

The Plattsmouth - Journal

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Somewhat the plan of the regulars to ignore the insurgents didn't work out as well as the Cannon machine expected.

This week the harvester trust is cutting a 20-million dollar melon, which you'll have to admit is a very neat job of harvesting.

"There are no idle rich," says Frederick Townsend Martin of New York. And this is true to the extent, at least, that most of the rich are busy getting richer.

And now Congressman Murdock of Kansas has the temerity to suggest that the leaks in the postal service ought to be stopped. No doubt about it, that young Mr. Murdock is not a safe person to be at large in Washington.

Sugar indictments are going up and have reached one of the officers of the trust. It is not probable, however, that they will get high enough to reach the members of congress who are responsible for the great tariff wall behind which the stealing of the sugar trust have been securely sheltered.

When President Cleveland appointed Lorton to a United States District Judgeship almost every Republican paper denounced him for giving such an important place to an Ex-Confederate. Taft has just promoted Lorton by making him a member of the United States Supreme Court. Do you hear any wall coming from those papers that assailed Cleveland? The king can do no wrong.

We are in receipt of a voluminous protest from the Protective Tariff League against the corporation tax imposed by congress. The protest charges that the tax is unconstitutional and urges newspapers throughout the country to oppose it. We protest against helping the protective tariff league to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. The league helped make the corporation tax possible by aiding in the election of a Republican president and congress. Let the league now make the best of a bad bargain. Personally we believe in an income tax and the corporation tax is of next kin to it, hence we are not opposed to it. In the meanwhile the league can take up the battle and fight it out with the party it helped to put in power.

HE COMPLAINS.

Several days ago we had a conversation with a laboring man who has lived here many years. He complained that for the first time in many years he and his family had no turkey for dinner this Christmas or New Year's day. "I just couldn't afford to buy a turkey at the high price I was asked to pay and at the little work and small wages I get." We asked him how conditions were with him now as compared with the panic in 1893. He replied that they are infinitely worse. Said he: "In 1893, I had more work to do than now and got about the same wages. In 1893 I could buy from one-third to one-half more for one dollar than I can now. Then I could buy plenty to eat and wear for my family, but now I cannot make ends meet, even though we eat less meat and do with less groceries and good clothing."

The experience of this laboring man is the experience of thousands of the laboring men throughout the country. However, the Plattsmouth laboring man is better off than the laboring men of the larger cities, where rents, fuel, light, water, meats and taxes are very much higher. In the language of President Cleveland, "It is a condition, not a theory, that

confronts us" in these days of trusts and combines, fostered by a high protective tariff.

THE GUARANTY LAW.

The Kearney Democrat expresses the Journal's sentiment to a fare-you-well in the following article. And not only that, but it expresses the sentiments of a big majority of the voters of Nebraska, also:

A conference of the three governors of the three states that have had a bank guaranty law enacted by the state legislature, and which laws have been annulled by the courts, have called a conference to talk the situation over and determine if possible the best action to be taken in regard thereto. The governors of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska will represent the three states that have enacted such guaranty laws. These laws were enacted, not through or by partisan manipulations, but through and by the desire and the demand of the people of these respective states. For instance, take a look at the result in Nebraska. Governor Shallenberger made the guaranty bank law an issue in a state that was nominally Republican by from 15,000 to 30,000 majority, and with an expiring legislature that in one house contained but one member who did not belong to the majority party, and with only about half a dozen minority members in the popular, or lower house. And Shallenberger was met on the stump by what was considered a most popular governor who was running for re-election. The result at the polls even astonished the most visionary dreamer, the personal of both houses of the legislature almost reversing itself, and the anti-guaranty banking law advocate was most violently defeated for re-election. That the people of this state emphatically demanded this guaranty law there can be no question, and it is part of the duty of the governor of this state to use every honorable and consistent means to have such a law adopted and placed in operation in spite of the partisan and political attitude of our courts which appear to take as great an interest in having this wholesome law wiped out as do the advocates of the national central banking scheme. It is certainly Governor Shallenberger's duty to attend the guaranty law conference, and if no other way is made clear, it is his duty to convene the legislature in extraordinary session and re-enact the law, and keep on re-enacting it as often as the courts repudiate it until the people who deposit moneys in banks have the same evidence of protection as is demanded of the banks by these same courts in handling the funds of the government, both national and state.

Governor Shallenberger has nothing to fear in fearlessly discharging the demands of the people of his state in respect to bank deposits.

FROM THE BUSY WORLD.

Richard Olney, the prominent Massachusetts Democrat and formerly attorney general in Cleveland's cabinet, is reported as being quite ill at his home in Boston suffering from abdominal troubles. He is a very strong and powerful figure in national politics and has been at times spoken of as a possible candidate for the presidency. That he may speedily recover is the sincere hope of many who have known him by reputation as one of the ablest attorneys in the country. At one time he was general counsel for the Burlington system when Perkins was its controlling factor. His best known public act probably was the famous Venezuelan message of Cleveland's administration, a document considered as a great state paper.

The Ohio river is on a big rampage and property estimated as worth many millions of dollars is said to be in danger of destruction. The principal seat of trouble is at Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., where everything floating on the river is threatened with being sunk by the tremendous volume of ice which is rushing toward the gulf. Indications are that the rise in the Missouri will also reach the Mississippi just about the time the Ohio flood gets there and the lower river will probably make a great deal of trouble all along its banks. Near Louisville there is an ice gorge sixty-five miles long which threatens to give way at any time and sweep the property along the banks to certain destruction. Little can be done to avert the disaster which seems almost certain.

The elections in England so far as they have proceeded indicate that the liberals retain power by a comfortable working majority and that the people have endorsed their taxation schemes. The gains which the conservatives made are so small that they do not appreciably affect the total results and the probabilities are that the house of lords is doomed to be reformed. The contention of the lords and the moneyed classes that the liberal budget would ruin the country evidently has failed to bear fruit and the increased taxes which have been carried in the bill, will go into effect. The members of the labor party who are supporting the government, are highly gratified at the result so far as it has gone and regard victory as a foregone conclusion.

The great aviation meet at Los Angeles yesterday resulted in some additional demonstrations of what can be done with the machines, both Glenn H. Curtiss and Louis Paulhan taking their machines out in a storm of rain and wind and doing almost every conceivable trick with them, to the great delight of an interesting concourse of people who braved the elements to see what could be done. According to the papers Curtiss got a little the best of the exhibition and did things which seemed impossible of accomplishment. The two aviators got their machines under way and raced about the course side by side in the meantime cutting all kinds of circles and angles and swinging about like vertable things of life. The meeting is certainly the greatest ever given in this or any other country.

Yesterday was a day of disasters in the railroad world, there being three bad wrecks in different points in the country. In Iowa two fast passenger trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road collided at Kaystone, Ia., there being one killed, one fatally injured and nine seriously injured. In Illinois near Pinckneyville, one was killed and ten others badly injured in a collision between a fast passenger train and a freight train on the Illinois Central railroad. Near Leadville, Col., a freight train was wrecked and four men killed and three injured, the train being on the Colorado Midland. While the bad weather is not blamed for the wrecks, it has had the effect of making railroad travel very dangerous and exceedingly difficult. That more fatal accidents have not taken place is due to the extreme care used in operating the trains.

The engineers and conductors on the Mexican railroads are said to be on the verge of quitting their places in a body, owing to a disagreement over salaries and also because of alleged discrimination against foreign employees. Several conferences are being held between the officials and the men and it is hoped to arrive at some kind of an agreement so that the roads may continue to operate. The foreign employees such as the Americans who fill the position of train and engineers claim that they are being discriminated against on account of their nationality and that Mexican employees are being accorded special privileges on account of their nationality. The desertion of the Americans would result in crippling the roads so that they would doubt-

less have to go out of business for some time to come at least.

San Antonio, Tex., has been having an epidemic of crimes the past few months which has taxed their police and detective force to the limit. Robberies, burglaries and murders have followed each other with astonishing frequency. The local officers claim that the city is being over-run with crooks from the north driven there by the severe winter weather which this country has been having. The latest crime to stir the police up is an attempt to assassinate detective Frank Newman. Newman was shot while setting at his supper table several days since, the crime being committed with a shot gun. While badly wounded he is now thought to be out of danger and is said to be on the highway toward recovery. The officers are making strenuous efforts to break up the gangs of criminals and one party arrested for vagrancy, has been given a sentence of a year on the rock pile.

The Taft administration is deeply concerned over the fate of the several policies which the president advocates in contradistinction to those known as Roosevelt policies. That the bill to amend the interstate commerce law will pass seems certain. As to the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust act, there seems decided opposition as it really provides for the removal of the monster corporations from control by the several states and the people to control by the national government and amounts in effect to licensing them and protecting them in their vocations. The general run of the Republicans do not want this done. The bills for the conservation of national resources is another which seems to have rocky sledding ahead of it. There is a serious question as to whether or not such bills do not validate the seizure of the public resources by the trusts and this is something which is arousing opposition to them. Altogether the prospect for the enactment of the Taft measures is cloudy just now but every effort will be made to carry them into effect. What the people think of them remains to be seen.

According to the papers this morning the progress of the scheme for stopping the fight in the house of representatives between the regulars and the insurgents is not encouraging. The latter are in a defiant mood and are strong in their determination to oust Speaker Cannon from power. All the negotiations which have been on for some time in regard to getting the two factions together seems to be useless and the fight must go to a finish. One of the funny features of the war is the effort of Victor Rosewater and his paper to make Senator Burkett out as an insurgent. Rosewater, with a fine sense of humor, remarks that Burkett "was more often a thorn in the side of the Cannon-Aldrich crowd than not." If the senator has been a thorn in their side what has La Follette, Cummins and the rest been? Burkett as a thorn is a huge joke. The real thorn from this state is George W. Norris of the Fifth district. Norris has got something to show for his insurging while Burkett can show only forty-nine per cent insurgent and fifty-one per cent conservative. The general trend of Nebraska Republicans is toward insurgency but it is not of the Burkett variety. The senator will likely find that he has not been a strenuous enough insurgent to convince the people of his intentions.

The Homestake mines at Lead, S. D., will open today as non-union mines. According to the press dispatches there is no trouble anticipated and the mines will be operated under a strong body guard. It is probable that most of the old union men have left the city and that there are not enough of them there to make serious trouble. It is to be hoped that the forecast is correct and that the opening passes off without bloodshed which has been feared for so long.

Great storms on the sea the past several weeks have resulted in much

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D. CLEM DEEVER, General Agent,

Land Seekers Information Bureau,

Room 6, "Q" Building, Omaha, Nebr.

Burlington
Route

destruction of property and delay to the monster liners which ply the deep. The Lusitania arrived in New York Saturday with its pilot house wrecked, the result of an eighty foot comer which swept the vessel. According to the officers of the boat, the waves roared like an earthquake and looked like a mountain. The Augusta Victoria was another vessel to suffer from the storm and put into Plymouth battered up. So far as known, however, no lives were lost.

All doubt as to the triumph of the people in England over the landed classes and the moneyed men, are now removed. The result of the balloting yesterday removed any lingering doubts and reassures the return of the liberals to power by a majority but slightly under that in the last house which was abnormally large. Yesterday's elections resulted in the return of John Burns whom it was expected might have a defeat or at the best a narrow majority. He seems to have won handsly. It is almost certain now that the rejected budget will now pass.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, grand jury in New York city which has been delving into the white slave traffic has located the price of a young woman in that place as \$20. Evidence adduced before them went to show that a twenty year old girl was sold into a resort in the city by two young men who are charged with abducting her and selling her for \$20. They have been held for trial in \$7,500 bail. If a conviction is sustained in their case, they should receive the extreme penalty of the law which is not then severe enough for the enormity of the offense.

The United States supreme court yesterday affirmed the sentence of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment at Leavenworth, for misapplying the funds of his bank. He was the most bitter opponent William J. Bryan had in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 when he owned the Chicago Chronicle. His paper bristled with denunciation of Mr. Bryan and those who followed his fortunes, there being no invective too strong for it to apply to them. "Anarchist," "dishonest" and the like were mild terms. Mr. Bryan is still outside the penitentiary and has the proud satisfaction of being known as an honest man while this man who denounced him so bitterly, is wearing a felon's stripes.

The conservation idea which has been so prominently to the fore for months past yesterday received an added impetus when President Taft and ex-Forester Pinchot spoke from the same platform in Washington on the subject. The words of the two men were practically the same and each declared for conservation. The trouble seems to be that Pinchot really has a record favoring conservation while Taft speaks that way but acts the other. He wants a lot more laws passed to accomplish just what Pinchot has been doing, in other words. The greeting accorded Pinchot was fully as enthusiastic as that given the president and he is gen-

erally accorded the distinction of being a man who really does things and is worth while.

Ex-Senator W. E. Mason of Illinois is out today in an interview in which he denounces Senator Aldrich for an alleged plan to defeat the postal savings bank scheme. Here is another curious instance of a confiding citizen gone wrong. If Mason ever had the idea that Aldrich was in favor of a postal savings bank, he shows a lack of perspicuity simply amazing. Aldrich is not in the senate in the interests of savings banks. He has always been against such ideas. Aldrich has generally been recognized as the mouthpiece of the trusts and the Wall street interests and for an ex-senator to even intimate that he believed him otherwise, is to expose of perceptive faculties simply amazing. Of course, Aldrich is against postal banks and of course postal savings banks will not pass. The only banking system which will go through if Aldrich and Cannon have their say will be the central bank plan to be controlled by Standard Oil and Wall street.

Congressman Hitchcock of this state does not propose to be outdone by Congressman Norris or others and yesterday he got into the limelight with charges affecting Secretary Ballinger which are described as sensational in their nature. Mr. Hitchcock's charges include extravagance and favoritism in the land office as well as misappropriation of the funds of the department. He charges that the funds of the department were improperly used in paying the expenses of the nephew of the secretary. Owing to the specific nature of the charges there was a hurried meeting of bureau chiefs in the department to locate who had been giving out the information. It is probable there will be a lopping off of heads in the department in consequence of the charges. Another investigation will now be had of Ballinger on these charges as they are of such a nature that they cannot be overlooked and if he can substantiate them it is hard to see how Taft can keep the secretary in his official family.

It is now denied from Washington that the suit of the government to dissolve the merger of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads is to be dropped. According to the report as given out several days ago President Lovett of the roads had called upon President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham and the three had gone over the cases together with the result that Wickersham advised the dropping of the suits on the ground that the government did not have evidence to sustain them. An immediate protest went up from the press of the country and this was followed by the announcement that the agreement contemplated the voluntary dissolution of the merger. Now it is stated that the cases will not be dropped but will be prosecuted to a finish. It remains now to be seen whether or not the evidence warrants prosecution or whether the supreme court decides that the merger is authorized by law.