

The Plattsmouth Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Nebraska

R. A. BATES, Publisher.

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

An exchange refers to the "steel tariff." Well put, but it should have been spelled steal.

Stand up for Nebraska. He who forgets to do this is not worthy of the name citizen.

It is asserted that the lemon crop is short. Well, too many lemons are handed the people anyhow.

Remember in the selection of delegates to state Democratic convention tomorrow, select men who will guarantee their attendance. Let Cass county be fully represented with her sixteen delegates.

That special brand of prosperity which Burkett helped Aldrich and Cannon thrust upon the country has broken out in Billings, Montana, where the First National bank there closed with \$1,692,425 due depositors. Whoop 'em up for Slippery Elmer.

The Kearney Democrat puts it thusly: "Every indication points to one of the queerest mix-ups this year in Nebraska that has been witnessed for twenty years. There will be more dodging, running, kicking, squealing, bickering, trading and jack knife politics than has ever been worked off before."

Here is a recipe that will make horses glad in fly time. Take pennyroyal, one ounce, alcohol, two ounces, fish oil, half pint. Mix in a bottle and shake well before using. Apply in the morning to the hair and for twenty-four hours the flies will not bother the animal. Be merciful to your horse.

It looks strange to the masses of the Democratic party in Nebraska that the leaders will insist on bringing forth an issue that the masses will never support. Delegates should be selected who are known to be opposed to county option, and the question should be settled in no uncertain tone of voice in that convention.

It is a typical Republican act to keep cottons and woolsens, which are necessary to the comfort and life of the masses, under a much higher tax than silks, which only the more fortunate may wear. Even the wicks of the candles that feebly light the poorest fireplaces are taxed nearly fifty per cent, while diamonds and pearls escape with a charge of only ten per cent.

"Speculation is rife" over the name of the United States senator meant by Senator Gore in connection with the McMurray Indian land deal. But notwithstanding the mystery, there are those who are reckless enough to wager that the name does not belong to any one of the Democrats or insurgents who are making a fight for the people as against the privilege grabbers.

A large majority of the bankers of the country are opposed to the postal saving law as passed by congress and approved by the president. As nearly all the bankers in the country supported Taft they should not now complain. Such a law is just as objectionable under Bryan had he been elected, yet the bankers wanted Taft and got him. Now let them hold their peace.

On account of the increased internal revenue tax on tobacco the manufacturers are making the packages smaller. On account of the high tariff tax the doughnut is being made just as large on the outside as heretofore, but the hole in the middle has been increased one-third. Something must be done to compensate for the increased cost of everything we are obliged to buy. Let us have lower taxes and larger capacity to buy the

necessities of life. You can have these conditions if you will vote with the Democrats.

Mr. Bryan's latest contribution in the interest of Nebraska Democrats, may read very smoothly, and between the lines there is something that does not appear particularly favorable to harmonizing the factions. The writer, who is a member of the present legislature, favored a special session of that body for the sole purpose of adopting the initiative and referendum to simply satisfy the desire of Mr. Bryan. This has failed, and that gentleman seems to be out of sorts over the matter. We very much regret to see our dear friend act thusly, as he should be like all other Democrats, put an abiding faith in what the delegates do for the best interests of the party at Grand Island on Tuesday, July 26, and stay with what they do.

When a man becomes politically hide-bound in partisanship, one man looks just as good as another to him, provided he belongs to his party. This is always the rule that applies to men who are partisan blind. A vivid illustration of this principle is shown in the case of John Brama of Minot, S. D., who was called as a jurymen one day recently and when asked if he had ever heard of a man named Taft, replied that he had not. In answer to the next question he was not certain whether he had ever heard of a man named Roosevelt or not, and to the next question he answered that "I am a Republican and always vote the straight Republican ticket." Such men as Mr. Brama are wholly responsible for the present brand of Republicanism, Cannonism and tariffism.

LET THE LIGHT SHINE.

There are many good and sufficient reasons why there ought to be a change made in the political complexion of the next congress of the United States. The men who have made these reasons obvious are the men who have been visible particles of congress during the past decade. It is a duty that each man owes to himself, his family and his country, to send men to the next congress who will be at least as active and as earnest in undoing and righting the wrongs perpetrated, as have been their predecessors in bring these wrongs about.

Among the things that must be righted is the sugar trust frauds. The billion-dollar congressional expenditures. The sale of friar lands in the Philippines and Porto Rico. The Panama canal scandal and steals. The frightful increase in the tariff and cost of living. And, not least, the Alaska coal land frauds. No sane and intelligent man can expect evil-doers to correct and reform their own evils. The guilty will not turn on the light. The broom that sweeps clean and reaches the dark corners and dark places where the dirt is concealed is the new broom. The only man who can be depended upon to ask fair judgment is the man with his now hands clean. This is the issue and it is not a political issue, but an issue for and by the people as a whole. This is the issue in the Sixth congressional district. This district has been poorly misrepresented. There would be some credit attachable had it been ably misrepresented, but it has not, in fact, been represented at all during the past dozen years. The watch word is: "Turn on the Light."

Miss Goldie Messersmith of Lincoln who has been spending several days in the city the guest of Miss Minnie McKay, departed for her home this morning, Miss McKay accompanying her for a visit of several days.

WHAT CONGRESS ACCOMPLISHED

A Review of the Work of the Session Just Closed—The Gore Charges—Taft and the Insurgents the Victors—The Big Stick Still Doing Business—Roosevelt and the Congressional Campaign—Why "Scotty" Could Not Keep Up.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
[Our Washington Correspondent.]

PERHAPS the most sensational episode of the close of the last session of congress was the charge by Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma that there had been an attempt to bribe him to support certain Indian claims. It appears that a lawyer by the name of McMurray had made contracts with individual Indians to represent them in coal land and other transactions for a fee of 10 per cent of the value of such lands. The claims on these fees amounted to something like \$3,000,000, and it was estimated that with other similar ones they might reach as high



THOMAS P. GORE.

as \$16,000,000. Gore asserted that not one penny's worth of service had been rendered in return. He alleged that he had been approached by a man who had been his friend in a time of need and was informed that if he would favor the McMurray claims there would be something in it for him, and \$25,000 or \$50,000 was named. He was also told that a similar offer had been made to a member of the house. He alleged that a member of the present house, a member of the present senate and former senators from Kansas and Nebraska were interested in these claims. Three times he reiterated these charges on the floor of the senate, and finally the body was aroused to a realization of the gravity of the case. An amendment prepared by Gore providing that congress must pass on all such claims was inserted in the deficiency appropriation bill. An echo of the Gore charges was heard in the house, and both bodies ordered an investigation.

A review of the work of congress must emphasize these facts: That President Taft has procured practically his entire legislative program, including the railroad bill, the postal savings bank bill, the statehood bill, two conservation bills, the tariff board appropriation and the campaign publicity bill, and that the insurgents have materially modified the house rules, have radically amended the railroad bill and have virtually forced the retirement of Cannon from the speakership and of Aldrich and Hale from the senate. The upshot of the whole matter is that with the president and with the insurgents rests the victory.

Taking the leading measures in the order of their importance, the railroad bill has already been so fully described in these reports that further detailed description is unnecessary. One notable feature of the measure that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon, however, is that creating a commission to inquire into the watering of stocks and stock regulation. It is practically certain that with this as a lever the president will insist on further legislation on this line before his term of office is ended. It is but fair to add that on all sides the new railroad law is regarded as a distinct improvement on the old. The insurgents claim credit for this, stating that the bill as drafted by Attorney General Wickersham was a step backward. However that may be, the law as it stands today is generally looked upon as an advance.

The postal savings bank bill as finally passed was subject to bitter attacks on the claim that it would divert money from local communities into Wall street. It was admitted, however, that as originally drafted the bill was even more open to this charge, several subsequent restrictions having been placed about it. Postal savings banks are a new departure in America, and the experiment will be watched with intense interest.

The campaign publicity bill relates only to congressional elections. The chief subject of controversy in relation

to this measure was as to whether publication should be made both before and after election or after election alone. Even with the ante-election publication eliminated the measure is still felt to be a step in the right direction.

The passage by the house of the bill prohibiting gambling in cotton futures brings this measure before the senate at the beginning of the short session and may open the way to a general law against all forms of stock exchange gambling.

Talk about the big stick! You should have seen Taft swinging it in the closing days of the session. Biff, crash! That was a senatorial head! Bang, bang! That was the caput of a member of the house! Toddy in his most strenuous days never beat this! The Taft golf games were evidently only practice affairs in preparation for the big event. The president stood the senators up in a row and took a crack at each. You won't pass my postal bank bill, eh? Biff! You don't favor the land withdrawal bill, what? Smash! You can't see the reclamation bond measure, huh? Take that! Say, he had them so tame they would jump through hoops or lie down and roll over. Did he get his program? Why, he could have got a program twice as long.

The approaching congressional campaigns now form the one topic of conversation among those who yet remain in Washington, and the work of the session is chiefly interesting to the perspiring statesmen in its possible influence on politics. The regulars profess to believe that their cause has been much strengthened by the government's injunction against the railroads and by the forcing through of the Taft program. They are free to admit that the tide was against them up to the time that these events were pulled off, but are sure it has now turned. The Democrats insist that high prices, graft exposures and the tariff are the issues that chiefly interest the country, that whatever political capital might result from enacting the Taft program is neutralized by the fact that the Democrats and insurgents helped to put in many good features in the railroad bill and other measures and that the question of Cannonism is still up and will be a determining factor in the election of the next house.

The probable attitude of Colonel Roosevelt is still a subject of excited speculation, and the opinions range all the way from Taft optimism to "back from Elba." Certainly no one man ever kept the entire country guessing so long as has Roosevelt since he left the presidency. Friends of the administration confidently state that Oyster Bay has been in cordial communication with the White House. The Garfield-Pinchot contingent as confidently assert that the colonel is behind their program and will speak out when the time comes. Amid all this clamor I have heard one prediction that sounds sensible. A western senator who had been in consultation with Lodge told me he had it straight that Roosevelt did not intend to take sides at all; that he would talk principles and avoid personalities. In the language of this senator, "Roosevelt will speak for straight Republican doctrine and leave the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and all other factional disputes inside the party severely alone."

There was one amusing incident which came as a result of the express train time on which things were being done. It was on one of the "pork" bills—that relating to public buildings—and Senator Scott was in charge. The clerk was plowing through figures like a bird dog through a wheatfield, and the speed took "Scotty's" breath. Several times he had to call a halt either to find out what page the clerk



Photo by American Press Association.
NATHAN B. SCOTT.

was reading on or to straighten out some tangle into which the fast pace had involved him. Twice he offered this identical excuse for delaying the procession: "Mr. President, five or six senators were trying to talk to me at once, and I could not keep up." It was observed that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was one of the "five or six" but it was evidently for some purpose that he butted in, for one of the amendments moved by "Scotty" was \$5,000 for some town in Utah, where at Smoot smiled in a satisfied way and beat a retreat.

ROOSEVELT TO AID BEVERIDGE

Promises to Make Campaign Speech in Indiana.

VISITORS AT SAGAMORE HILL

Senator Carter of Montana Has Conference With Former President. New Hampshire Represented by Novelist and War Correspondent—Hamilton Fish Present.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 8.—Albert J. Beveridge, United States senator from Indiana and one of the most prominent and consistent of the "progressive" Republicans, came down from Sagamore Hill with a promise from Theodore Roosevelt to deliver a campaign speech in his fight for re-election to the senate. Mr. Beveridge departed content and smiling, but he left it for the colonel to make the announcement of the proposed campaign speech in the senator's behalf. And this is what Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Foulke and Mr. Swift came to Sagamore Hill to request me to go to Indiana and speak in behalf of Senator Beveridge. I promised them that I would."

He added that he had agreed to make only one speech for the senator, and as far as is known, he will make only one.

Those who have followed the political conferences at Oyster Bay since Theodore Roosevelt's return, share the belief that he has been feeling his way cautiously in his attitude toward the administration and the insurgents, but the day's incidents are considered the most important yet developed. Senator Beveridge is making his fight for re-election as an insurgent.

In his fight the senator is placing himself squarely against President Taft insofar as the tariff figures. It is pointed out, however, that with this exception President Taft and the senator from Indiana have been pulling together as far as administration policies are concerned. There has been no break between them.

Sagamore Hill was fairly swarming all day with men of various political persuasions. They came by train and by automobile. They talked politics all day long, but as they left town they were unanimously reticent when asked to tell what they knew. Consequently, Oyster Bay is enveloped in an atmosphere of deep mystery.

There were three Indianans among the visitors. Besides Senator Beveridge, they were William Dudley Foulke and Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis. Three came from New Hampshire, Winston Churchill, the novelist; John Bass, war correspondent, and his brother, Robert R. Bass, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

New York state was represented by Representative Hamilton Fish and James R. Sheffield. From Montana here was United States Senator Thomas H. Carter.

Colonel Roosevelt appeared to be well pleased with the result of the day's work of talking politics.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY AT CHICAGO

Wife of Street Car Conductor Shoots Husband and Child and Takes Poison.

Chicago, July 8.—Mrs. Henry Mulsaw, goaded to desperation by the alleged brutality and unfaithfulness of her husband, a street car conductor, shot and fatally wounded the latter and their three-year-old daughter, and then killed herself by taking carbolic acid. Mrs. Mulsaw planned her act carefully. She borrowed a revolver from her father, explaining that she needed it for protection when her husband worked at nights. Then she wrote letters to her parents, her mother-in-law and to the public. In these she declared she had been a good and faithful wife, but that Mulsaw spent his spare time with other women and often beat her.

Mulsaw is alleged to have been with another woman until 4 a. m., when he returned to his home. According to the police, he began abusing his wife, seizing her by the hair and kicking her. She then drew the revolver and shot him in the abdomen. He fell to the floor and she sent another bullet into his back. She then went to her bedroom and fired a bullet into the body of her little daughter. Satisfied that both were dead, she completed the tragedy by taking the poison. That she again shot her child after this act is shown by the marks of acid on the child's face.

The police found the woman dead. At the hospital it was said that the father and daughter could not live.

HADLEY OFFERS REWARD

Governor of Missouri Makes Remarks on Race Question.

Jefferson City, July 8.—Governor Hadley offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of every person who was engaged in the lynching of two negroes at Charleston last Sunday. He said there was no excuse for the lynching, as he had not committed a sentence of any person convicted of a capital crime. The governor warned negroes they must not provoke race riots on account of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

BRYAN RAPS NINE SENATORS

Issues Another Statement Regarding Initiative and Referendum.

Lincoln, July 8.—William J. Bryan issued another statement regarding the initiative and referendum, in which he says: "The sentiment in favor of this is practically unanimous among Democrats, and yet in the last legislature the following Democratic senators voted against the resolution: Ransom, Howell, Tanner, Buck, Klein, Burman, Bartos, Volpp and Besse. If four of these had voted for the resolution the amendment would have been submitted and the liquor question would not now be acute.

"The Democratic voters in the districts represented, or misrepresented, as the case may be, by the above named senators, are to decide whether these gentlemen gave expression to the sentiment of their constituents. Since the adjournment of the legislature a Democratic state convention—the convention of 1904—has unanimously endorsed the initiative and referendum, and there is no doubt that the coming state convention will do likewise. Yet in spite of this positive endorsement of this Democratic reform by a state convention, Senators Ransom, Howell, Tanner, Buck, Klein, and Bartos recently declared that they would vote against the resolution again if a special session were called. Senator Burman, who voted no at the regular session, announced that if a special session was called he would vote yes. Senators Volpp and Besse, who voted no during the first session, announced that they would vote no again unless their constituents asked them to vote yes."

"If a Democratic official," says Mr. Bryan, "thinks that his conscience told him to vote against the initiative and referendum, he is mistaken; such a suggestion does not come from that source. It was the voice of the serpent, not the voice of God, that prompts a senator or representative to deny to his people the right to control their own government."

The statement urges all Democrats in the state to obtain pledges of legislative candidates as to where they stand on this proposition, before the primaries.

NEBRASKA STOCKMEN RE-ELECT OFFICERS

Dahlman Tells Convention He is Proud of "Cowboy" Title.

Alliance, Neb., July 8.—President H. M. Hampton and other officers of the Nebraska Stock Growers' association were re-elected.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha spoke for an hour. His speech was for the most part anecdotal and reminiscent of his early days in this part of the country. He touched upon the way he was frequently criticised by the press, citing the incident of roping Bryan in New York and a cab horse on Broadway, and said that he was very proud of this accomplishment and that when he was ironically referred to as "Cowboy Jim," he was proud to think that he could honestly claim title to the epithet.

WOULD BAR FIGHT PICTURES

Governor Shallenberger Will Seek Advice of Attorney General.

Lincoln, July 8.—"If there is any law by which I can stop the exhibition of the Johnson-Jeffries prize fight pictures I shall certainly prevent them being shown in Nebraska."

This was the statement of Governor Shallenberger.

"I shall consult the attorney general today and see just what the law is and what we can do. I am opposed to the exhibition of such pictures."

The officers of the Lancaster County Women's Christian Temperance union have presented a protest to Mayor Love against permitting the exhibition of the fight pictures in Lincoln. The mayor has not yet decided whether to interfere, though personally opposed to the pictures being shown.

Havelock Promises to Preserve Order.

Lincoln, July 8.—A mass meeting of the business men of Havelock was held and resolutions addressed to Vice President Bryan of the Burlington railroad were adopted, assuring the Burlington officials that the officers of the town would protect the employees of the Burlington and would pledge themselves to see to it that there would be no disturbances. These resolutions grew out of the strike of the boiler-makers and the trouble which recently occurred at Wymore.

Killed by Fall From Ice Car.

South Omaha, July 8.—Machiel Novak was instantly killed by falling off an ice car at Swift's packing plant. He with some other laborers were on top filling the ice tanks near the end of the car, when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, breaking his neck.

Hastings Man Paralyzed.

Norfolk, Neb., July 8.—Fred Foote, a Northwestern brakeman living at Hastings, was paralyzed in the back of his head, his neck and shoulders when he dived into a shallow spot of the Elkhorn river. He may recover.

Heavy Rain in Nebraska.

Beatrice, Neb., July 8.—A heavy rain practically insures the corn crop, but will retard the wheat harvest for a few days.