

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

A Chicago judge holds that the word "graft" is not slanderous. He ought to know.

More people are killed now by the reckless manipulations of automobiles than by railroads.

The nice juicy "lemon" that congress handed the people is the only kind that does not cost any more than it did under the Dingley tariff law.

We are now going to have a national laundry where dirty and tainted money is to be washed, combed and ironed. Who is to be the washer-woman is not yet announced.

A federal judge says that a law denying a corporation the right to take its case to the federal court is unconstitutional. Of course. But why not let somebody besides a federal judge decide the question?

Remember that you can't regulate the community according to your ideas. Other people have ideas too and they will insist that they are as nearly right as yourself. Be conservative, be prudent, be cautious, be fair and you will have many friends always.

Governor Shallenberger filed his appointment with the pioneers yesterday and his talk was mighty well received. His talks are always well received. He met many of his friends, as many, perhaps, as he could possibly meet in the short time he remained. He arrived on the one o'clock train on the Burlington and departed for Omaha on the 5 o'clock Missouri Pacific train.

If it had not been for Judge Hamer the recent state primary election would not have been worth the cost so far as excitement and interest is concerned. The judge kept the hounds guessing for a week and then lost out by a margin close enough to almost inspire a contest to determine if he had not been unceremoniously counted out to keep him off the supreme bench.—Kearney Democrat.

Leslie M. Shaw, one time secretary of the treasury, in an interview published on August 12, 1903, said: "It is all nonsense to talk about a revision of the tariff. It cannot be done. You may as well understand that at the outset. Republicans who are demanding revision are demanding the impossible." Mr. Shaw never posed as a prophet, but he appears to have been very well informed as to the extent of the influence wielded over congress by the protected interests.

Press dispatches announce that a general advance in price has been ordered on all imported liquors. And thus another schedule went upward in the downward revision of the tariff. Liquor is properly a luxury and should be taxed, but is it not within the bounds of reason and humanity to ask that the necessities of the poor be cheapened by lowering or removing entirely the burdensome tariff tax? Will the day ever come when the poor man can brush away the heresy that a robber tax is for his benefit? Will he ever see that his vote he has time and again held to build up millionaires and enthroned trusts that hold him by the throat? His pitiable condition is the result of his own political folly.

RECKLESS SPEED.

In some communities there is an awakening of the people's rights with respect to the running of automobiles. In some places they are

making it decidedly interesting for the chauffeur, the owner and the joy rider. When the people get started in their demands for righting wrongs, it generally becomes contagious and soon the country generally is alive to the situation. It is altogether likely that there will be recorded during the present year the deaths of at least one thousand persons in the United States, due solely to reckless handling of automobiles by drivers. Under such conditions it is reasonable to suppose that something will be done to check the recklessness, indifference, or incompetency, whichever it may be, of those driving machines. One dollar fines will hardly meet the requirements of the situation. If a reckless speeder has handed him a \$50 fine for each offense, besides standing the liability of civil damages, he will soon be sufficiently tamed to drive slower, more careful, and with regard to the rights of pedestrians generally. Some complaint is made locally of the careless manner in which autos are driven. It will be just as well for the speeders to slow up. Public sentiment is growing against fast driving in the city. A serious accident will serve to arouse the people to a more vigorous reform in the matter of reckless speed.—Fremont Tribune.

LETTER TO TAFT.

From Fairview William J. Bryan addressed the following letter to President Taft:

"President Taft:—Now that the states are going to vote on the amendment of the constitution specifically authorizing an income tax, why not give them a chance to vote on an amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote? In your speech of acceptance, you said that you were personally inclined to favor such a change in the constitution. Would this not be an opportunity time to present the subject to congress? Two constitutional amendments, one authorizing an income tax, and the other providing for the popular election of senators, would make your administration memorable and I pledge you whatever assistance I can render in securing the ratification of these amendments.

With great respect, I am
Yours truly,
"WILLIAM J. BRYAN."

The suggestion is an opportune one. And undoubtedly the President will find no valid reason for laying the advocacy of the amendment for the election of United States senators by direct vote; in any event, the question may more fittingly now than at any other time be submitted to the various states for their approval. Coming from the leading Democratic figure in the nation outside of public office and accompanied by assurance of his assistance the matter is entitled to very serious consideration at the hands of the president.

Mr. Bryan speaks as a leader of the Democratic party and for a cause to which the Democracy has pledged itself. The cause was also championed by Governor Hughes of New York state in his tour last fall for the Republican national ticket, while the president himself on several occasions expressed his inclination to favor the amendment. The principle of popular election of senators has grown in favor with marked rapidity, and many of the most progressive of the Republican leaders, such as La Follette of Wisconsin and Hughes of New York, are among its most earnest advocates.

A resolution such as Mr. Bryan now urges upon the president was submitted to the house in the fifty-second congress. The house was then Democratic, but the support of many Republicans was given to the resolution and it passed by practically a unanimous vote. The senate rejected the resolution. It passed again in the fifty-third congress and

was again rejected by the senate. The succeeding congress saw the Republican forces in control of the house and the question of the popular election of senators was not again pressed for several years. A sentiment, unmistakable, however, was prevalent throughout the country and among the progressive Republicans a tendency to accept the sponsorship of a direct nomination movement led to the introduction and passage by a Republican house of a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment for the direct election of senators. Several times since then the resolution has passed the house, but it has always died in a committee of the senate. The Democratic conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, contained a plank favoring such an amendment, and though the last Republican National Convention rejected a plank of that character offered by Senator La Follette's Wisconsin delegation, the candidate of the convention—William H. Taft—in his speech of acceptance declared that he was personally inclined to favor the amendment.

The question of direct nomination is pressing so hard in most of the states of the Union that this reform in the election of United States senators cannot be much longer delayed, and the business interests of the states as well as the masses of the people now appreciate that the senator wholly free from obligation to any interest is preferable to the senator whose election must be attributed to some political or financial faction or some business institution. The latter cannot be equally representative of all the people.—National Monthly.

The big carnival is a great success and everybody's happy. Next year it will be better.

Maybe Cass county don't like Plattsmouth! Judged by the number who came in for the big carnival, it surely does. And Plattsmouth likes Cass county—the best on earth.

The press dispatches this morning announce that Governor Shallenberger yesterday in Omaha declared his candidacy for a second term. The primary is held in August, 1910.

Well, now it is found, what will be done with it. Dr. Cook is without doubt the greatest discoverer of the age, but now he has found the pole, he ought to be able to tell some one what the real value of it is.

Secretary Ballinger of the interior department is evidently losing his temper, as he "has some snakes to kill." It looks to an outsider as if the secretary was being crowded into uncomfortable quarters, and about to lose.

Wheat is going up again it seems on wet weather in the northwest. It is pretty hard to get weather to suit every one. Nobody around Plattsmouth kicks on the wet weather, although it has rather dampened the ardor of the carnival kings, and the like. Rain is what the farmers want now.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Has a pedestrian a right to any place on the streets that an automobile or other vehicle cares to claim? Is the foot of an approaching automobile an authoritative order to clear the track, like the whistle of the railroad locomotive or the clang of the street car? Had the automobile that knocked Mrs. Hazelwood down the right to assume, as the driver did, that she must and would get out of its way on being notified by the hon that his place on the crosswalk was desired?

Judge Risser rules that the lady had the right to stand her ground. She was as much entitled to board a car that crossing as the automobile to drive over the crossing. Even more so, since she was there first.

It will doubtless surprise many pedestrians as well as drivers of vehicles to know that her rights, according to time hallowed custom, go even further. If she starts merely to cross a street ahead of an ap-

proaching automobile she is entitled to continue her course, leaving the vehicle to wait or go round her. The ordinances give the street car right of way over both drivers and pedestrians, but they do not appear to give other vehicles any such privilege over pedestrians. People afoot are not even obligated to give more than half the public road to vehicles that meet or pass them.

That pedestrians have so generally failed to enforce these rights, as almost to forget them is due partly to courtesy—it is easier for a person than for a vehicle to alter his course—and partly to the unconscious concession which weakness ever makes to strength.—State Journal.

ENDS THE DOUBTFUL PERIOD.

The revival of business all along predicted "as soon as the tariff is settled" has set in, and the tariff itself for the moment seems of minor importance, as the estimates of interior crops and trade are made on reliable data. Some opinions are that the country will produce 60,000,000 bushels more of wheat than last year, 275,000,000 bushels more of corn and 197,000,000 bushels more of oats. The total yield of grain is placed at 4,881,000,000 bushels, or 42,000,000 bushels more than the immense crop of 1906. The conditions in Europe make it certain that the wheat crop will be sold at remunerative prices. It is not expected that the fancy figures of the Patten speculation will be reached or attempted, and that is all the better. Such prices rarely do the grower any good, and must restrict the foreign market. Good prices through the selling period are better and this year we shall have plenty to sell at high and steady prices.

All around, expert business men anticipate the best farm yield ever made in this country. Nor should people forget that every kind of facility for handling crops and economically has been improved. While there was a cessation in building cars and locomotives, there has gradually been an increase of motive power, and a vast improvement in methods of moving freight. The profit in transportation will be better for both railroads and shippers.

Building operations have risen to an unprecedented volume. For the first six months of this year the record showed an increase of 50 per cent over last year, and a slight increase over the remarkable year of 1906. Even with new mills, the textile industry, one of the greatest employing activities, especially in New England and Pennsylvania, has about reached its capacity. The financial centers have cheap money in abundance and the railroads can obtain means to resume the high rate of betterment shown in 1896.

The hot period has apparently not inflicted serious damage on corn. Possibly on the whole it may have increased the yield by improving the quality and soundness of the grain and perfecting the crop in wet and weedy soil. With 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and anything like 3,000,000,000 of corn, the amounts now regarded as assured, the finances of the country can hardly be in anything but a condition to promote confidence and activity. The buying humor of the agricultural districts confirms all statistical optimism.

As the hot period comes to an end the doubtful season of growth gives place to the relief of certainty. The year 1909 ends the panic and will stand a record of years for agricultural products.—Omaha Bee.

Some Good Corn.

Albert Satchel, who was visiting with friends and relatives in western Nebraska, returned home a few days ago. He reports the old Cass county people of that locality doing well. He visited at the home of F. S. Wills and C. C. Spangler, in Knuckels county, and from their fields he brought a sample of corn, which is evidence of the fact that the boys have good crops this season.

Mrs. J. W. Bowers and family of Clearwater, Neb., who have been visiting in the city with Mrs. Rosa Bowers, returned to their home this morning. Mrs. Rosa Bowers accompanied her guests as far as Omaha, where they changed cars.

Low Rates for Autumn

TO THE NORTHWEST:—Cheap one-way Colonist fares to the Northwest, Puget Sound and California, September 15th to October 15th; daily through trains to the Northwest via the Great Northern; also via the Northern Pacific. To California, daily through tourist sleepers via Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City.

ROUND TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST:—Very low Seattle and California round trip excursion tickets on sale during September. This is the last chance to obtain these cheap rates for the greatest railroad journey in the World.

EASTBOUND:—Special round trip rates to Chicago, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Louis, August 28th to September 5th and from September 11th to September 19th. Daily low thirty day round trip rates from Chicago to Atlantic cities and resorts.

September is the last month for the special vacation rates to Colorado. Homeseekers' excursions September 7th and 21st.

Consult nearest ticket agent; he has latest advice of special rates.



W. L. PICKETT, Ticket Agent.
L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha.

Local Events.

Fred Lange came in this morning and was an Omaha passenger this morning.

Theo. Rihn had business in Omaha today to look after, having gone to that city on the morning train.

George Harshman, the popular Avocate, was a passenger for Omaha this morning, where he had business to look after.

Mrs. J. W. Bowers and Miss Rose Bowers were passengers for Omaha this morning on the early train, where they will spend the day.

William Keithley of the Weeping Water Republican, came in today to attend the carnival and meet friends. He made the Journal a pleasant and much appreciated call.

Ether Royal returned to her home in Glenwood, Ia., this morning after several days in the city. Miss Royal was a guest of Ben Hyde and family during her stay in the city.

Everett Lynn of Weeping Water is among those visiting in the city this morning, having come in last evening to look over the carnival and enjoy a visit with friends.

Jack Chalfant, one of the best boys from the vicinity of Murray, came up yesterday from that place and spent the day and last evening in the city enjoying the carnival and having a general good time.

Harry Graves, the hustling and bright editor of the Union Ledger, is in the city today viewing the sights and incidentally putting in a good word for the Ledger. Harry has the good qualities of his father, and is a winner in his business.

James W. Newell, freight account auditor of the Burlington, has been looking after business in Denver, Colo., for several days, returning to his duties at Omaha today. Mrs. Newell, who has been visiting her parents in this city, was a passenger for her home this morning.

Dr. George H. Gilmore of Murray was in the city last evening, he and his wife having come up for a short visit with friends and to view the carnival.

W. M. Kitzel and wife from near Alvo, were in the city a day or two this week, attending the carnival, being visitors of friends and relatives south of Plattsmouth. In company with ex-treasurer, W. D. Wheeler, Mr. Kitzel called at the Journal office Friday and enrolled his name for a copy of the semi-weekly edition for one year.

Mrs. Charles A. Rankin and sister, Miss Nina Tucker of Havelock, who have been visiting in the city with relatives and friends, returned to their home at Havelock this morning. Both Mrs. Rankin and Miss Tucker were former Plattsmouth people, and they found many old friends in this city who were delighted to renew old acquaintances.

Mrs. Andrew Hawrick, who has been in the hospital at Chicago, Ill., where she underwent a severe operation, returned to her home in this city this morning. Mrs. Hawrick is much improved and with a short rest at her home will be entirely recovered in a very short time. Her many friends in the city will be rejoiced to know of her recovery and trust that she speedily will regain her good health.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN COUNTY COURT,
STATE OF NEBRASKA,
Case County, ss.
In the matter of the estate of John V. Egenberger, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet before me, County Judge of Cass county, Nebraska, at the County court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 28th day of September, 1909, and on the 31st day of March, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months from the 28th day of September, 1909, are allowed for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims, and one year for the Administrator to settle said estate. Witness my hand and seal of said County Court, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 27th day of August, 1909. (Seal.)
ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge.

The question of good clothes is one that comes up to all of us every season.

You've probably got to buy something this Fall—a suit perhaps, or an overcoat—or maybe both.

One special point we want to make—get this: We want you to buy your clothes here, as much for the sake of what you'll get out of it, as for what we'll get. The right idea of a business transaction is a mutual advantage—a fair and equal exchange of values. That's the way we want to do business.

Come in when you're ready, and see how true it is.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner and Marx Clothes
Manhattan Shirts Stetson Hats

Falter & Thierolf

VALJE GIVING CLOTHIERS

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