

The Plattsmouth Journal

Published Semi-Weekly at Plattsmouth, Neb.

R. A. BATES, Publisher

Entered at the Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Nebraska as second-class matter
\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

HIGH-PRICED MEATS.

Go where you will, in any part of the world, you will hear people complaining about the high price of meat, whether it be beef, mutton or pork. The greatest and most frequent complaint is about the high price of beef. Some are disposed to lay the blame on the packers, others on the retailers; others on the farmer. They seem to regard it as the farmer's duty to feed the world with what it prefers, and at a price within the means of the consumer.

We do not intend to take the responsibility of distributing the blame between the packers, the railroads, the retailers and the farmers. We simply wish to suggest that the farmer is a very human sort of being who is looking after his own business from his own standpoint, and will follow that particular line of farming that will afford him the best profit.

So long as it pays him better to raise grain for sale in its crude form, he is very likely to do so. When he begins to realize that in order to continue raising grain, he must put more of his land into grass and grow more beef, he will grow more beef not as a duty he owes to humanity, but as a duty to his family and himself.

In our judgment, however, the prime reason for the high price of beef is the fact that cheap grass—grass on land owned by the government and which can be had for the grazing—is becoming scarce all over the world. With the occupation of lands heretofore given over to grazing, cattle that are good enough to eat grain will gradually become dearer in price; and farmers will not feed them unless they can get a price that will furnish them a legitimate profit.

We learn from the best authorities that there is no such glut of cattle in Argentina from which country Europe is now supplied with meat, or in Brazil, from which meat eaters hoped a large supply could be obtained, as is generally reported. The Argentine has seven million people and twenty-six million cattle, but the proportion of cattle to people is constantly decreasing. The actual supply is now from three to four million short of what it was a few years ago, and the decline is still going on.

The Argentine folks have the same sort of human nature that our western people have; and when prices are high they sell off their sheeplike. They have done this to such an extent that even with the best of management it will take some years before there is any increase in the surplus of cattle in the Argentine. Brazil is merely beginning in the cattle business and has barely enough cattle to supply its own wants; and the cattle they have are such as would not meet the requirements of either the English or the American consumer of beef. They are good canning stock; that's about all; and this is all they will be until after years of improvement.

We have been receiving a good many cattle from Mexico; but Mexico is now in the throes of a revolution, and there need be no expectation of any increase in the supply from that source. A great deal of the Mexican beef is of poor quality and tick infested; and revolutions do not furnish a good opportunity for either eradicating tick or breeding up cattle stock.

Notwithstanding the amount

of meat that England gets from the Argentine and mutton from Australia, the English farmer, and especially the cattle feeder, would be in a very bad way, if it were not for Ireland. Ireland is one of the best grazing countries in the world, three or four countries with land so rich that it will make cattle sufficiently fat for anything but an epicure, without grain, and a large amount of land with grass rich enough to grow the best kind of feeders, or as they call them, "stores."

Nowhere in the world can the supply of cattle be increased rapidly even under the most favorable circumstances, until the cow is so modified that she will produce two calves a year. People are complaining of the high price of pork. Consumers imagine that as a brood sow will produce on an average five pigs in a year, the supply of pork can be increased rapidly; and it would be if it were not for the ravages of cholera and the high price of corn. There are so many uses for corn other than cattle feed, and such a small area in which it can be grown successfully, that corn is bound to be high priced, and the farmer considers not only how many pigs a brood sow will produce, but how much corn it will take to fit it for market. So he is inclined to go slow in that line.

While we were in Great Britain this summer, dressed pork was furnished by farmers to sell at from 66 to 70 shillings per 112 pounds. (Some of the boys can figure out how much that would be per 100 pounds live weight.)

As long as these conditions continue, people who eat meat must expect to pay a high price for it; and the better the quality, the higher the price they will have to pay. Every cloud has a silver lining, and there is some good even in things evil. People have been eating too much meat, more than is good for them especially old people and those of a sedentary life. So the high price is not an altogether bad thing.—Wallace's Farmer.

Fred E. Sparks, of Charleston, W. Va., probably regards his marriage certificate as a good investment, and thought he should live happily ever after. The blushing bride was thirty-five years his senior, and possessed of three million dollars, which explains why she was the blushing bride. It looked like easy money to Fred who needed it. He needs it still. Although his loving wife was anxious to pay a fancy price for a young husband, the courts have interfered, and Fred must continue to get along without being an oil magnate. Of course, he is an oil magnate's husband, and may eat regularly, but the fortune continues to be controlled by an agent, and the courts have decided that the wife can't give it to her husband, as she wished. She has children by a former marriage and they are the ones who butted in through the courtroom and spoiled love's young dream of affluence. It is a heart-rending story, of course, and the bereaved husband is entitled to the sympathy of the multitude. But so many others have married for money without collecting, that he probably won't get it.

Twenty years ago people had grave doubts as to the practicability of the "horseless carriage," then the dream of inventive genius. Now the automobile is almost as common as the buggy.

TWO RICH MEN.

Two men have recently died. One was Adolphus Busch. He was the youngest of 21 children, and he came to St. Louis in 1857 when he was 21 years old. His first job was clerk on a river steamer. When the war broke out he served in the union army, and after his services were finished he opened a malt house. This brought him in contact with Eberhard Anheuser, who owned a small brewery in St. Louis. In 1861 he married Anheuser's daughter. It wasn't long before he obtained control of the brewery, and his wonderful business ability made it at the time of his death the largest establishment of its kind in the world. He formed a friendship with a brewer, Carl Conrad, and from him obtained the formula for Budweiser beer. He paid Conrad a royalty for a good many years, but at last he bought the rights, and was the sole owner. Busch was a liberal and generous patron of everything that tended to up-build St. Louis. He followed out old Louis Fourteenth's idea, who said: "I give best by spending largely," and at his death he left a fortune of \$60,000,000. The other was Benjamin Altman. When he died he left an estate of about \$50,000,000. But he left his immediate heirs only \$800,000. The rest he distributed among his intimate associates and the employees in his business, and gave a hundred thousand dollars to art. All persons in the Altman store in New York City who worked there twenty years received \$2,500. Those who had been employed more than eighteen and less than twenty \$1,500, and to each employee over 15 years a thousand dollars. These men understood how to use money while they were living, and in spite of numerous benefactions they each left immense fortunes. Busch left a large family, but Altman was a bachelor. It shows that the old pinching, grasping, miserly quality fails to meet the modern requirements. We demand now of a rich man that he shall remember that much of his wealth came from opportunities which the public gave him, and in dividing up his substance he should bear in mind that the men who help him pile up his accumulations are entitled to some share of it.

Monotony isn't so bad, unless it be the monotony of idleness. A monotonous life of eight hours of industry, as much devoted to reasonable recreation and sensible side lines, with a similar sum for sleep may be more satisfactory than riotous living, having no acidic aftermath and lasting longer. But restricted loafing and waiting for something to happen is what tries men's souls, and makes a soldier pray for war. Great grief grows greater and pleasures pall on one whose loafing is limited to certain lines, and whose life-work is limited to loafing. Being busy is bothersome at times when forcing absence from something we wish to see, and cuts into one's afternoons during the blessed baseball season, but it is a godsend as a general rule. Those with work to do should do it cheerfully, consoling themselves with the thought that it might be worse; they might not have work to do.

In the First congressional district of West Virginia, where a special election was held last week a republican paper says: "The democrats held their own." Well, wasn't that sufficient for all practical purposes?

The cranberry crop in New England has been practically ruined by an early snow storm which means that the fellow who eats Turkey for Thanksgiving will also have a good sized bill to pay for the side issues.

The mother is the pride of every girl and boy, if that mother has the good of her girl and boy at heart, and certainly it is a very cruel mother who has not. If she is not the right kind of a mother, then it would be far better her girl or boy had never been born. Generally the boy or girl who goes to the mother for advice and counsel, will never come back with a story of crime and sin. Mother is the safest guide in all the world. She leads her child only where safety lies—where virtue and honor are protected and preserved—where the angels may come and bless. When temptations come, if the boy or girl would go to mother before yielding to the tempter, there would be no heartaches for battles lost. Right would always win when mother led the fight. Tempestuous and inexperienced youth needs a mother's hand to guide, and it should not venture far alone. If too venturesome, it may get too far away, to ever get back to mother. And when the wrong is done, a whole ocean of tears is not enough to wash away the stain. It is too late then to go to mother.

State Journal: "Chief Game Warden Gust Rutenbeck has received a copy of the national regulations relating to the killing of migratory waterfowl. The open season prescribed by the government is from September 1 to December 16. One change made in the national regulations not heretofore announced is that the shooting of water fowl on or in the Missouri river from Bismarck, N. D., to Nebraska City, Neb., is prohibited at all times. It is unlawful to shoot birds on this stream either from the banks or from a boat. The original intention of the government was to allow the shooting of water fowl on the Missouri river two months in each year. The state game warden says the state laws in regard to water fowl are set aside and the national regulations will govern."

The Lincoln Trade Review has the following to say in reference to the income tax: "The income tax as incorporated in the new tariff bill, will not work a hardship upon anyone. It touches no income under \$3,000, and if a person is at the head of a family, the limit is placed much higher before the tax falls. The tax on all reasonable incomes is light, and does not involve more than an ordinary day's spending money on the part of people receiving such incomes. When it comes to the gigantic incomes that are few in number, the tax is laid on more heavily, but at the same time, it is recognized that the proportionate burden is equalized all along the line. The income tax will raise over \$82,000,000 and this will in a long way, offset some of the reductions made by the tariff on the necessities of life. Surely, there should be no complaint over a law that has for its purpose, the cheapening of the necessities of life to the people of meagre salaries and incomes, at the expense of those who have large incomes."

And now experts say that meats will be still higher in price. Found Woodrow Wilson. Before the election we were told that cattle would sell at four cents and hogs at two cents per pound if Wilson were elected president. He got our vote—also our goat. And now these products are going still higher in price. Roosevelt gave us a panic in 1907 and brought down the price of cattle and hogs and if Wilson doesn't give us a panic soon we'll vote for a Sagwa Indian president next time. Our voice goes up for cheaper domestic animal meats. We've subsisted long enough on groundhog, squirrels, rabbits, possum and 'coons. We're for a change.

MORE OF MEAT QUESTION.

The packers met and solemnly resolved that the farmer and the housewife are to blame for the high price of beef. In the first place the farmer kills his calves for veal. In the next place the housewife demands sirloin steak instead of being contented with shin bone. Now they want the government to put in \$5,000,000 to assist the beef raising industry and they will start the loan by contributing \$500,000 to the cause. Then they gave a banquet that cost \$25,000. Of course, it wasn't the beef that they ate that cost this, in fact, not the meat at all. At all banquets the liquid supplies are much more in evidence than the solids. The truth of it is, these packers have grown enormously rich from the fact that they have monopolized the business. The old local butcher who bought his supplies from the farmer direct and sold it to his own customers has disappeared. The Chicago packers have eaten him up. A local dealer has to sign a contract in order to get his meat, that he will not patronize a local slaughter house. Consequently, we are wholly dependent upon these Chicago millionaires and they pay what they please for the cattle and charge what they please to the consumer, and there you are. Now, some of them advocate the idiotic notion of turning the privates of the regular army into cowboys and setting them to raising beef on the great pastures of the west. The land, if so stocked, they say, could supply the army with meat, first, and then the rest could be sold to the packers at cost and the consumers could get it with the mere price of dressing added. This is certainly a novel idea of using the army, but it is not so good as the proposal of the secretary of war to teach the enlisted men trades, so that when they leave the service they will have some calling that would provide them with a living.

A married school teacher in New York had a baby six months ago, and the school board discharged her. She would not be discharged, and since then there has been the biggest hullabaloo in New York over the Sacred Right of Motherhood. The sob squad has howled about "murdering the innocents," and editorially the papers ask: "Must the Holy Right of Motherhood be denied a school teacher?" It must, in New York. The school board has made marriage insubordination, and a school teacher who marries is liable to dismissal on that ground. The wailing of the newspaper girls for these "Outcast" mothers make it almost impossible to hear the reasons the New York school board gives for its act, but General George O. Wingate, a member of the board of education, insists upon being heard, and says in the Associated Press: "The marriage problem is a great one. Eighty women teachers became brides in the summer just ended." General Wingate cited one instance of the inability of teacher-mothers to live up to the requirements of her school position. In four years this woman, he said, had become the mother of three children. "In three years," he added, "she did not work three weeks in her school. However, she drew her salary for Sundays, holidays and the summer vacation period." In another case General Wingate found the husband of a married woman idle while she taught both in the day and evening schools.

Veterinary surgeons are advising farmers to use care in feeding new corn to horses, on account of a poisonous fungus growth or mould found in the corn this year, and which they say usually appears when a dry crop year ends with too much rain.

Try our Pancake or Buckwheat Flour and genuine Maple Syrup for breakfast some morning!

Our Fancy Chinaware is nyw in and unpacked. Be sure to look it over---a display in our east window.

H. M. SOENNICHSEN'S

Almost as much as the United States needs a national uniform divorce law is needed a national marriage law, uniform in every part of the country. In fact these two laws, we believe, should be enacted together and be made to operate in conjunction. The talk of medical examinations for those seeking to marry, and the requiring of a doctor's certificate before the license is granted has led to legislation in some states. This will mean that many more couples will be seeking states with less rigorous regulations to wed. We believe fully in this campaign, so fully that we believe the laws which are being tried out in a few states ought to be made general, so there will be little or no chance of evading them. The opponents of these laws tell us there is danger in their enforcement, that making marriage harder will make social purity less stable. We do not believe this to as great an extent as the alarmists argue. Make economic conditions better and raise the standard to which a man knows he must measure up to be a candidate for marriage home and children, and the standard will come up to the requirements to let us have a real, sensible national marriage law that will mean better social conditions and better babies for the generation to come.

Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture in an admirable address before the American Road Congress at Detroit, declared that the suggestion for federal aid in road building raises grave questions and involves possible dangers. That an instant clamor from every section of the country for immediate road building at federal expense might result in a drain the treasury could not bear is true. This could be checked by requiring large state appropriations as a condition precedent to federal aid. Startled as some members of Congress appear to be at the suggestion, there is ample authority in the constitution for federal aid of road building. There is even precedent for it. In George Washington's administration, in 1796, Congress authorized the building of a road westward for a distance of 650 miles.

The rush of people to the land offices at Broken Bow, Valentine, and North Platte emphasizes an inconsistency of the federal government that should be corrected. The reason for it is a land lottery. The hunger for land and the hope to get some for nothing are at the bottom of it. Add to these liberal advertising by the railroads and we have the answer to this big rush.

Don't Suffer Longer! RELIEF IS WITHIN YOUR GRASP

Don't try us as a last resort, but try us as a first resort, and you will never be disappointed.

In acute cases our results are marvelous, quick and positive.

The accompanying illustration depicts a human spinal column, surmounted with the grandest handiwork of the Creator, the head, through which passes a conduit—the spinal cord—carrying the vital force—Life.

Two sections of the column are enlarged, showing two nerves leaving the spinal cord on their way to some organ within the body. See the difference in the size of the nerves. The large one is the health-giving one; the small one disease in the organ in which it ends. If you are suffering or ailing, you have one of these caused by luxation of the vertebrae. Let us fix this trouble before you become a chronic sufferer; if your trouble is already chronic, we can still conquer it.

Examination and consultation free. If trouble is not within our line or ability we tell you so.

BAGHMANN & BAGHMANN
CHIROPRACTORS
Two Blocks North of the Catholic Church

