

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.

R. A. BATES, PUBLISHER.

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

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
ALTON B. PARKER,
of New York.

For Vice President,
HENRY G. DAVIS,
of West Virginia.

FUSION STATE TICKET.

For Governor—
GEORGE W. BERGE, Lincoln.
For Lieutenant-Governor—
DR. A. TOWNSEND, Franklin Co.
For Secretary of State—
RUDOLPH E. WATZKE, Humbolt.
For Treasurer—
J. M. OSBORNE, Pawnee Co.
For Auditor—
J. S. CANADAY, Minden.
For Attorney-General—
EDWARD WHALEN, O'Neill.
For Supt. Public Instruction—
A. A. SOFTLEY, Perkins Co.
For Land Commissioner—
A. A. WORSELEY, Butte.
For Congressman—First District—
HUGH LAMASTER,
Johnson County.

JUDGE PARKER said something. And all the people heard it. Roosevelt said something, too. But all the people had heard it before.

BERGE was not the Journal's choice for governor previous to the state convention, but he is now. The will of democratic conventions is our will.

SINCE Parker has spoken, those republican papers who seemed so much interested in his silence before his nomination, now regret that he has spoken.

AN eastern exchange says Teddy will "cut a whole pile of ice" during the campaign. But think of the freeze-out he is going to experience in early November.

GEORGE W. BERGE is a splendid man. He is honest, conscientious, and as to ability, is as far superior to Midget Mickey as Mickey is superior to a sixteen-year-old school boy.

WHY all this "chewing the rag" among democrats after the convention? The convention was the proper place to do that. The nominations have been made, now stand up like men and battle for the entire ticket. No good democrats "chew the rag," like some are doing. Pull off your coats, roll up your sleeves—get in line, and let's get Mickey's scalp, good and strong. We can do it by all "pulling together" and discarding "rag-chewing."

THE nomination of Hon. Hugh Lamasters of Tecumseh by the fusion forces as their candidate for congress in this district was a wise move for them. Mr. Lamasters is a man in whom all the people of this district have confidence and who will receive the hearty support of the fusion forces. By a strong pull and a pull altogether he can be elected over Burkett, who has misrepresented this district for so long and of whom the people are sorely tired and want a man in congress who will represent the interests of the people rather than the corporations.—Nebraska City News.

FREE to speak, Judge Parker has spoken decisively, ringingly, to the country upon all the issues which effect it. The silence has been broken again impressively, and the country now knows "how Parker stands" not only as to the financial question, but as to the trust and tariff questions, imperialism, reform and economy. It is a new and brilliant light of wisdom which has broken forth from the little New York village; its rays are nowhere clouded; all men may see it, and but few men will be found in all these United States who will not recognize its truth and significance. Mr. Parker dealt in no harangue. His dignified utterance was not marred by petty flings and burlesque sarcasms directed against the opposite party. He did not stoop to "come back" at the paper hero of San Juan! He did not attempt to be witty or to make the committee smile. The speech showed the man as plainly as the communication to the convention—it was courageous, earnest even to gravity, definite and direct. They were grave truths which he had for the nation and he clothed them with the dignity and delivered them in the manner appropriate. Judge Parker demonstrates that he is a safe man to engineer the business of the country for the next four years, and the voters will think so too on the 8th day of next November.

If presidents can make good times, isn't it about time Teddy was getting busy? With strikes, lockouts and business failures every day in the week it looks as though Teddy should do something.

TO THE mothers of the country in a heart-to-heart talk, Mr. Roosevelt has said, "Be prolific." To the youths he has said, "Be soldiers." To the grown men he has declared, "No man who is unwilling to take up arms and fight is fit to live in this country or has any right to live in any free republic." And to the soldiers themselves, "I have no use for any soldier who does not love war for war's sake. I do not desire such a man for a friend." To the nation he has advised, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." On the eighth day of next November the voters of the country will speak out in no uncertain tone, "Step down and out, Teddy, we have had enough of your rough riding in the affairs of government—you are not fit to occupy the high and lofty position to which you have by accident been elevated."

JUDGE PARKER stands before the people with the declaration that if elected he will give himself wholly to the discharge of his duty without a thought for re-election. "I am fully persuaded," he announces, "that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes." He states flatly that if elected he will not be a candidate for re-election. His position is not intended to reflect upon Mr. Roosevelt, but the career of the latter has been in such conspicuous contrast to the principle of disinterested and unembarrassed service as to bring the public mind to rest upon it inevitably. Roosevelt shortly after his succession declared that he would rather be a whole president for three years than half a president for seven—a statement so diametrically conflicting with his course of official conduct as to exhibit an inner design. Mr. Roosevelt has been less than half a president and more than half a candidate during his occupancy. His first message to congress made a low obeisance to the powers of private monopoly which he had offended in the days of his disinterestedness when he rallied against "protection" and shouted, "Shackle the trusts!" Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is written large in his congressional messages. It is stamped on all of his official acts of magnitude.

THIRTY years ago was one of the most noted political campaigns in the history of this country. Dismayed with the utter defeat of Horace Greeley in 1872, the democratic party came to the front better prepared than ever in 1874 to do battle against corruption that had existed for years in the various departments of government. The democratic orators went before the country and exposed some of the most fraudulent schemes that was ever perpetrated upon any people. They done their work so successfully that a tidal wave swept over the land reaching from ocean to ocean, placing the seal of condemnation upon the republican party's methods of doing business. Congress became overwhelmingly democratic for the first time since before the war, Tilden was elected governor of New York, Gaston was elected governor of Massachusetts, and Garcelon was elected governor of Maine—all democrats. Twenty-six states elected democratic governors. About the same conditions exist at Washington now as did then, and democratic orators are prepared with plenty of "hot shot" to fire into the ranks of fraudulent schemers who now control the departments at Washington. And if the voters do not decide at the ballot-box on the eighth day of November next that they must be retired to private life, we miss our guess.

Tell the Truth.

(Lincoln Journal, Rep.)

THE enemies of George W. BERGE are already out with a statement that he once ran for county attorney on the prohibition ticket. The records will show that, once upon a time when absent from the city, the prohibitionists did take advantage of him and nominate him for that office, but when he found out what they had done he "hollered" for help and they let him go. While a consistent advocate of water for a beverage, Mr. BERGE has never been politically identified with the prohibition party, nor an exhorter for sumptuary legislation. Though opposed to fusion, let us stick to facts and make the campaign a clean and reputable battle for undying principles.

NOW CAST YOUR VOTES ON THIS.

IT will be a "toss up" with the Liquor Dealers' Association this fall as BERGE is quite as strong a temperance man as Mickey. The association made a hot fight on Mr. Mickey two years ago on the ground that he was a prohibitionist. Mr. BERGE is ALSO a prohibitionist, but, like Mr. Mickey, does not belong to that party. The state is to be congratulated that its candidates for governor are both such good clean men.—Plattsmouth News.

Roosevelt Talks Through His Hat.

It is indeed refreshing to hear Roosevelt say:

We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous and is the same for all sections and localities.

We are to understand, then, that the candidate, or the party, speaks its mind on all vital questions, and must therefore conclude that it has no opinions whatever on the trust question. We may properly go back to Mr. Roosevelt's first message to congress for the machine's notion of trusts, where he intimated that they were "good," and urged that nothing be done against them. Presumably he now regrets that the Northern Securities prosecution was ever launched. His failure to mention that case is most conspicuous. When he declares that his policy has been the same for all sections and localities he forcibly recalls his discriminations against the southern whites in favor of black officeholders. Has he treated the south as he has treated other sections? Did he treat Maryland as he did Mississippi? Fearing to offend republican voters in Maryland, where they did not share his race ideas, and where the vote was close, he did not force a negro postmaster on the protesting people, and the appointment of the negro Day was withdrawn. But in South Carolina how did he act in the Crum case, and in Indiana how did he treat the whites—where there was no republican vote to lose and nothing but negro delegates to gain? And Mr. Roosevelt's private convention at Chicago has shaken the threat of disfranchisement at the south. It is the candidate who proclaims that all sections have received fair treatment who is solely responsible for the redrawing of sectional lines in the United States and the redisturbance of sectional questions.

Mr. Roosevelt is consistent in but one thing—he would like to be elected president, and he would rather be president than be right. He has left undone none of those things which would strengthen his chance with the politicians and the campaign contributors and done none of those things which would weaken it. Sometimes his actions or inactions have been right. Sometimes they have been wrong. Right or wrong, they have been moved primarily by political considerations along the line of private ambition—and all the talk in the world will not alter the fact or cloud the public's perception of the fact. Mr. Roosevelt's actions speak louder than his words. His career is writ plainly before the people, and it is the career of a mere politician with which conscience has not seriously interfered.

More Parker Recruits.

A. B. See, a prominent elevator man, (and one of the biggest in New York) and life-long republican, came out flat-footed last Friday in a demand for the defeat of Roosevelt. He says: "I never voted a democratic ticket before, but this year the business interests of the country demand the defeat of Roosevelt. While no one questions his personal integrity, still he is unfortunate in the possession of a rough-riding nature. He is impetuous and explosive, and is regarded by the best interests in the country as unsafe. If elected president by a vote of confidence, he is not the man to have supreme power at his command."

Asbury Harson of West Virginia, republican nominee for judge of the circuit court of the Fifth district, has declared for Parker and Davis. John S. Farr of Huntington, West Virginia, a republican nominee for presidential elector and member of the state republican central committee, has withdrawn from both. He gives as his reason that "he cannot conscientiously vote for the persons on the republican ticket." Next!

Fusion Candidate for Governor.

(Lincoln Star, Republican.)

George W. BERGE has been honored by the fusion party in the past. In 1900 he ran for congress in the First district and made a good fight, which encouraged his friends in the district to believe that he was a strong man politically. They had hopes of electing him in that year, but Mr. BERGE could not overcome the republican strength.

In his campaign speeches he reached a wide acquaintance among the voters. He spoke German as well as English, when the community in which he was bled to speak wanted that tongue.

Mr. BERGE is of German descent, but was born in this country. His parents came to the United States half a century ago. The early life of the nominee was passed on a farm, where he labored with nature and books until he had a strong body and a well stored mind. His education he secured by dint of hard work and persistent struggle with difficulties. Then at last he entered law, and has been in Lincoln many years. For a long time he was in partnership with W. M. Morning. At the present time he is alone.

JUDGE PARKER's speech of acceptance is an admirable document, and since its publication, many democrats who were not inclined to vote for him, have thrown that inclination by the way-side and are now blowing horns in the Parker band wagon.

More Than an Even Chance.

(St. Louis Republic)

New York's removal from the doubtful column to a secure position in the Democratic file of States, narrows calculations greatly. Heretofore the narrowest Republican estimate of the relative strength of the parties has conceded only the solid south, with its total of 151 electoral votes, to Democracy; and has placed New York in the doubtful column together with Delaware, Maryland and Nevada.

New York adds 39 votes to the conceded total of Democracy, making 190 out of the 239 votes necessary to a victory, while the democratic acquisition of New York has a vital effect on several other states. In view of this reasonable certainty that New York will go for Parker by a safe majority it is reasonable to add New Jersey, Connecticut and West Virginia to the doubtful column.

Maryland should be taken out of the doubtful column and conceded to democracy. Thus the democratic total assured may be placed at 198 votes, while the doubtful column may be revised as follows:

Delaware.....	3
Nevada.....	3
New Jersey.....	12
Connecticut.....	7
West Virginia.....	7

Total.....32

These are states which are "doubtful" with a democratic leaning. Some republican estimates have placed Nevada in the democratic column. Delaware and West Virginia are extremely likely to go as Maryland goes; and the democratic chance in Connecticut and New Jersey is apace with the lead in New York. It is almost an impossibility for the republicans to carry these two states without carrying New York.

A further doubtful column may be computed of states which are uncertain, but in which the chance is not so favorable to democracy:

Colorado.....	5
California.....	10
Idaho.....	3
Montana.....	3
Oregon.....	3
Utah.....	4
Wisconsin.....	13

Total.....41

Thus the two sets of doubtful states comprise 73 votes. Democracy requires 41 of these doubtful votes in order to win.

Several combinations, easily within reason and the possibilities, make up the required number. Let democracy carry the first set of doubtful states and it needs but 9 more votes.

Let democracy carry Wisconsin in the second set, and it could win without Delaware or Nevada in the first set.

Let democracy carry Wisconsin and Colorado, in the second set, and it could win without Connecticut, or West Virginia, or Delaware and Nevada, in the first set.

A liberal estimate, conceding Illinois and Indiana to the republicans, gives them 205 electoral votes. Thus they require 34 additional votes to win. If the republicans lose the first set of doubtful states, they cannot afford to lose more than 7 votes in the second set of doubtful states. The loss of Colorado and Idaho or Montana or Oregon or Utah would be fatal. The loss of Wisconsin would be fatal.

In order to win, the republicans must hold together the "sure" states, and must carry the entire West with the exception of Nevada.

Upon the whole the democrats may be said to have better than an even chance. The chance would be about even—the republicans having 205 against democracy's 198 "sure" votes were it not for the fact that as New York goes many of the doubtful states will probably go. New York is the big and powerful asset and its turning is likely to influence other of the big commercial and industrial states. Not even Indiana and Illinois are assured to the republicans in the event of a democratic New York. The loss of either one of them, or of Ohio, would be absolutely fatal to the republican party; whereas democracy can win easily without them.

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