

# The - Plattsmouth - Journal

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The years grows old. Already they are agitating the safe and sane Fourth proposition.

There are the unsettled days when the refrigerator and the gas meter are running neck and neck.

When President Taft dances, the fantastic toe which he trips could hardly be referred to as "light."

Also, with lambs at \$9.40 a hundred deadweight, it is easy to understand why the ancient custom of making burnt offerings has been discontinued.

Those reporters and correspondents who are hurrying to meet Colonel Roosevelt forget that he can get a dollar a word for it merely by writing it himself.

Secretary Meyer estimates that the world tour of our navy cost "only" \$1,600,000. From an economic viewpoint, it would seem the best thing to do is to pay for it and quit estimating—every estimate raises the limit.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that when women are permitted to vote she'll go to raising chickens. Doubtless that would be financially more profitable than what the dear lady has been raising for some time past.

If Mr. Aldrich is the ringmaster of the senate we suggest that he withdraw the elephant from the exhibition until he has it a little better trained in the performance of his particular kind of tricks.

Senator Tillman is improving. The gentlemen from South Carolina is among the few whom it is a privilege to know just what would be said to them in case of death, for the papers were full of death eulogies, hourly expecting the senator's demise.

It is all right to say things about women wearing hair that isn't naturally attached to their head, but there are lots of men in the world who'd look vastly more presentable if they'd hit on some such scheme to improve on nature.

## JOHN D., INCORPORATED.

John D. Rockefeller, having apparently arrived at this conclusion in his old age that it is better to give than to grab, proposes to expend \$500,000,000 to "promote the well-being and to advance the civilization of the people of the United States and its territories and possessions, and of foreign lands." Congress is asked to pass a bill incorporating the Rockefeller foundation for these purposes.

It is a thankless task to criticize or belittle the charities of any man, and yet praise of the Standard Oil magnate's determination to get rid of some of his surplus wealth will not be unmixd with condemnation of the methods by which he obtained it. The people of this county, who are familiar with the history of Rockefeller and Standard Oil, are not yet ready to declare John D.'s millions untainted. Nor will they be wholly unappreciative of the sort of "knowledge" that is to be "desseminated" by the aid of the Rockefeller millions. Were all the acts of special privilege repealed and all the methods of commercial piracy made impossible whereby Rockefeller, Carnegie and other great "philanthropists" plundered the people of the millions they now are willing to return in part, the people would not be in need of their charity.

The courts have said that the Standard oil company is an unlawful combination. If this is the case, the wealth it has produced has been wrought illegally. Can congress with consistency provide a method of employing the wealth gained by break-

ing and defying the laws it has made? Can the national legislature with good grace consecrate the profits illegally reaped and thus absolve from the guilt the man who gained them by breaking its laws? The lawmakers at Washington will have to answer these questions by their action upon the proposition now before them.

## PROTECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By all the processes of protection logic Pennsylvania ought to be a paradise for workmen. In the Keystone state the doctrine of protection had its birth and its greatest fulfillment. It is the state of all states that one would instinctively turn to for an example of the beneficent fruits of the protective tariff. In Pennsylvania, of all commonwealths, if the protection dogma pans out according to the promises of protection writers and speakers, labor should be found employed, prosperous and contented.

But there is a screw loose somewhere in Pennsylvania's prosperity producing protection. Instead of busy, well fed, happy workmen, there is an overplus of idle, hungry, sullen, unemployed men. Armed troops patrol the streets of Pennsylvania cities to keep the army of idle dissatisfied men awed and prevent great outbreaks of violence. Blood has been shed and it is feared more will be.

A general strike of 100,000 workmen is in effect in Philadelphia. Thousands of steel workers have quit work at South Bethlehem. Tens of thousands of coal miners are planning a labor war which will involve a hundred communities and paralyze the whole industrial fabric dependent on this fuel. Ten or twelve thousand men are out on strike in the Pittsburgh steel district. North, east, south and west in the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania there is strife, dissatisfaction or open rebellion against existing industrial conditions.

Why, in this very citadel of protection, has the system failed so lamentably to bring the peace and prosperity that were promised to the workmen? Why has he alone been robbed of the profits of special privilege? His "partners" in the benefits that were to accrue (according to the prospectus) to all by reason of the protective policy have not suffered. The steel trust, the coal barons and all the other beneficiaries of the protective tariff, except alone the workman, have been made rich beyond the dreams of avarice in Pennsylvania. But the laborer, who was to be "uplifted" beyond the levels of "European pauper labor," has failed to share in the prosperity. Protection has fulfilled all its promises and more to the employers of labor. But it has not kept faith with the working masses, on whose will at the ballot box its perpetuation has been and is dependent.

That is why there are thousands upon thousands of unemployed, sullen, vindictive men in Pennsylvania today. That is why it is necessary for armed troops to patrol the streets of cities to protect property and prevent outbreaks of violence. That is why a situation exists that is already alarming the most optimistic and that is growing daily more serious and dark in portent for the future. Protection has cheated Pennsylvania's laboring masses. They were blind but they are beginning to see. And when their eyes are fully opened to the real causes of their distress and the real depths of the injustice that has been done them; when they awaken to a full realization of the power that is in their hands, they will put an end to the fraud. There will be a revolution—not of bullets, but of ballots.

In process of time, doubtless, we shall hear the complaint that the

"choice cuts" of watermelon come higher this year than in previous years.

The first flowers to sprout in spring are cultivated behind the glass of the milliner's windows.

Mr. Aldrich hopes to see New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, "the financial center of the world." What is the nature of Mr. Aldrich's grouch against Chicago?

An indignant patriot wonders "if there is to be any limit to the promotion of General Leonard Wood." There is. We have it on unquestioned authority that he never will be made a rear admiral.

Men are as keen about bargains as women, with the fundamental difference and when a man is bargain hunting it's ground he is after, and when a woman's looking for bargains it's something to wear.

Senator Aldrich made the statement that he could save \$300,000,000 annually by running the government on a business basis. Senator Aldrich should improve his methods if they are so wastefully unbusinesslike.

Governor Shallenberger should remove Ludden and Shellhorn from the normal board without further ceremony, if the power lies within him to do so. They have both shown themselves unfit for the places on that board. Ludden, by all means, should be fired bodily.

It is rumored that Mr. Bryan intends to start another paper at Lincoln devoted strictly to county opinion. We do not believe Mr. Bryan intends to do any such thing, and that these reports are simply brought to the surface by Republicans in the absence of that gentleman.

The campaign on the saloon question in Lincoln is said to be proving more exciting every day, and both "wets" and "drys" claim a victory. Havelock, also, will have an exciting time along about election. The forces are being organized in that place for a spirited fight for and against saloons.

The enterprising village of Union has now a good working commercial club, and the members are going after things like old hands at the business. When such men as Senator Banning, R. H. Frans and C. L. Graves make up their minds to push things, you can bet your bottom dollar that a boom is in progress. Good luck, gentlemen.

The state railway commission has ordered the Missouri Pacific to place telephones in all their stations. This is the proper thing. The business men of Louisville, Weeping Water, Elmwood, Eagle, Nehawka, Union and Murray will soon be in direct communication with their depots, and which will prove a great convenience to them, if not to the agents. This installation of telephones should have been done long ago, and the railway commission deserve the thanks of the public.

From our former home at Memphis, Mo., comes the glad tidings that our old friend, N. M. Pettengill will be a candidate for state senator in that district, composed of five of the best counties in the state. The writer has known Judge Pettengill for many years, fighting for many years side by side for the principles of the Democratic party. There are no better men on God Almighty's green earth than N. M. Pettengill, and his nomination will be hailed with great rejoicing by the Journal people who know his excellent qualities for the position so well.

It was Prof. Norton of Yale university, the expert in trade statistics, who gave encouragement to the suggestion that the increased cost of living was due to the increased output of gold. But the professor has been studying, and now gives out some figures which he declares knocks the props from beneath the assertion that the ever-advancing prices are due to an over-pleteness of the yellow metal product of the world. His figures show the prices in this country,

under protection, have advanced 50 per cent more than in England, under free trade. In all countries under the gold standard, the output must operate uniformly. Therefore, Prof. Norton concludes there must be some special cause at work in this country, and strange it is, he suspects it is the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

## ANTI-TRUST DECISIONS.

Now and then the news dispatches tell us of some court handing down a decision that is "a severe blow" to such-and-such a trust. Many, many times have such "adverse" decisions been rendered against Standard oil, the sugar trust, and other of the most notorious of the great price-fixing corporations.

On what portion of their anatomies do the trusts receive these "blows"? They seem to hardly notice their punishment. Standard oil, for instance, has been pummeled and beaten, and dragged around on the floor of nearly every court in the United States. Yet it is still with us, and apparently as healthy and strong as ever. And the beef trust. Not in our time has there been an anti-trust decision with a real knockout punch.

An interesting paragraph along this line of thought is contained in the monthly market letter of the New York stock brokerage firm of Warren W. Erwin & Co., as follows: "In this connection it may be said that investors should not take these anti-trust decisions too seriously. About a dozen anti-trust decisions have been rendered under the Sherman act. In no instance has the outlawed corporation let go of its monopoly or ceased to do business. In no instance have prices been reduced or have consumers apparently gained by these decisions. The prices of kerosene oil, beef, tobacco, and sugar have averaged higher since."—San Francisco Star.

## GIRLS WIN AT NEBRASKA CITY

### Return This Morning Flushed With the Victory of Another Hard Fought Battle.

The basketball game last night at Nebraska City resulted in a brilliant victory for the Plattsmouth girls. They simply played rings around their opponents although the girls admit the Nebraska City girls made them "go some." The first part of the game was comparatively easy for the girls from this city, they taking the first half by a score of 9 to 4, but in the last half the Nebraska City girls got going and they made the girls from this city get up and hustle some to beat them. The score in the second half was 12 to 7 in favor of Plattsmouth. Miss Rachel Livingston played her usual brilliant game and won hearty applause from the large audience. Miss Helen Trilley was also among those who made an enviable record while Miss Fern Long and Miss Mattie Larson did exceptionally good work. Miss Barton played a fine game as center and Miss Edwards also showed to a good advantage.

The game, in fact, was an exciting one and well worth attending. The people of Nebraska City were enthusiastic over it and after a fine reception was tendered the team at the residence of one of the leading citizens of the city. The reception served to make the good people of our neighboring town well acquainted with just as fine a lot of young women as ever went out of this city. It was largely attended and the girls were made to feel that they were among friends. There were refreshments served and the evening ended in a continuous round of pleasure.

The young ladies returned to this city this morning more than pleased with their trip and more than gratified at their victory. They have the best of words for the girls on the Nebraska City team and acknowledge that they had to hustle to beat them. A large number of young people from this city accompanied the team from here to cheer them on to victory. This gives the girls from this city a splendid record, they having beaten the best teams in southeastern Nebraska and we believe they can beat the best girls team in the state.

FOR SALE—A 5 room cottage, price \$900. Will take part payment on other property. Windham Investment & Loan Co.

Mrs. T. M. Carter who has been quite sick with the la grippe is reported as being much better.

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## The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Plattsmouth*

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### Census Enumerator's Questions.

Thirty-two questions are to be asked each person by the census enumerator. They are as follows: The street number; the name including every person in the family living on April 15, 1909; relationship of the person enumerated to the head of the family with which he resides; the color and race; age at last birthday; whether married or single, widowed or divorced; mother of how many children, including those dead and those living; place of birth, place of birth of father and mother; year of immigration to the U. S., for foreign persons only; can you speak English? If not, what language do you speak? trade or profession; general nature of industry at which person works; whether employer or employee or working on your own account; whether out of work on April 15th; number of weeks out of work in 1909; whether able to read or write; attend school how long since September 1, 1909, whether home is owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgage; whether home is farm or house; whether the person enumerated is a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy, whether blind in both eyes; whether deaf or dumb.



## YOUNG men ought to dress well;

style is important to them, because the permanence of style—the looks of the clothes after a month or so—depends on the quality.

## HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

young men's styles are right; not freakish, but smart, snappy styles. And the all-wool feature, and the fine tailoring and correctness of fit, make them especially best for young men.

You young fellows better see what they are; they're the kind of clothes that pay. Suits \$18 to \$30. Guaranteed values \$10 to \$16.50.

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Large showing of Spring *Falter & Thierolf* Styles in Stetson Hats

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