

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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## LA FOLLETTE, THE PROPHET.

Unless this important question is rightly settled," exclaimed Senator La Follette in the railroad rate debate five years ago, when senators deserted the chamber while he was speaking in order to show their contempt for him, "seats now temporarily vacant may be permanently vacated by those who have the right to occupy them at this time." The remarkable fulfillment of his prophecy is commented on by the Philadelphia North American.

And seats have been vacated by the will of the people, just as Senator La Follette predicted in 1906.

The democratic house will redeem its pledges to the people—you can bet your bottom dollar on that.

The author of "Mothers' Day" now proposes a "Fathers' Day." Alright, let it come. Dad's willing.

It is a foregone conclusion that a nation doesn't get rich by increasing the cost of living. You can't hold yourself up by your bootstraps.

With the death of Denman Thompson it is feared some theatrical manager will take the "Old Homestead" and cut it up into town lots.

Oh, death, where is thy sting? A Chicago girl drew two cards and filled a royal flush. Then she died. But at that, where is the poker player who does not envy her?

Will the tariff on the necessities of life be reduced by the present congress? Well, now, just watch and see. Already the instigators of high protection are trembling in their shoes in anticipation of what's coming to them.

The new president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, Mr. B. G. Bush, has a great opportunity to rehabilitate that railroad, not only physically, but spiritually—to re-equip it, not alone with rails and rolling stock, but with popular good will.

The democratic house has decided to pass the Canadian reciprocity measure after two days' debate. However, it is really expected the members of the stand-pat republican machine will attempt to crowd a large amount of view-with-alarm into the two days.

It is said that George Gould has received the promise of financial aid for the Missouri Pacific from European capitalists. This will probably be in the shape of reciprocity, as the Goulds have already given more than their share of financial aid to Europeans.

Governor Hadley's friends in Missouri are booming him for president, but he won't have it that way. We haven't heard of any of Governor Aldrich's friends in Nebraska booming him for president. He'll take all the

booming he can get, but he ain't getting any, not even for reelection to the position to which democrats elected him last fall.

A woman writes from Kansas City, Kansas, to the Star, inquiring whether the government doesn't pay \$100 to a mother who has "eight boys, no girls between." There is no question that the government or somebody ought to pay any mother of eight boys, whether there are girls or not, not merely \$100, but \$100,000. The only trouble is that the government doesn't. —Kansas City Star.

There is no doubt a portion of the citizens of Plattsmouth who will endeavor to follow Mayor Sattler's suggestions and clean up Saturday, but it is hoped that everyone will do the best they can. But let everyone make up their minds that we must have a clean town, and we will have it. Put on your overalls early Saturday morning and get out and work a couple of hours on the job, anyway.

The reapportionment bill passed by the last legislature will have a tendency to make the next presiding judge "get up and jump," as Sarpy county has been added to this district. It is true that Sarpy is a small county and perhaps has little litigation, but she seems to have had as many suits as Otoe or Cass counties. It has kept Judge Travis busy caring for Otoe and Cass counties, and with an additional county he will have to keep awake nights. The adding of Sarpy is really working a hardship on the judge. —Nebraska City News.

The secretary of the treasury has adopted another of the populist plans that was advocated by them in 1893 to prevent the Wall street banks from drawing gold from the treasury, which enabled them to squeeze the life out of business and force the issue of more bonds. He proposed to call in all the greenbacks of large denominations and reissue them in small bills which will go into general circulation where the banks cannot gather them up to present to the treasury and demand gold. These bills of large denominations are almost exclusively held in the reserves of the national banks. They are practically used as a circulating medium.

Speaking of the reapportionment by the late legislature, the Nebraska City News says: "The last legislature evidently imagined that Cass and Otoe counties have been lovers ever since the territory was organized, because they have been intimately connected ever since they were organized. For years each has had a senator and one or more representatives, but since the development of the western part of the state they have not wielded the influence they once did. Under the new apportionment we will have only one senator and one representative (float) between us. These counties seem to have lost their prestige."

From New Jersey and Massachusetts towns there come constant protests against the reciprocity treaty like the following: "There are several million farmers in the United States who are opposed to this measure. They

regard it as the most unjust legislation ever proposed in a national congress." How the residents of these towns know what the farmers, who farm, want is somewhat of a riddle. The farmers of Nebraska have made no such outcry. That story of a train carrying 2,000 farmers across the continent to make a protest to the senate committee is of the same character. No doubt there are old stand-pat republican farmers, who have voted the republican ticket straight for forty years, who are opposed to the treaty, but when it comes to getting 2,000 of them to pay their expenses across the continent to make a protest against a treaty, that "needs confirmation."

## REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

The Chicago Tribune, perhaps the most powerful newspaper in the west, and republican always, well describes the democratic program at Washington when it says it is "comprehensive enough to indicate a real regard for the country's needs and restricted enough to relieve any alarm which might have been caused by too much zeal too little controlled." The democratic leadership, in fact, is showing a rare combination of loyalty to platform pledges, devotion to the welfare of the country, independence of the pressure of the special interests, and determination to push a radical program in so conservative a manner as to give no cause for disquietude and alarm in the industrial and commercial world.

To multitudes of people, even to a good many democrats, perhaps, it must come as a surprise that the democratic party, despite all that has been said; despite the chronic sneers of its political opponents and the hoary squibs of the newspaper jokersmiths; is really able to rise, with a degree of discipline and solidarity not exhibited by the republican party in a good many years, to the responsibilities of power. The record that is being made in the house is distinctly reassuring. It is proving to the country that the democratic party is worthy of confidence; that it knows how to do things and is willing to do things; that it is anxious to keep faith with the people; that, as the Tribune intimates, it "plays politics" in the highest and best sense by endeavoring to win the trust and support of the people by giving the people what they want. To put it in the Tribune's own words:

That party guile enters into the admirable discretion of the house may be suspected, but need not be considered in appraising the value of the program. When party interest is sought by such methods it approaches statesmanship.

How wonderful and refreshing a contrast is the celerity and business-like sureness of the democratic house in fulfilling party obligations, in executing the wishes of the republic, when compared with the sullen and defiant refusal of the last republican congress to allow this to be a people's government! How genuinely encouraging to patriotic Americans to find that representative institutions are not necessarily misrepresentative, in the national congress any more than in the state legislatures!

An aroused and enlightened public sentiment has given to states like Nebraska and California and Texas and Indiana and Wisconsin legislatures that eagerly write the popular will into law. It has given to other states, like New Jersey, Massachusetts, Colorado and Ohio, big and patriotic governors who have the courage and patriotism to stand like an accusing conscience to shame recalcitrant legislatures into making good their pledges to the people. It has given to the republic, at last, a national house

of representatives that is an honest and willing servant of the people. That same active and intelligent public sentiment can give us a senate like the house and a president who will co-operate with both.

Representative government is not a failure. It only becomes so when the people, by their listlessness and indifference, permit it to be. When the people perform their own duty as citizens representative government will truly represent them, and so fulfill its glorious mission.—World-Herald.

Tom Dennison for police judge in Omaha! Don't that jar you?

"Mothers' Day" is Sunday, May 14. But when is "Dads' Day?" Every day in the week, we would guess.

From the election returns in South Dakota, evidently that is going to be a very "wet" state from now on.

It may be more excellent to be right than president, but friends of Woodrow Wilson can see no reason why a man shouldn't be both.

Jack Johnson has been invited to fly at the Kansas City aviation meet. However, Johnson is at present more of a jail bird than a blackbird.

Robert T. Lincoln, the retiring president of the Pullman company, must be given credit for refusing steadfastly and consistently to capitalize his father's memory.

The recall is found to be especially popular with the women in the state of Washington, who regard it as a chance to add a sort of postscript to their ballots.

New men are coming to Plattsmouth every day to look the city over with a view of purchasing property and locating here. Property is lower in this city right now than it will ever be again and those who desire to purchase had better do so now.

They propose to take a postal card vote in Lincoln to see how the "wets" and "drys" stand on mayor. Such a vote will cut no ice. The fact is, the "dry" element is scared and they want some indication before hand to ease their consciences.

Last call—clean up. But remember if you don't do it tomorrow you are not prohibited from doing the job any other day. To clean up is in order on any old day except Sunday, and then the Lord would forgive you if you can't do it on any other day.

"State University Professors Accused of Lobbying" is a headline in the specials from Lincoln. Well, is that anything new? We can't speak for the last legislature, but two years ago we know they lobbied. And if they done so at one session, why not at another?

It is said that there are people in Lincoln who claim to be down on saloons, who, during the session of the legislature, furnished members with all the beer and whisky they wanted, and even carried it to their rooms in the hotels and boarding houses. Of course such fellows are not for saloons in Lincoln.

It is just as well to remember that if the reciprocity pact should, through any unforeseen phase of its operation, prove unsatisfactory to either the United States or Canada, it can be called off by either party at the end of six months. Surely the country could not go to the demeriton bow-wows

in so short a time.

Postmaster General Hitchcock threatens to have every newspaper man who holds a postoffice retired. He says that he has come to the conclusion that a man cannot perform the duties as postmaster as he should and at the same time do justice to his paper. We don't know but what the postmaster general is right about the matter. A man's whole attention should be given to one or the other.

Over in Indiana they have a crow bounty, and it has developed that some enterprising bounty gatherers have been hatching crows in incubators for the purpose of delivering their heads to the state for a price. Perhaps the same enterprising fellows who operated wolf farms in Nebraska to get the wolf bounty, and who sometimes found it possible, when a county clerk was obliging, to utilize the same scalp for several bounties.—Lincoln Star.

Some time since they tore down and carried away the starch factory at Nebraska City. Now the Great Western Cereal company are removing their works to Fort Dodge, Iowa. The trusts have evidently been pretty hard on Nebraska City. But just as soon as these trusts move out the energetic people of Nebraska City go to work to get some other factory to take their place, and, as a general thing, they get something more beneficial than those factories taken away. That's what we call enterprise and pluck.

The Jews have been appealing in vain to the republican officials for years to protect them as other American citizens are protected when abroad and always without success, but the expulsion of a few Mormon missionaries from Germany on account of their religious belief soon brought action. The Smoot alliance with the republican party shows up on various occasions and always with the desired results. It does not seem that the Jews ever entertained the idea that the way to get protection for men of their religious belief, either native-born or naturalized citizens of the United States when abroad, was to get control of some state government and then make swaps with the Hannas and Heaths, to get the protection that the constitution guarantees them.

The State Journal, which has been the greatest grafter on state printing, has had its wings so closely clipped in the past few years that it is awful 'fraid someone is doing something in Henry Richmond's office of chief clerk that is making them a few dollars. But its suspicions are unfounded. The boys who have been sending out copies of bills passed at the recent session to those who wanted them at a nominal sum were pursuing an honorable course. But what hurts the Journal is that they printed all the bills, and may have had a few copies to dispose of itself.

Relative to the changes made in the law relating to the issuance of refunding bonds of cities, in the last legislature an act was introduced by Senator J. F. Cordeal and was passed which amends the law in detail. As the law now stands providing that refunding bonds in cities of the second class—under 5,000 population—and villages may be issued to run from ten to twenty years with a maximum interest rate of 7 per cent. It also provides that the council shall pass an ordinance for the issuing of bonds whenever so instructed by the majority of the people at a bond election. The old law was general in its terms, merely stating that bonds could be issued to meeting maturing in indebtedness.

## MADERO REFUSES TO GRANT DELAY

Says He Will Talk Armistice After Battle of Juarez.

## READY TO BEGIN THE FIGHT.

Insurrecto Leader Says He Will Win or Be Whipped Before Further Negotiations—Noncombatants Warned to Leave Juarez at Once.

El Paso, Tex., April 21.—Francisco Madero refused absolutely to grant an armistice, as suggested by Dr. Gomez at Washington. He sent in word that he would talk armistice after the battle of Juarez, and then only. "They want an armistice to get up reinforcements; that is all," he said. "We will first fight; my army will win or be whipped at Juarez before we talk armistice."

Unless the federals make an attack on the rebel army, Madero says there will be no assault on Juarez until after 3 o'clock this afternoon. If by that time he has not received assurances from Porfirio Diaz that he will retire from the presidency, Madero declares that the Juarez fight will take place at once.

Madero sent off notice to consuls at Juarez that he might attack the town any hour today.

## Madero Inspects Fortifications.

Madero rode from his camp close up to the outskirts of Juarez and examined the city's fortifications closely with field glasses. Later he rode down to the river, where his men had been gathering in scattered squads with General Pascual Orozco.

Madero has two field pieces, which his men had constructed in the railroad shops at Madera, and these are being placed in position to shell the town.

Madero was not compelled to give official notice to foreign consuls of his intention to attack, as he has not been recognized as a belligerent, but he insisted that it was proper to do so to avoid loss of life and he is holding his men in check until the time specified.

The insurrectos are said to have received fresh supplies of food and ammunition during the night.

All the insurrectos are said to have from 150 to 180 rounds of ammunition and all appear eager for the battle.

American Consul L. B. Edwards issued his warning to foreigners. After announcing that he has been notified of the time of attack, Edwards' notice reads:

"Therefore, I repeat my former warning to all foreigners and noncombatants to seek a place of safety and remain away from this city until order shall have been restored."

## STONE RESOLUTION SHELVED

Missourian Taken Sharply to Task for Expressing Views.

Washington, April 21.—Congress is in no temper to meddle in the internal affairs of Mexico, and in the senate a majority of both sides of the chamber will endeavor to prevent open discussion of the travails through which the republic south of the Rio Grande is passing.

This was made clear at the conclusion of a speech on the Mexican situation by Senator Stone (Mo.), who advocated empowering the president to use the army and navy in any way he might see fit to protect American lives and property. The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee, which is not likely to act upon it soon.

Sensors Cullom, Bacon, Root and Lodge, all members of the committee, immediately deplored public discussion of our sister republic's troubles and several took the Missouriian sharply to task for the tenor of his remarks, suggesting that such discussion should occur only in legislative session.

Senator Bacon said he wanted it understood that the views of Stone are not universally shared in the senate. He said that to give the "power to use the army as he may see fit" is in itself a declaration of war and the time for such an extreme course had not arrived.

## MEXICO'S REPLY IS EVASIVE

Seeks to Throw Blame for Trouble at Douglas on Americans.

Washington, April 21.—The receipt here of the outline of the reply the Mexican government has made to President Taft's strong remonstrance against the conduct of warfare on the border somewhat depressed the hopes of the officials, who had confidently expected a complete responsive reply from Mexico.

Withholding official statements until the full text of the De la Barra note is at hand, the president, in full knowledge of the fact that it is recriminatory in some points, is disposed to deal with it leniently. The president's rejoinder must be based on further official reports from the American military officers, whose impartiality in the fighting at Agua Prieta has been impeached.

It is feared that a disposition prevails in Mexico to make political capital out of the activity of the Americans, and this will promptly be resented if it appears as calculated to impair the good relations of the two countries.