

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

O, why should mortal man be proud,
Is what I'd like to know,
Is it because he is alive,
Or 'cause he has the dough?

It's all over, and the people are
glad of it.

Plattsmouth people are awaiting
patiently to know how big we are.

Now for Plattsmouth and Platts-
mouth institutions. We all want to
"See Plattsmouth Succeed."

Johnson has found out that Barney
Oldfield is one man he went against
who proved that he could come back.

Thursday, November 24, is Thank-
sgiving, so President Taft has an-
nounced. And turkeys are beginning
to roost very high in the tree tops.

The dirtiest campaign that was
ever inaugurated in Nebraska has
passed, and the people can now read
something else that is not so much
calculated to corrupt their morals.

For the first time in half a century
the state of Maine will be represented
in the United States senate for the
six years beginning March 4, 1911,
by a democratic senator filling the
vacancy caused by the re-
tirement of Senator Eugene Hale,
who has held the position for thirty
years. Hannibal Hamlin was the last
democrat sent to the senate from
Maine. In 1856 he resigned his seat
in the senate, was elected governor
of Maine by the republicans and was
then, by the legislature of 1857, re-
turned to the senate as a republican.

Once in awhile our English cousins
point out a way to a reform that
might be emulated in the states with
profit. The latest instance is in the
manner in which it is proposed to
deal with the English hobo. Under
normal conditions there are about
30,000 homeless tramps in the coun-
try, and during lean years this num-
ber at times rises to 80,000. To re-
lieve this labor colonies are to be
established under the central govern-
ment, with co-operation of shires and
municipalities. These, it is thought,
will be self-supporting, as are those
already in existence in English com-
munities where tramps are given food
and shelter in return for a certain
amount of work. Under the more
pretentious scheme the constitutional
aversion of the "wienies" is to be
overcome by a period of detention,
from six months to three years, with
a certain commutation for good be-
havior. They will be fed, lodged and
paid a certain wage, not at such
amount, however, as to prove attrac-
tive to the industrious to assume the
role of a professional tramp. That
ought to be a more efficacious and
humane manner of dealing with the
tramp problem than that in existence
in this country, where the vagrant is
either hustled out of one community
into another or placed in jail to be
fed in idleness for varying sentences.

The emperor of Germany is not so
wise in expressing himself as he is in
conducting his government. His re-
cent utterances at Koenigsburg,
Prussia, has brought the critics upon
him in swarms. He ratified the say-
ing of his grandfather, saying that his
right to rule "had been bestowed up-
on him by God's grace alone, not by
parliaments, national assemblies or
popular votes, so that he regarded
himself as the chosen instrument of
heaven." It was a mistake of inbred
egotism, diplomacy and Christian
philosophy. Power comes from the
fountain head, which is supernatural,
whether it be lodged in monarchies
or popular assemblies. But in the

people alone is lodged the ability to
select who shall be the instrument of
the expression of their will, who shall
have the authority to enforce their
decrees and laws. His words were
vain and ill-timed and will serve
mainly to further inflame the ene-
mies of the monarchial form of gov-
ernment and their allies among those
who would have its antithesis—the
Anarchist and the Nihilist. One of
the oldest thrones of Europe, that of
Portugal, has just fallen; another,
Spain's, is tottering, both through
the inexperience of youthful sov-
erains and the inefficiency of their ad-
visers. It is difficult to check the
spread of the fire of revolution, once
they are lighted. Fortunately for
the German people their ruler acts
better than he speaks. He has not
been a despot, but has ruled and
guided a great nation conscientiously
and with love for his subjects. Other-
wise this assumption of despotic pow-
er might portend much.

TESTING SEED CORN PAYS.

By its sensational campaign to se-
cure the planting of only tested seed
corn, is the Omaha Commercial club
responsible for an increase of 9,743,-
000 bushels in the Nebraska corn
crop?

The state labor commissioner, who
collects the figures, says Nebraska
produced almost 10,000,000 bushels
more corn in 1910 than in 1909. He
says it means \$4,250,000 more for
Nebraska farmers. The state labor
commissioner knows what he is talk-
ing about. He has a better system of
gathering crop statistics than the de-
partment of agriculture, and his hun-
dreds of correspondents all over the
state are conservative farmers who
know what they are talking about.

Last spring the Commercial club
of Omaha learned from reliable
sources that the corn in Nebraska
was not in good condition for seed.
An investigation was made by the
publicity bureau. Thousands of sam-
ples were secured from all parts of
the state. Careful tests were made
and experts called in. It was learned
that the run of Nebraska corn was
weak in germinating power. Some
farmers thought it was all right, and
even the state agricultural school hesi-
tated to issue a warning to farmers.
But the Commercial club kept on.
The average in a score of tests
showed 57 per cent to be the highest
and 23 per cent to be the lowest. In
other words the best corn received
averaged fifty-seven ears in 100
would grow, while the poorest showed
only twenty-seven ears in every 100
would grow.

Then the campaign began. The
publicity bureau issued 100,000
copies of a little leaflet telling how to
test seed corn; it sent letters and re-
ports of the tests to every newspaper
in Nebraska, and they all helped.

Grain companies put up 2,000 yel-
low cards saying, "test your seed
corn."

Creamery companies in Omaha and
Lincoln had 2,400 yellow cards placed
in their local stations, all shouting,
"test your seed corn."

Implement dealers in Omaha and
Council Bluffs sent to every customer
in Nebraska cards—amounting to
1,500—and every one blazed forth
the warning, "test your seed corn."

The Omaha Clearing House asso-
ciation, composed of Omaha and
South Omaha banks, took up the
campaign. They sent several large
yellow cards to every banking house
in the state and every card said, "test
your seed corn."

The Northwestern railroad, the
Union Pacific, the Burlington, Mis-
souri Pacific and the Omaha road
took up the campaign at the request
of the Omaha Commercial club and
every station agent on their lines re-

ceived yellow cards with instructions
to put them up in depots and con-
spicuous places.

Live stock dealers in South Omaha
sent out cards by the hundred. Ne-
braska was yellow with cards which
said, "test your seed corn." Now the
state is yellow with a crop of corn
almost 10,000,000 bushels greater
than last year.

Banks all over Nebraska sent out
personal letters, called their custo-
mers by telephone and told them to
test their seed corn and plant only
tested ears.

The agricultural college at Lincoln
took up the matter as did Commer-
cial clubs all over the state. Bulet-
tins were sent out in thousand and
ten thousand lots by the state college.
The country newspapers were a big
help. Some printed half-page adver-
tisements in their papers saying,
"test your seed corn."

Everywhere the Nebraska farmer
went some one shouted at him, "test
your seed corn." Omaha daily papers
gave freely of their front page space.
The campaign was handled like an
earnest political proposition. Re-
ports of the tests were made in the
papers as fast as they were com-
pleted. The whole reception room of
the Commercial club looked like a
corn crib, so much corn was piled in
it to be tested. The grain dealers of
Omaha collected corn intended for
seed from all parts of the state and
shipments arrived for several weeks,
eight and ten bushels being received
daily. Each station received a re-
port on the corn sent and every re-
port was a warning to test seed corn
before planting. Those who had seed
corn which tested high and desired
to sell it were put into communica-
tion with those who wanted to buy
seed corn.

The corn crop is now being har-
vested. It is almost 10,000,000 bushels
greater than last year. More seed
was tested in Nebraska than ever be-
fore, and while the Commercial club
of Omaha is modest in claiming the
credit, the fact remains that the
organization furnished the money to
warn Nebraska farmers and the in-
telligence to awaken Nebraska to the
necessity of planting good seed. It
was one of the strongest campaigns
ever waged in any state for a given
purpose, as more avenues were used
and more vital spots reached. It
cost the Commercial club less than
\$1,000. The investigation and cam-
paign following resulted from the
manager of the publicity bureau of
the Commercial club buying a 1-cent
paper in Des Moines and seeing a
black head-line saying Iowa seed corn
was unfit for seed and if planted
would result in tremendous loss to
the Iowa farmers.

Thus the investment of 1 cent led
to the Commercial club starting its
campaign, investing \$1,000 and mak-
ing Nebraska farmers \$4,250,000.

SENATOR HITCHCOCK.

The Journal extends congratula-
tions to Congressman Hitchcock on
his glorious victory. No man that
ever ran for an office in Nebraska
was ever more abused than our can-
didate for the United States senate.
The demand made for him to pull off
the ticket was not heeded, and he
went straight ahead with his clean-
cut campaign, and a great victory
has been the result. The charges
made against him by Bartley, Bur-
keitt, Howard and Rosewater, was
like chaff thrown to the four winds
of the heavens. Mr. Hitchcock's
record in congress demonstrated that
he represented the interests of the
people of Nebraska, and they know
he would do the same in the United
States senate, if elected. The Jour-
nal rejoices in his election. The re-
sults shows that the dirty work of
his traducers has reacted, and that it
did him much good. All hail to
Senator Hitchcock.

Col. Bates may be defeated, but he
has no sore spots, and is still for the
old democratic flag, and will defend
its principles for all time to come.
He is made of that kind of material.

Mr. Frank Nichols, of Greenwood,
visited Plattsmouth today, bringing
in the vote from Salt Creek precinct.

Ohio.
Iowa.
Indiana.
New York.
Massachusetts.
And New Jersey.
All in the democratic column.

It is Senator Hitchcock now.

"We told you so" fellows are
numerous.

The legislature of Nebraska will
again be democratic.

"Slippery Elmer" sold himself to
the east and got left in the west.

The democrats have swept the
country, and will control the next
congress.

Farewell, "Slippery Elmer," go
where you belong, and join Aldrich in
New Jersey.

"Oh, why should the spirit of mor-
tal be proud?" Ask the defeated
candidates.

Senator Banning made a grand
run. "It is hard to keep a good man
down," don't you know?

Dahlman is defeated for governor,
but remains still the genial, kind-
hearted and charitable Jim.

A man must favor his own people
if he expects favors in return. Di-
rected to Senator Burkett.

It won't be "Senator Noyes," not-
withstanding that gentleman made
considerable "noise" throughout the
county.

It will be Governor Aldrich after
the first of January, but it looks as
though he will be confronted with a
democratic legislature.

A man who signed a pledge to vote
for county option, and then goes back
on it, is he to be depended upon? He
has "got his foot in it," that's all.

It is a hard matter for a candidate
to meet with success when he is
opposed by a man who will be any-
thing and everything to get votes.
Fred L. Nuetzman made that kind
of a campaign. He was nominated on a
county option platform and then took
the advantage of his German friends
by telling them he was against county
option. Col. Bates preferred defeat,
rather than lie to the voters for the
sake of support.

DEMOCRATIC EVERYWHERE.

The early returns from the election
throughout the country in general in-
dicate that the democrats have swept
the country. New York, New Jersey,
Connecticut, Massachusetts and many
other states have gone democratic,
with Iowa still in doubt, and indica-
tions that the democratic candidate
for governor is elected, together with
several members of the legislature.
In Nebraska the democrats are claim-
ing the legislature by a good, safe
majority and a solid delegation in
congress. But the latter claim ap-
pears unreasonable. The defeat of
"Slippery Elmer" Burkett is indeed
a god-send to Nebraska. The post-
masters throughout the state should
now wear mourning for the next
thirty days for their dear friend,
Elmer "Jerusalem." The congres-
sional race in the First district is
very close between Maguire and Hay-
ward, with the chances in favor of
Maguire. Hayward's majority in his
own county of Otoe is only 102,
where he expected to have a majority
of at least 500 or 600. There are
many surprises in this election, but
considering the disaffections in the
democratic ranks, in Nebraska, they
have gained a great victory.

UNCHECKED DECLINE.

(Chicago Examiner.)
A very serious condition as regards
wheat and corn exists in the United
States today.

In the past eight weeks there has
been a loss of nearly 22 cents a bush-
el in wheat, while corn, one of the
country's greatest staple crops, has
declined nearly 23 cents a bushel.

To add to the seriousness of the

condition, there seems to be good
reasons for believing that there will
be further declines in the prices of
both wheat and corn.

Why these tremendous declines?
There are reasons.
First—Because the United States
today is fully 5 cents per bushel out
of line with other wheat-exporting
countries.

Second—Because the United States
is being undersold by other countries
in the great wheat markets of the
world.

As conditions exist at the present
time, the United States is unable to
sell any great amount of its bread-
stuffs on account of competing coun-
tries. These countries are selling
their wheat at prices that the United
States cannot meet.

There have been big crops of wheat
in the wheat-producing countries
other than the United States—the Ar-
gentine Republic, Australia, Russia
and India. These big crops as a con-
sequence have forced the United
States out of the running.

Farmers of the United States have
been receiving abnormally high
prices for their grains for a long
period. Now the American farmer is
allowing rival exporting countries to
fill up importing countries at lower
prices than he will accept.

We are out of line on our export
business and there will have to be a
readjustment before conditions will
improve.

The world's supply of breadstuffs
is much larger now than at the same
time last year. The harvesting of the
wheat crop in the Argentine republic
will soon begin. Wheat cutting in the
northern section of that country be-
gins about November 10, and by De-
cember 15 the cutting of wheat will
be general. By January 1 the move-
ment of Argentine wheat to import-
ing wheat countries will be well un-
der way.

The Argentine republic has not the
wheat elevators that we have; nei-
ther has the country the storage
facilities. Wheat there is piled on
the ground or is shoveled into bins
in the open air. Thus the grain is
forced into the market at once.

The exportable surplus of wheat in
the Argentine republic is estimated
at from 80,000,000 to 120,000,000
bushels. The very fact that there is
much grain to be sent to other coun-
tries will spur the countries that have
wheat to sell their grain—and with-
out delay.

Again, crop conditions in other
wheat exporting countries were never
better and come near being ideal.
The dry spell was broken by heavy
rains at just the right time and the
wheat is reported as better than the
average in quantity and quality.

It must be remembered that land
in these countries is cheaper than
land in the United States; that labor
is cheaper and thus the American
farmer is placed at another disad-
vantage when it comes to prices.
These countries also are able to mar-
ket their grain in Liverpool and
France cheaper than the United
States can market its product in the
same cities.

The visible supply of wheat in the
United States is double what it was
a year ago. The visible supply in-
creased over 2,000,000 bushels dur-
ing the past week. It is now 40,120,-
000 bushels, as compared with 27,-
000,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago
alone has 12,000,000 bushels of
wheat of all descriptions.

At the present time, too, there are
38,760,000 bushels of wheat afloat on
the oceans.

These facts explain why the wheat
situation in the United States is so
much out of line, why there has been
the decline in prices, and why the
outlook for the future is not consid-
ered by good judges of conditions to
be bright.

The trade in flour never before has
been so dull for a period of six
months as it has been this year.
Local millers, as well as millers in
the northwest, have sold enormous
quantities of flour for future deliv-
ery, but they as one man say that it
is impossible to secure shipping di-
rections from the men who have
made the purchase. This reflects a
lack of demand for flour. Flour as
well as wheat is out of line from an

MR. FARMER!



I will on Thursday of every week de-
liver Ice Cream, Fruit and Fresh Oysters
at your very door.

Watch for the Auto!
J. E. MASON

exporting standpoint. Mills are idle
and the market is almost at a stand-
still.

The decline in the price of corn re-
sults from the fact that the largest
corn crop in the history of America
has been raised this year. The crop
is estimated at the enormous total of
3,100,000,000 bushels, as against 2,-
772,000,000 bushels last year.

To complicate matters, the corn
crop in the Argentine republic that
comes into direct competition with
our corn has also been exceptionally
large.

The cycle of high prices must be
followed by a cycle of low prices.

A big corn crop means low-priced
hogs and cattle and sheep.

Never in the history of the United
States have so many cattle and sheep
been sent to the feed lots as this
year. More are going.

A large percentage of the corn will
come out in the shape of meat instead
of grain, and there is some consol-
ation in this fact. Meats will be lower
as a result of existing conditions.

KEEP THE KID- NEYS WELL

Health is Worth Saving, and
Some Plattsmouth People
Know It.

Many Plattsmouth people take
their lives in their hands by neglect-
ing the kidneys when they know
these organs need help. Sick kid-
neys are responsible for a vast
amount of suffering and ill health,
but there is no need to suffer nor to
remain in danger when all diseases
and aches and pains due to weak kid-
neys can be quickly and permanently
cured by the use of Doan's Kidney
Pills. Here is a Plattsmouth citi-
zen's recommendation:

J. L. Kinney, Lincoln Ave., Platts-
mouth, Nebraska, says: "Doan's
Kidney Pills, procured from Gering
& Co's drug store, have been used in
my family and have brought prompt
relief from kidney disorders after
other remedies failed. In 1906 I
publicly recommended Doan's Kid-
ney Pills for the benefit of other kid-
ney sufferers and at this time I have
no reason whatever to withdraw one
word from that statement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,
New York, sole agents for the United
States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no other.

Mr. Peter Claus, the merchant, was
called to Omaha on the morning train
today, on business for his store.

Do you want an AUCTIONEER?

If you do, get one who has
Experience, Ability, Judgement.
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