

# 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

Hartling's Sunday base ball bill has passed the senate by a vote of 19 to 14.

Even the robins are trying to convince us that spring is almost here. But is it?

The initiative and referendum has passed the senate, and of course will pass the house.

Is Plattsmouth to have a all club the coming season? It is time you were waking up, boys. They are reorganizing all over the country.

County option will not take place in Nebraska yet awhile. It has been defeated in the senate by a majority of two votes. That's sufficient for all practical purposes.

The legislature should increase the salary of county attorney to at least \$1,200 a year, and if he is deprived from practicing outside his official duties, he should have \$1,500 a year.

King George brought his libel suit last Saturday, and the verdict in his favor was given Wednesday. From which it appears that the courts can hurry when they have to.

"America's business world is suffering from a famine of high priced men," says a big manufacturer. There is, however, no scarcity of low priced men who think they ought to be high priced.

While the Alaska coal land cases are pending in Washington Gifford Pinchot excuses himself from his speaking appointments in other cities. Along with Mr. Pinchot's other strong points, he refuses to be taken unawares.

Poulson, the fresh boss of the Anti-Saloon League, came pretty near getting his face slapped in the lobby of the state house yesterday forenoon by Representative Grossman. If the temperance people desire to accomplish anything in the way of legislation, they had better muzzle Poulson.

Nevada, in addition to a stringent anti-gambling act, is about to enact laws against saloons, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and requiring a year's residence as a qualification for divorce. Those seeking the "wild and woolly" are surely being driven back to the Atlantic seaboard.

Only about three weeks more of the time given the legislature by Aldrich to quit and go home—the first of March. Begin to pack your grips boys. It is not optional with you when to adjourn. The governor is running your business, or is trying to do that which no other governor ever attempted to do.

Those who have seen Abe Lincoln are the ones who knew him best. When but a boy in our teens we remember the first time we ever saw him. It was when he passed through the town of our birth in Ohio, going to Washington to take his seat as president. He then made an impression upon us that will last during our life time. We remember this incident as though it occurred yesterday. We had seen him several times later, but being a boy, the first time made the impression that he was justly entitled to the name, "Honest Old Abe."

When a town ceases to grow it commences to die, and the more the people try to kill off each other in their business and good name, the more rapidly will utter ruin come to all. Stand together for the advancement of every citizen. If a man shows

ability to prosper do not pull him back with jealousy or weigh him down with cold indifference.

The charge is made that a bill closing up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma contains a joker through which a railroad company is to obtain a title to valuable coal lands belonging to the Indians. This is denied, a Washington dispatch says, by officials of the interior department. With a man like Secretary Garfield in charge of the department such a denial would be generally accepted as conclusive.

The movement for the initiative and referendum is spreading throughout the United States not because of any theory of the people regarding forms of government. The voters don't care two straws for the academic arguments brought against the innovation. The growth of the movement is the result of dissatisfaction with the inefficiency of legislatures and their failure to respond to public sentiment.

One bill now before the legislature has general support from the lawyers. That one prohibits the county attorney and his deputies, in those counties where the business is large enough, to require the assistance of a deputy, from engaging in private practice. The lawyers may have some selfish interest in the matter, because the private business, the county attorney and his deputy would do under this law, would be divided among them, but the public has an interest in the matter that is greater yet. The salaries paid are deemed ample to secure for the county the exclusive services of the two officials. If these salaries are not sufficient, then they should be raised. If there is not enough business to keep two men busy and more than enough for one, that can be arranged for by employing assistance whenever needed. Instances have occurred in the past where the private business that naturally came into the office proved so alluring and profitable that public business was neglected. The public ought to get whatever it pays for and it ought to pay for whatever it gets. On that sound rule it is not difficult to go far astray.—Lincoln News.

### STAND BY THE AGREEMENT.

The World-Herald is glad that the democratic members of the national house of representatives, in party caucus assembled declared first by an overwhelming vote, and later unanimously, in favor of the adoption of the Canadian agreement. Once more it is proved that when, by any chance, a republican president takes up the cudgels for any measure that is honest and right and in the interests of the plain people, it is to the democratic members of congress that he must look for the necessary support to make his fight a winning one. The action of the democratic caucus is only one more manifestation that the democratic party is sincere, that it has the courage of its convictions, and that the people may safely trust it.

The World-Herald trusts and believes that a democratic house of representatives in Nebraska can safely be trusted to be democratic on this question, just as the democrats at Washington have been. And it is just as confident that many progressive republican members will join with the democrats to strike an honest and courageous blow for tariff reform.

That blow will be only the first of several—and all of them will be telling blows against privilege, against fraud and chicanery, struck in the name of "equal rights to all and special privileges to no one."

The Canadian agreement is going

to be adopted by congress. If the present republican congress refuses to adopt it then it will be adopted by the incoming democratic congress, and even the republican senate—republican by a greatly diminished majority—will be compelled to bow before the popular demand and make good this movement for commercial expansion, for continental development and for tariff honesty. And while this newspaper has been inclined to oppose a special session of congress, believing that the democratic ways and means committee could more profitably spend the summer in preparing a series of bills for genuine tariff reform, it would heartily favor a special session if necessary to bring about the early adoption of the agreement with Canada. And it would look to that special session to thereupon proceed to enact into law a number of other bills making substantial reductions in the tariffs behind which the great trusts and monopolies of this country lie sheltered, and by virtue of which they are permitted to plunder the poor and the well-to-do alike.

The Canadian agreement will be the entering wedge. Once it is adopted it will be hopeless for the criminal trusts and monopolies to plead with congress to leave their tariff favors untouched. They can no longer look to the farmers they have gulled for half a century for further support. Their tariffs on steel, on cotton and woolen goods, on implements and machinery, on rubber and coal and sugar and furniture and cutlery and earthenware and carpets and boots and shoes and all their other artificially high-priced products will have to come down—and the farmer and wage earner and salaried employe will get the benefit of honest prices as compared with robber prices.

And the Nebraska farmer will be immensely the gainer. He no more needs "protection" against the Canadian farmer than against the Dakota farmer, the Minnesota farmer, or the Oklahoma farmer. All of them sell their wheat at world-market prices—prices fixed in Liverpool, and Canadian wheat can no more injuriously affect the price of Nebraska wheat than can Dakota wheat.

If there has been a spark of honesty, of sincerity, in the western protest against tariff extortion practiced on the many by the favored few, and if there is a genuine western desire to scale down the tariff schedules to a fair basis, then now is the time for the people of the west, for the members of the legislature of Nebraska, to stand by their guns! Even if it be admitted that it involved an initial sacrifice of western interests—which the World-Herald does not believe—for the sake of the great advantages in justice and equity which will be gained later, then this is still the time for the west to stand by its guns!

If, on the other hand, the people who for so many years have been clamoring for tariff reform turn and run at the firing of the first gun, then the cause of tariff reform is set back for another generation, and all the evils of which we complain will continue—and without our having, any longer, the right even to complain against them.—World-Herald.

Soon there will not be an empty store room in Plattsmouth. Don't that look good for the future?

What has become of the Folk boom for president? Has it gone glimmering like a great many other such booms?

Lent begins March 1 this year, but the real period of sackcloth and ashes among the congressmen will date from March 4.

Good roads seem to be the leading question in Nebraska at the present time. But then you know actions speak louder than words.

Evidently the hens are making every effort in their power to cheapen eggs. Fresh eggs are coming to town and the fruit is within reach of all now—only 18 and 20 cents per dozen.

With the republicans in the legis-

lature looking rather hostile askance at the president's reciprocity policy, and the democrats rather inclined to favor it, habitual partisans are going to find it hard to discover the whereabouts of the bandwagon.

Vice President Sherman's deciding vote on the ship subsidy was the first time in the history a vice president has been called on to break a tie on three successive roll calls. Well, what is Sherman there for only to serve the grafters when it is necessary to do so. They can count on Jim every time.

If the capital removal question accomplishes nothing more, it will make some of the 10-per-cent sharks that have hovered in Lincoln for years, "shell out" some of their ill-gotten gains to keep it from being removed. Many people in Nebraska desire to see the capital moved and others don't care a continental—are unconcerned.

It probably occasions no surprise to President Taft that the paper manufacturers and the lumber barons oppose his reciprocity proposal, but when those who have professed undying hatred for the oppressive tariff system get cold feet he may well question the sincerity of every demand for tariff reduction or the desire of anyone for relief.—Lincoln Star.

We would like to see the merchants of Plattsmouth try one "bargain day," and see the result. But every merchant in town will have to join in the movement. This is the way of getting many customers and patrons back to Plattsmouth who formerly traded here. Not only from Cass county, but also from across the river in Mills county, Iowa.

If the farmers who buy goods from the mail order houses think that those houses are not making much money and are selling goods down to a point of very low profits, they are very badly mistaken. The common stock of Sears, Roebuck & Co. corporation sold in 1909 for 55. It is now quoted at 190 and the stock has been increased \$10,000,000—most of that amount being given as a bonus. The annual report shows an income of \$61,000,000 and, after paying 10 per cent dividends, it has \$7,219,322 net profits left. No wonder the wage earners complain of the high cost of living.

### THAT TARIFF COMMISSION.

Every sort of scheme that the brightest intellects can devise will be used to prevent any material reduction of the tariff and one of the most effective will be this tariff commission plan to find out "the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

All that the commission can ever know or find out is at the service of congress and the people now and can be obtained by anyone from departments and commissions already in existence without any additional cost or labor. The bureau of labor has been gathering all such facts and that was the principal argument used for the creation of the department. The secretary of the treasury has been given large appropriations and employs many clerks to ascertain the cost of goods shipped to this country.

Everything in regard to cost of production that a tariff commission could discover can be found in documents on file in Washington, and all that is needed to present these facts to congress is the employment of a small force of clerks to gather them from the documents, tabulate them and hand them over. They will tell the tale as far as it is possible to tell it. But it is impossible to tell it with any accuracy. The cost of production varies in every part of every country. If there is cheap power and close access to markets, the cost will be less, for any article, than where these advantages do not exist. Efficiency in management will make a difference in the cost of production in the same locality and in the cost production of any commodity from a bushel of corn to the construction of a watch or typewriter.

It is because of these very evident things that many men have opposed a tariff commission, or given it support

only because they thought that there was a public demand for it. When the public is made familiar with the subject it is not likely that demand will exist.—World-Herald.

### THE TRUST SCARECROW.

Nebraska has been recognized as an insurgent state. One of the tenants of insurgency has been popular relief from the exactions of the tariff as it has been administered largely in behalf of the upbuilding of the enormous trusts.

Out this way we have wont to picture the tariff beneficiary as a bloated, uncouth creature, with ponderous physique, porcine features, garments checkered with dollar marks, diamond watch charm and shirt pin obscuring the sun in its brilliancy and leading about an unfortunate consumer in chains. In our conception the tariff beneficiary has been an abhorrent creature, ripe enough in ruthlessness and avarice for summary execution.

How deeply humiliating it is, then, for the people of Nebraska, and the genuine tariff reformer, when the president of the United States proposed a measure for popular relief from tariff exactions, to have someone get up in meeting and yell "Ouch! you are treading on my corns."

How do the farmers of Nebraska like it to have some of their legislators get up in so sedate an assemblage as the Nebraska legislature and assert that when the cartoonist pictured that uncouth tariff grabber, he was taking a snapshot at the Nebraska farmer?

That is just what the cry of "cheap wheat" would mean if it were founded upon reason, which it is not. As long as the price of wheat is determined by the Liverpool markets, and the United States remains an extorter rather than an importer of wheat, they could pile the tariff mountain high upon wheat and it would not advantage the farmer. He must send his wheat into the markets of the world, being a seller, and meet the competition of the cheapest wheat raisers on earth. If Canadian wheat were imported without stint, the price of both American and Canadian wheat would still be regulated by the Liverpool market.

That suggestion of cheap Canadian wheat is the false alarm which the great beneficiaries of the steel trust, the oil trust, the coal trust, the lumber trust, the countless trusts that deal in food and raiment and the enormous aggregation of restrictive combinations that sap the American consumer's substance, keep in stock as a universal scarecrow to frighten away tariff revision.

If Nebraska wants to disavow the sincerity of the work and contention of the insurgents in congress, and of the insurgent spirit in this state; if it wants to place the seal of its indorsement upon the conscienceless work in congress of Seno Payne, Senator Aldrich, and Joe Cannon, it will permit its legislators to be frightened by this cunning outcry of cheap wheat from Canada, and by doing so will voluntarily resign itself to the inevitable still greater exactions of the tariff beneficiaries.—Lincoln Star.

### For Sale.

I have four pedigree Hereford bulls, from a year and a half to two years old, ready for service. Sired by my herd bull, Ajax, weight 2,500 pounds. C. Bengen. 2-9-16tw.



### Better Live in a Tent

on your own land than pay rent for a mansion on your neighbor's land. Think it over, talk it over with your wife.

### Become Independent.

Others have done it, why not you? Start today. Come and see us and learn what a very little ready cash will do for you.

N. E. ROSEGRANS & SON

## IOWA CITIZENS OPPOSE BILL

### Measure Enlarging Powers of Railway Board Not Favored.

### TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS.

### Plan Under Way to Give Body Full Control of Public Service Companies Meets With Little Favor—Experimental Road Work.

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—The legislature had a long open hearing upon the question of the adoption of a bill for establishing a commission to take over all power of cities and towns in regard to public service corporations. Representatives of most of the cities of Iowa were heard in opposition to the measure and they protested vigorously against the plan that is proposed for transforming the state railroad commission into a corporation commission.

J. H. Roemer, a member of the Wisconsin commission, appeared for the bill and showed how the system works in that state. The author of the bill admitted many defects and during the hearing promised to effect a number of changes in it.

### Suffrage Bill Introduced.

The long looked for measure giving women the right to vote in Iowa was introduced in the senate by Senator Joseph Allen of Pocahontas. It came in the form of a joint resolution, which calls for the amending of the constitution of the state so as to give women the ballot. Senator Allen announced some time ago that he would champion the cause of the women suffragettes in the senate and that he would present a measure asking for the ballot for them, but his delay in so doing caused charges of "cold feet" to be lodged against him by some of his colleagues in the upper house.

### Soldiers Expect Orders.

Soldiers at Fort Des Moines are expecting an order from Washington dispatching them to the Mexican frontier to take part in defending Texas towns from the onslaught of revolutionists. Lieutenant Colonel Day, in command at the fort, said it is likely his regiment, with the Eleventh cavalry, now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga Park, Ga., will be ordered to the front.

### Experiment With Roads.

Senator Dunnington introduced a bill looking to experimental road work under direction of the board of control. He would give \$50,000 for the construction of five miles of permanent highway of macadam or other material in Fremont county, along what is known as the Waubonise road. The state board would be required to make a report on the cost and maintenance of such a highway.

### Asks Money for Three Big Colleges.

A bill making appropriations for the state university, the Iowa state college and the Iowa State Teachers' college was introduced in the house and the senate by Senator Mattes and Representative Moore. The total amount of the appropriations for the three institutions included in the bill is \$728,950.

### KENYON BACK IN THE GAME

### Judge Again Leads Republicans in Race for Senatorship in Iowa.

Des Moines, Feb. 10.—The joint ballot on United States senator by the Iowa legislature was as follows: Kenyon, 43; Young, 34; Funk, 20; Garst, 4; George W. Clark, 1; Porter (Dem.), 53; absent, 2.

The defeat of the special senatorial primary bill by the senate and the house caused several changes in the joint ballot. Judge Kenyon received the votes which have been cast for Funk and Young for several days and again took the lead.

Senator Young retained his original standpat strength, Funk dropped back to twenty and Garst took a position in the race.

### See Men Choose Officers.

Sioux City, Feb. 10.—The name of the Northwestern Honey Producers' association, together with the field to be covered by the body, was changed at the meeting here. It will be known hereafter as the Tri-State Beekeepers' association, Nebraska and South Dakota being added to the territory. Officers were elected as follows: W. P. Southworth of Salls, Ia., president; Clarence Leasure of Sioux City, secretary; R. A. Morgan of Vermillion, S. D., treasurer.

### R. T. McCall Dies at Washington.

Washington, Ia., Feb. 10.—Robert T. McCall, an old settler and pioneer merchant, died here after a short illness. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 1831.

### Rich Farmer Hangs Himself.

Manchester, Ia., Feb. 10.—Henry J. Barr, a wealthy farmer near Edgewood, committed suicide by hanging. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a widow and five children.

### Elevator at Ericson Burns.

Boone, Ia., Feb. 10.—The elevator at Ericson, owned by C. C. Little, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss on building and grain is estimated at \$500.