

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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Thanksgiving one week from today, and turkey awful scarce.

The majority against prohibition in Missouri is something less than two hundred thousand, but not much.

Of all the governors' Thanksgiving proclamations we have perused, Governor Stubbs' rings with more sincerity than the balance.

And not many months have elapsed since Secretary Ballinger and the Guggenheim-Morgan crowd were congratulating themselves that they were "rid" of Pinchot!

The reduction in the price of meats has not been felt by any marked degree in the local markets. It probably takes a few months to "catch on."

Poulson, the imported boss of the Anti-Saloon League, is trying awful hard to make out a majority in the new legislature for county option. But we rather think he is doomed to disappointment. From present indications there will be four or five majority the other way. Paulson is good at bulldozing and that's all. But that never works, you know.

LaFayette Young, editor of the Des Moines Capital, is one of the finest fellows in the world, a man of ability and integrity. But he does not represent the political views of a large majority of the members of his party in Iowa. There can be no question that the republican party in Iowa is progressive, and that its political faith was accurately represented in its two great senators, Dolliver and Cummins.

## THE NEW CONGRESS.

(Indianapolis News.)

It is estimated that the democrats will have a majority of from thirty to fifty in the new house of representatives, and will cut the republican majority in the senate from twenty-six to ten or twelve. It was expected that the house would be democratic, but no one looked for such an upset in the senate. We are to have democratic senators from Indiana, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Maine, West Virginia, Missouri, Nebraska and Nevada, and possibly Montana. If the democrats and the insurgent republicans in the upper house are able to co-operate to any extent we may get important results from the new congress. Many of the most prominent members of the house or representatives are defeated. Among them are Mann and Madden, of Illinois; Bennett, Fassett, Parsons, Alexander and Cocks, of New York, and Foulkrod, of Pennsylvania; Tawney, of Minnesota; Hull, of Iowa, and Livingston, of Georgia, failed of renomination. The senate will lose such well known men as Beveridge, of Indiana; Dick, of Ohio; Depew, of New York; Kean, of New Jersey; Hale, of Maine; Scott, of West Virginia; Warner, of Missouri; Burkett, of Nebraska, and Nixon, of Nevada. There are several other seats that are in doubt.

Such changes as these point to a very grave dissatisfaction with the republican party. Of course the Payne tariff law and the high cost of living are largely responsible for it. But over and above these we believe that there was a feeling that the republican party had been in power too long, and that it needed the discipline of defeat. We believe further that there was a general realization of the need for a strong opposition party to serve both as a check and a stimulus to the party in power. So the people went deliberately to work to recast the political life of the country. They did not act blindly, or in a spirit of anger or revenge. The result accom-

plished was deliberately intended. So we have our new congress. Whether further changes in the same direction will come depends wholly on the showing made by the democrats. It is within their power still further to strengthen their party. For though they may not, in the face of a republican senate and a republican president, be able to enact any legislation, they can at least make an honest and determined effort to do so, and can give the country some definite idea of what their purposes are.

They will have many strong men in the new congress, men quite capable of wise leadership. It is to be hoped that the party will show some capacity for united and harmonious action under such leadership. The power which it now possesses, though it is far from complete, ought to sober it. If it measures up to its responsibilities the country will have no reason to regret the action of Tuesday. There are not a few republicans who, though they did not desire defeat, are nevertheless not sorry to escape the undivided responsibility which has for years rested on their party. These men are confidently expecting that the democrats will make a mess of things. It is to be hoped that they will be disappointed. There is no reason why the democratic house should not so conduct itself as still further to win the favor of the people. There is much to be done, and the democrats can, by the exercise of a wise prudence, have a large part in desirable legislation. There are many subjects on which the democrats and the insurgents ought to be able to act together. It has been shown that co-operation is possible, and we have no doubt that the insurgent republicans will be glad to act with the democrats whenever it is possible. So the country will hope for the best, will hope that the democrats will be able to stand prosperity. They have been out of power so long that the test will be a severe one. But the party should have learned much from adversity, which is not a bad teacher.

## OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS.

The house elected last Tuesday will be the ninth since the civil war to be controlled by the democrats. The republicans controlled both branches of congress during the war and reconstruction until the off year in Grant's second administration. Then they lost the house to the democrats, 107 to 168.

Two years later, when Tilden was elected, but counted out, the democrats obtained control of both branches of congress—the house 151 to 142, the senate 39 to 36. This lead continued throughout the administration of Hayes. The second congress of his term included 148 democrats to 129 republicans in the house and 44 democrats to 32 republicans in the senate. A republican house was elected with Garfield, but the senate had one more democrat than republican, David Davis, of Illinois, being classed as an independent.

In the off year elections the democratic success of 1884 was foreshadowed by the election of a house with a democratic majority of 74. Cleveland carried with him a house democratic by 84 majority, though the senate remained republican. The mid-term result upheld the administration with a majority of 15 democrats in the house. A republican house was elected with Harrison and helped enact the McKinley bill, which produced the greatest party reverse of a generation. For the first time since the republican party had obtained control its membership in the house fell to less than one hundred. In the congress elected in 1890 there were 236 democrats to 88 republicans. The republicans still controlled

the senate.

Two years later the democrats had the unique experience of controlling the presidency and both branches of congress. The house was democratic, 220 to 126, the senate 44 to 33. The intersection of the free silver issue, however, disrupted the party. In 1895 the republicans regained control of both branches of congress. The election Tuesday caused the first break in a control that has lasted for sixteen years.

Four times in this period the loss of the mid-term house by the party in power has been the forerunner of defeat in the next presidential contest. In 1874 the democrats elected the house and two years later Tilden was the winning candidate. In 1882 the democratic control of the house preceded the election of Cleveland. In 1890 the republicans lost the house and two years later the presidency. In 1894 the democratic defeat implied the republican victory of 1896.

The two exceptions to the rule occurred in the mid-term of Hayes and in Cleveland's first administration. But in the first case the democrats threw away their opportunity by the impossible nomination of Hancock, and in the second, the new issue of tariff reform complicated the situation. Even so, Cleveland received more votes than Harrison, although a majority in the electoral college was against him.

To talk of our year results being of no significance as regards the next presidential contest is to ignore the political history of the United States for the last generation.—Kansas City Star, rep.

Aldrich should give something to the democrats in the way of appointments. They elected him.

Your grocer may not be aware of the downward tendency of all food prices unless you call his attention to the matter.

It is safe to say that in the republican handbook for the 1912 campaign the Winona speech will not be conspicuously featured.

In Panama President Taft will be able to inspect the damage done by the landslide at the Culebra Cut and compare it with the more recent one at home.

The old State Journal has gone into its hole, and pulled the hole in after it since the election, and maintains a very quiet position since the election. It did wonders for Hitchcock's election.

While pork chops are subsiding in price, the cost of ham remains as prohibitive as ever. This may be accounted for on the theory that the hogs are growing fewer legs than formerly.

Congressman Hitchcock proved a good runner, and his magnificent majority of 25,000 should put to shame Edgar Howard, Vic Rosewater and his traducers in general. They made their charges on the evidence of a convict, and the people soon learned this fact.

Aldrich's majority for governor will reach about 16,000. That is not much, when one takes into consideration the fact that two-thirds of the republicans, half of the democrats, all the populists and all the prohibitionists voted for him.

Burkett is endeavoring to "make hay while the sun shines." He is out on a lecture tour, and it will be his last. He will not be senator from Nebraska after the 4th of next March, and this title is all that gave him prestige with the lecture bureaus.

Senator-elect Moorehead, of Richardson county, has announced his candidacy as a candidate for president pro tem of the senate. It would appear that a member would gain a little experience before he popped up for such a position. At least one term's experience, anyway.

There is talk of petitioning the in-

coming governor to reappoint the present adjutant general. It would be a great move on the part of the new governor. General Hartigan has filled the bill to the very letter, and those who have watched his movements closely say that he has been the most active and most competent occupant of that office the state ever had.

Without regard to party, Congressman John Maguire will vote to bring about a revision of the rules of the next house. He so declared in a statement issued yesterday. He also asserts he will not be bound by his party caucus. He said: "I will not be governed by a party caucus in anything which may appear detrimental to my constituents." He also pledged his support to any progressive movement in the house.

If Charley Pool is defeated for secretary of state, it will be by less than 200. In a campaign like the one just passed the people lose all interest in other state officials except the head of the ticket. This was the same two years ago. Several candidates on the democratic state ticket were defeated by less than two hundred, and the official count had to be resorted to to decide.

Hon. John Kuhl, of Randolph, Cedar county, will be a candidate for speaker of the Nebraska house of representatives. Mr. Kuhl has already served two or three terms in that body, and has proved one of its most worthy members. During the last year he served on the most important committees, and was one of the most ready debaters. He is a young man of considerable ability, and the writer was one of his best friends in the last session. John Kuhl is a noble fellow, and possesses all the qualities for an efficient, honorable and fair presiding officer. We hope he will be speaker, and only wish we were there to help him secure the place. He is no crank on any subject.

## SENATOR BY POPULAR VOTE.

The question of electing senators of the United States by direct vote of the people suddenly has become an extremely live one, by reason of the democratic gains in the senate.

Without doubt, as soon as the democrats set the ball rolling in the first session of the Sixty-second congress, they will put through the house a joint resolution submitting to the legislatures of the different states an amendment to the Constitution for election of senators by popular vote. It will then be up to the senate to kill the resolution, if its passage is to be prevented. In a republican house there has not been in recent years any difficulty about getting such a resolution through and there will be still less in a democratic house.

With the democratic gains in the senate, it is not going to be as easy to prevent adoption of the resolution as it has been in the past. The democrats will have at least forty senators and probably several more before the Sixty-second congress is very old. The democrats, plus the insurgents, can come close to making up the necessary two-thirds to enable them to pass such a resolution. The winning over of a small number of near insurgents would allow the resolution to pass. Should the democrats get control of the senate, as they hope in 1912, there would be little question of the passage of a resolution for election by direct vote of senators.

The doctrine of election of senators by popular vote is a recognized part of the democratic creed. The democratic national platforms in the last three national conventions in 1900, 1904 and 1908 declared in favor of the election of senators by direct vote. It will be well nigh impossible for any democrat to oppose a constitutional amendment of this sort. On the other hand, if the democrats force a resolution through the house and compel the republicans in the senate to beat it, they will cause the republicans who vote against it no little political embarrassment.

## HENCE THESE TEARS.

(New York World.)

"For myself I have no regrets over

## MR. FARMER!



Will on Thursday of every week deliver Ice Cream, Fruit and Fresh Oysters at your very door.

## Watch for the Auto!

### J. E. MASON

defeat. For my state and its people I am sorry, because I believe that the reversal of the protective policy will result in great harm."

We have been expecting something of the kind, but it is a surprise to find this exhibition of pious resignation for self and of true Christian sympathy for others attributed to Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia. He is about the last one of the old guard who would have been suspected of such a moving expression.

Mr. Scott is the patriot who fixed up the glass schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff to suit himself. Being in the business, he had a basket of glassware carried into the senate chamber and with a water picher in one hand and a celery dish in the other he pleaded against any reduction of the tariff subsidy which he had long enjoyed. There were veteran republicans in the chamber on that occasion who found this display of senatorial commercialism almost too much for their lacerated feelings. Mr. Scott's nerves, however, remained unshaken until this week.

The gentleman is unduly alarmed. There is to be no reversal of the protective policy. We have had a protective tariff since Washington's day. No doubt we shall have one for generations to come. The only policy respecting the tariff that has been reversed is that of extortion, deception and perjury.

No political party ever indorsed a tariff for plunder. No protectionist of good character ever proposed robbery of the people. From Hamilton and Clay to Blaine, McKinley and Taft the justification for tariff taxation aside from revenue has always been the "equalization of wages" and the preservation of the home market. That was as far as the republican party went in the campaign of 1908. The policy that is likely to be reversed soon is that of false pretense in regard to this form of restrictive taxation. The tariff today is substantially the war tariff of 1862. The war ended forty-five years ago. In spite of promises of reform by both parties the taxation continues, in many cases aggravated.

There is no end of evidence of the extortion thus practiced. Mr. Taft, republican, has said within a year that the cotton schedule is "indefensible" and that the woolen schedule is the result of a corrupt bargain. Mr. Carnegie, republican, has said that the iron and steel schedule is no longer needed. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, republican, has denied the usefulness of a tariff on iron ore. Scores of western republicans like Cummins, Bristow, Dolliver, LaFollette and Beveridge can be quoted against duties that are clearly oppressive. Nearly every pilfering schedule is openly assailed by men like Governor-elect Foss, of Massachusetts formerly republican, who protest against this outrageous misuse of power.

Plainly enough, there has been downright dishonesty at Washington by senators and representatives who have openly voted taxes into their own pockets. That is the "policy" that is to be reversed. That is the only thing that is to be "harmful." The new departure will put some whole-some restrictions upon plutocracy and privilege, but it will not disturb anybody or anything else.

Tickets are selling rapidly for "A Clergyman's Courtship," to be given by St. Luke's choir, at the Pasque, Thursday, November 24. (Thanks, giving night.)

## ANOTHER DROP IN MEAT PRICES

Further Reduction is Announced at Omaha.

## SUPPLY CUTS STOCK PRICES.

Fifty Thousand Head More Cattle Sent to Farmers for Fattening Than Were Sent Last Year—South Omaha Version of Decline in Meats.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—A further reduction in the price of meat was announced by local dealers. Porterhouse steak, best quality, is now retailing at 12½ cents per pound and sirloin at 10 cents per pound.

Omaha is not the only city where meat is cheaper, the drop in price being general throughout the United States and many students of the living problem believe the era of cheaper meat is permanent.

Approximately 50,000 more cattle have sent to the country for the fattening process from the South Omaha market this year than the year before, and this means that the supply of beef is to be more plentiful—for the farmer, disliking to sell his corn at from 10 to 15 cents less on the bushel than he has been in the habit of receiving, is feeding it to stock.

In the seven big markets of the country, among which South Omaha is included, hog receipts for 1909 were 4,000,000 less than in 1908, and 1910, up to Oct. 1, was a period of light receipts, and therein, so packing house officials say, lies the secret of the high price of pork and bacon. Bacon is especially high because of the fact that the farmer is inclined to put as much fat as possible on his hogs, thereby receiving better selling value, while it is well known that fat hogs do not make the best bacon.

"There was a time," said a stock yards official, "when light hogs suitable for bacon were almost out of the market. That explains at once why the price of bacon went to such fancy figures. We now expect an increase in hog receipts, for a while at least, and out of the aggregate there will be a gain in the bacon variety."

There is greater promise, perhaps, of cheaper mutton than in any other line of meat, from the fact that South Omaha sheep receipts are increasing at a phenomenal rate, and thus far in 1910 800,000 more sheep have been sent to the country to be fattened than were sent last year.

One of the interesting phases of the meat flurry is the fact that the west is paying higher prices for hogs than the east is paying. For instance, hogs bring 10 cents more now on the South Omaha market than they bring in Chicago, despite the difference in freight charges from the west.

## IMPLEMENT DEALERS ELECT

Seward Man Chosen President of Mid-West Association.

Omaha, Nov. 18.—Paul Hergelsiemer of Seward, Neb., was elected president of the Mid-West Implement Dealers' association at the closing meeting. The vice president elected was A. Spooner of Mandana, Ia., and the board of directors consisted of J. H. Helvig of Rising City, Neb., H. Bender of Seward, T. M. Reed of Loup City and William Kotter of Stewart.

After the regular meeting the board of directors held a meeting and re-elected M. L. Gooseman of Vesta, Neb., as secretary and Charles Wagner of Omaha as treasurer. The action of the association in recommending Omaha as the meeting place next year was approved by the directors. H. C. Oldfield of Norfolk, Neb., talked on "Organization of Local Clubs" and a short debate on "Retailers' Present Problems and How to Solve Them" was held.

## MAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Ed Leigh in Kearney Jail to Keep Him Safe From Shelton Citizens.

Kearney, Neb., Nov. 18.—Ed Leigh, forty years old, is in jail here charged with assault upon eight-year-old Idell Hensley, daughter of his boarding house keeper at Shelton. The girl is in a dangerous condition at her home. Leigh gave the girl money and threatened her if she told, but the incident was reported and the sheriff immediately hurried him to Kearney to keep him safe from Shelton citizens. He waived preliminary hearing and was placed in jail. Leigh is a stranger, having come here two months ago to work at the Shelton oil well. He appears to be of Mexican extraction.

## Insane Man Heir to Fortune.

Norfolk, Neb., Nov. 18.—Heinrich Fleischauer, a patient in the state insane asylum at Lincoln, and formerly an inmate of the Madison county poor farm, has just been left a fortune in Germany amounting to \$150,000. Officials in Germany have written to the authorities here to ask if he is still alive. He is seventy years old.

## Fire at Havelock.

Lincoln, Nov. 18.—Fire which for a time threatened to consume the entire building broke out on the third floor of the new Burlington storehouse at Havelock and damaged the building and supplies stored in the structure to the extent of \$30,000.