The date is set for November 25. Don't forget the date, for we all have many things to offer up thanks for, some of which we best not print.

According to a recent ruling of Richard K. Campbell, chief of the naturalization division of the department of commerce and labor, Syrians and other of kindred races are debarred from naturalization in this country. Secretary Nagel of the department takes another view of the matter and the whole thing will likely be shoved up to President Taft for adjudication. Verily, Sunny Bill has his griefs.

Patrick McGowan of York states he is unable to find who waylaid him on his way home the other night and beat him up a whole lot. From reports of the waylaying in the papers, we opine Patrick had better take care he don't find who did it—they may repeat the dose. The waylaying took place in Grand Island and perhaps Pat's whereabouts at the time might help a little in the matter as Grand Island is a wicked place for men from York.

Mr. Bryan has had several conferences in the past few days with many statesmen of the Democratic party and also with Edgar Howard. They have likely debated many momentous matters including the eight o'clock closing law and its effect on the late Democratic state ticket. The Omaha Bee, as usual, is having spectres of Bryan for the senate and foresees great Democratic dissension. The Bee is always intensely interested in Democratic success—we don't think.

A remarkable case is on trial in

the Denver courts where Mrs. Allen F. Read is being tried for an alleged attempt to obtain \$100,000 from Mrs. Genevieve Phipps by threatening her death by dynamite. The case is a very sensational one owing to the family skeletons of the Phipps household being dragged into it. Mrs. Read yesterday was taken with convulsions and is now at the point of death. Should she recover it is probable her defense will be insanity. Fortunately we are who have no \$100,000 for we are not in danger of death by dynamite.

We are glad to note that the board of regents of the state university have decided to confer no more honorary degrees without the vote of the university senate. This is a much needed reform. Heretofore the regents have been conferring honorary degree all by themselves and without the aid or consent of the senate and they have laded them out until he is, indeed, a fortunate man who has escaped being made a D. L. L. D. or a M. X. Z. or something that way. The senate should put a quietus on this broadcast distribution of honorary degrees.

The five robbers, D. W. Woods, William Mathews, Lawrence J. Golden, Frank Grigware and Fred Torgenson, were all found guilty of holding up the U. P. train near Omaha and will receive long terms in the penitentiary. The evidence against the men was quite conclusive and little doubt was felt of the jury's convicting them. There was a good deal of spectacular work in guarding the prisoners and enough officers were grouped about them to have suppressed a small sized riot. As is usually the case, the officers were needed in Cairo, Ill., more than in Omaha, hence they were in Omaha.

Elmer E. Thomas is again in the lime light. He now files a complaint before Governor Shallenberger under the Sackett law seeking the removal of Mayor Dahlman and the Omaha fire and police board for failing to revoke the saloon license of Frank Dinuzzo, the saloonkeeper convicted of violating the eight o'clock closing law. Elmer may find these spectacular stunts both interesting to himself as "the people" and peculiarly advantageous but he really is a nuisance to the general run of the body politic. The people of Omaha are not behind Thomas and certainly the rest of the state of Nebraska is not interested in his freak performances.

Out at Broken Bow Roy Parker was examined for having filled little 7-year-old Ralph Bishop full of shot on Halloween eve while engaged in a festive celebration of the occasion. The worthy justice before whom the examination was held bound Roy over in \$1,000 bonds for trial, a grand consummation. The reveler whether he be one of the hallow'een variety or just a plain, common everyday reveler, should be tough enough to hang his weapons up high on the wall when he starts out to revel. It is an unpleasant circumstance for the worthy householder to be suddenly roused from a fireside reverie by the abrupt entrance of a bullet into some sacred part of his body and the practice should be frowned upon.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich is touring the "insurgent" states speaking on the money question but carefully refraining from discussing the tariff question. Nelse realizes that it is just as well to start a counter irritant to the tariff talk now going on among the plain people. Wonder if he is going to receive encouragement by someone on the low tariff side of the house taking the stump against him on the money question. He "explains" his money views with an elaborateness which indicates he would prefer to have a discussion of it to hearing more from the people on the Aldrich tariff bill. It looks like a clever scheme to divert the public mind from the worst tariff steal in the history of the country. He has spoken at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines and other cities in the heart of the country where the Republicans are most restless over the tariff issue.