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NO. 50.

CITY COUNCIL GRANTS THE USE OF RICHEY STREET FOR STREET CARNIVAL

Two Propositions Offered for New Council Chamber, One for the Rooms Over Holly's Store for \$12.50 Per Month and the Purchase of the Egenberger Building at Fifth and Vine Streets for the Sum of \$3,500.

From Tuesday's Daily
The council met in regular session last evening with all of the members present and for more than an hour were busy with the affairs of the city, many important matters being disposed of, while some were referred to committees to be cared for at some future meeting. The matter of the disposition of the three shacks on Main street was among the items referred to the next meeting, as also was the question of securing a new location and building for a meeting place for the council.

The roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting occupied ten or fifteen minutes of the time. When communications were taken up, among them was one from the Red Men asking for the privilege of holding a carnival from July 8 to 13, which was deferred to the head of new business. A communication from the Studebaker company relative to a street sweeper was referred in the same manner to the end of the session.

The finance committee reported the following bills: Richey Brothers, two bills, one for \$75.15 and one for \$190.60, for material and tiling; H. Rothman, road work, \$3; L. Potter, road work, \$3.60; Alvin Jones and M. McCool, road work, each \$23.60; James Wynn, Ed Snodgrass and Charles Bates, road work, each \$37.20; Hans Rothman, road work, \$8; L. Millbach, road work, \$19; James Rebal, salary street commissioner, \$36; J. V. Egenberger, road work, \$36; P. H. Kinnaman, A. F. Braum, S. Goehenour, Will Mason, H. D. Stanley, R. Sawyer, C. A. Manners, fire department fund, each, \$6.25; J. E. Mason, signs and repairs, \$12.60; G. W. Rhoden and George Oldham, surveying, each, \$1.37; P. A. McQuary, road work, \$11.60. From the claims committee: John John Bauer, \$1.05; H. C. McMaken & Son, \$42.57.

Chairman Kurtz of the streets, alleys and bridges committee reported to the council that he had gone with the county commissioners to view the bridges within the city and that he had been informed that the county board would put in a concrete bridge at the foot of Winterstein hill.

Chairman Lushinsky of the special committee to procure a meeting place for the council, informed that body that the rooms above William Holly's clothing store could be had from Mr. Holly at \$12.50 per month, provided the city would make a lease of them for three years.

Mr. Lushinsky also stated that the two-story brick building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Vine streets could be purchased for \$3,500, and that the rooms above would make an excellent council chamber, with plenty of room for the police judge's office also. The entire committee had not looked over the site and building, so the matter was postponed for action until the next meeting to give the members of the council an opportunity to investigate the property.

Councilman Dovey offered a resolution to transfer \$2,000 from the business tax fund to paying district No. 3, and warrants to a like amount ordered taken up. The resolution was passed by the ayes of all councilmen.

Under the head of new business the needs of the different wards were stated to the council. Councilman Patterson, from the First ward, called attention to the embankment on North Sixth street adjacent to Mrs. Allen Beeson's property, and stated that a railing should be provided here to prevent some sober citizen from going over on a dark night. The street commissioner was directed to look after it.

An ordinance creating paving

district No. 4 was read for the first time, including in the district the portion of Pearl street between the west side of Sixth and the west side of Seventh streets. On motion of Councilman Richey the rules were suspended and the ordinance was placed on its second and third reading by its title and passed.

At this point in the proceedings the street sweeping proposition came up, and the Studebaker company having an agent present, he was allowed to explain his sweeper to the council. The mayor ordered a five-minute recess to give the members of the council a chance to examine the points of the machine and listen to the explanation of the salesman.

On reassembling Councilman Kurtz moved that an 8-foot sweeper be purchased, the price being \$225.50, delivered. On the roll being called all councilmen voted aye except Buttery, Hallstrom and Johnson, who passed.

The application of Missouri Tribe No. 69 for the use of Main street to hold a carnival from July 8 to 13 inclusive was then taken up and a motion made by Councilman Buttery that the request be granted, and the motion was seconded by Councilman Richey. Councilman Lushinsky, after a short discussion, in which it was stated that some of the merchants were opposed to having Main street obstructed in this way by a street carnival, and moved to amend that the permission be granted to hold the carnival on Railroad or Richey street.

Councilman Kurtz objected to holding the carnival on the ground that it was too close to the Fourth of July. As the vote was about to be taken City Attorney A. L. Tidd arose and asked to speak a word, which was readily granted. Mr. Tidd stated that he wished to inform the council that it had no authority to grant permission to hold a carnival in the street; that they could go on any vacant lot or lots, but it would be contrary to law to grant it in the street.

Councilman Johnson got the floor and informed the council that he could see no harm in granting the permission. Councilman Shea felt the same way and suggested that carnivals were being held right along in other cities larger even than Plattsmouth. Councilman Richey suggested that if Mr. Tidd would cite them the law and let them hear it read it might be of use to the board in arriving at a decision. Mr. Tidd offered to furnish a written opinion if the council would consider it. But it was thought this would require too much time. On the roll being called on the amendment it was carried by a vote of 6 for and 4 against.

The question of allowing F. White to repair his wooden buildings situated on Main street was discussed at some length and referred to the committee again, to be brought up at the next meeting.

To Depart for Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Enberg and daughter, Olga, and son, Roy, of Sheridan, Wyoming, arrived in this city Saturday for a few days' visit with Mrs. Enberg's mother, Mrs. L. C. Anderson and sisters, Misses Gerda and Alpha Peterson. After a short visit in this city Mr. and Mrs. Enberg will depart for various points in Sweden, where they will spend a couple of months with the former's father and other relatives. Miss Olga will visit relatives and friends in this city and at Burlington, Iowa, while Roy will return to his home in Wyoming after a few days' visit here. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Enberg a pleasant journey and visit.

Long Auto Trip.

From Tuesday's Daily.
C. C. Parmele, J. W. Sage, Pollock Parmele and Byron Arries returned last night about 10 o'clock from an automobile trip out to the Parmele ranch, south of Broken Bow. They made the trip out last Friday night, making the run, a distance of 265 miles, in fourteen hours. The car was driven by Pollock Parmele. Several stops were made, and even then an average of nearly twenty miles an hour was made over the entire route. They report everything in that part of the state looking good, the crop conditions being about the same as here.

REVIVAL OF FUSION TICKET IN NEBRASKA

State Law May Cause Considerable Trouble on the Formation of New Party.

The revival of fusion in Nebraska, but with a different lineup than formerly, is one of the likely results, growing out of the Roosevelt bolt from the renomination of President Taft by the republican national convention and the steps taken by the bolting faction to organize a so-called "progressive" party, says the Lincoln Star.

If the Roosevelt element, headed by Governor Aldrich and R. B. Howell, is able to get control of the new republican state committee in Nebraska, it will mean the turning over of the organization of the g. o. p. to the bolting crowd. In that event, all candidates on the republican ticket affiliating with the Roosevelt wing will doubtless be placed on the ballot also as "progressive" candidates, regardless of what the name may signify.

If the Taft faction dominates the state committee, it will not cooperate with the bolters nor will it work for the election of any candidates hostile to the president. This, however, would not prevent Governor Aldrich and others, who already have been nominated on the republican ticket, from also running as "progressive" candidates under a fusion caption.

The Nebraska laws are rather vague on the method of forming a new party, but this can be done by calling a state convention which must have at least 500 persons attending it. The party may adopt a name, but there is some question of its right to nominate candidates in a convention. The state laws generally require candidates to be nominated in the primaries, which have already been held, or by petition. In the latter event, no party designation follows their names.

While the general statutes governing conventions apparently permit the nomination of candidates by a new party, another section says that no political convention shall endorse any candidate. This provision is intended to prevent the party machinery being used in the interest of particular candidates in advance of the primaries, but it may also apply as a prohibition after the primaries as well.

Should the Roosevelt crowd get control of the regular republican organization and push through its "republican-progressive" fusion ticket, the Taft men would have no other recourse than to vote the democratic ticket.

Politicians in the g. o. p. ranks realize that the situation promises all kinds of trouble for them. Candidates on the republican ticket are rather inclined to shy at the talk of a new party, as they think there would be a better chance to win, even with Taft at the head of the ticket, than if they are compelled to take sides between Taft and Roosevelt.

Paul F. Clark, who was nominated as the republican congressional candidate in the First district, has been at Chicago boosting for a third party. He expects to annex the "progressive" nomination and run under both designations.

Jury Excused for Term.

After the selection of the jury in the case of Amelia Monroe vs. C. Lawrence Stull yesterday afternoon, Judge Travis excused the balance of the panel for the term.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE VS. HOME MERCHANT

Some Suggestions to the Home Retail Merchant Which May Prove Beneficial.

The people in your community who trade with the mail-order houses are without an exception people who think that you charge too much for your goods.

Remove that thought and your mail-order problem is solved, says the Dry Goods Reporter.

There is no question that the customer would rather buy his merchandise where he can see the goods before paying out his money.

There is a lot of bother in looking things up in a catalogue, writing a letter and getting a draft or money-order to pay for the merchandise ordered.

This is a handicap that the mail-order house is under.

This handicap is strongly in favor of the local merchant.

But the mail-order house overcomes this handicap by working—by advertising.

No merchant who merely opens his doors in the morning and closes them at night, waiting for business to come his way, has really any right to complain against the mail-order houses taking his trade away.

They hustle for trade. He doesn't.

They advertise and quote attractive prices on common merchandise, so that the reader will know that he is getting "BARGAINS."

They first "catch" the customer with a price temptation, and in addition sell him other goods upon which they reap a generous profit.

It is probable that the mail-order house loses money on many things it quotes in order to convince the customer.

The mail-order house goes after business systematically, and gets it, regardless of the handicap.

Could the local merchant wish for a better example or a better teacher as to conducting his business?

There has been a great deal of talk about the mail-order houses "faking" the people by filling orders with inferior merchandise to that advertised.

We don't believe this.

The great success of the mail-order house could not have been builded upon such a basis.

And even if the charge be true, we cannot see that the knowledge of the fact is any great help to the merchant.

He cannot afford to tell his customers that the mail-order houses are fakers, for his customers will not believe him, but instead will believe other things that will hurt the merchant.

Systematic advertising along the lines followed by the department stores in the larger cities is what is needed in the country towns today—systematic advertising backed by systematic merchandising.

From many merchants to whom this idea is advanced, we receive the reply that advertising space in the weekly local papers and getting out printed circulars is too expensive—that they cannot afford it.

But that is not the real reason. When it comes to getting out the regular weekly advertising copy, they feel "tired," and let it go until "next week."

Such merchants should put this advertising work in charge of one of their clerks.

Even if not so well done, it will be better than if not done at all or done spasmodically.

There is no way to down the mail-order house except by individual effort, and all petitions to congress along that line merely amount to a waste of time and a distraction of thought from one's own business.

Mail-order customers don't trade with you because they believe they can do better at the mail-order house.

They have no other reason for trading there. They would rather trade with you if they believed they could do equally as well.

If they believed they could do better by trading with you, the mail-order house would lose its business.

Cedar Creek Wins Again.

The Cedar Creek ball team grabbed the game at Avoca Sunday and succeeded in breaking up the winning streak of that team. It was a hard fought battle, each securing some hard swats. Avoca led off in scoring, and in their half of the fifth inning seemed to have cinched the game when they put three runs across the platter, but with the determination of Napoleon, the visitors came back in the first of the sixth with five peaches, which put them in the lead for the first time in the game, which lead they held, as Connors had just gotten up a little sweat and was determined to keep them under the high water mark. The visitors came home with a feeling of satisfaction, as they got a fair deal, as they always do with Avoca. The umpire is unknown to the writer, but he deserves credit for the good judgment shown by him throughout the entire game. Score by innings: Avoca 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4 Cedar Creek 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 0—6

Batteries—Avoca, Jess Gruber and Mead; Cedar Creek, Connors and Wolff.

Sunday, June 30, Elmwood will cross bats with the locals at Cedar Creek. Come out and enjoy the fine fish ponds and shade, with plenty of blue grass to spread your family dinner upon. You will not regret the ball game after all the outing, as both teams are well made up and a good game can be expected.

The Fourth of July will see the Cedar Creek team on the Glenwood, Iowa, lot for the 3:45 p. m. game.

Where Paul Clark Stands.

From Tuesday's Daily.
Paul F. Clark returned yesterday from Chicago, full of enthusiasm for the cause espoused by Theodore Roosevelt and the course pursued by him during and after the national convention. He wore a badge, the famous hat set in a ring, and was not a bit slow in declaring himself for the colonel, first, last and all the time. He holds to the position that Roosevelt is the choice of the majority of the republican convention and declares that in Nebraska his battle will be fought along this line, and he adds that there will be a battle royal in this state and in the nation, in which the colonel will set things on fire. He attended both the Saturday night meeting and the Sunday meeting in which initial plans were laid for the campaign and declares that a Roosevelt ticket will be placed in the field in every state in the union and that in many states the Roosevelt candidates for electors will be first and the Taft men the petitioners.—Lincoln Journal.

Improvements All the Time.

H. C. McMaken & Son are laying the concrete walk from Pearl street north on Fifth to the alley, today and they will also lay sectional concrete crossings across Pearl street on Fifth and across the alley between Main and Pearl on the same street.

Tomorrow the same mechanics will commence laying a concrete walk for the T. J. Sokol hall. The improvement to extend across the east side and the north end of their property, as well as about the building inside the fence.

The walk adjacent to J. M. Roberts' home from the Eighth street crossing west for some rods, is being taken up and the dirt excavated and the fire hydrant pipe lowered, and the walk will be relaid with a gradual slope from the crossing to a level with the walk as it originally was laid. J. H. McMaken is doing the job.

Orchestra Going Through.

Saturday afternoon, July 6th, between 4:30 and 5 p. m., five or six automobiles, containing Prof. Cox and thirty members of his Symphony Study Orchestra, will pass through Plattsmouth en route to Louie Todd's home near Nehawka, where they will be entertained at a house party, and on Sunday will play a few musical numbers on Mr. Todd's fine lawn. A number of friends from Plattsmouth are contemplating motoring to the Todd home on Sunday in time for the musical.

AN INTERESTING SUIT IN DISTRICT COURT

Case of Mrs. Amelia Monroe vs. C. Lawrence Stull Again in Court.

From Wednesday's Daily.
The case of Amelia Monroe vs. C. Lawrence Stull was called for trial in the district court yesterday afternoon, and the afternoon was spent in securing a jury and making the opening statement by the attorneys. The following named gentlemen were sworn as the jury: Dietrich Koester, G. M. Minford, James Sperry, Ray Frans, T. S. Pitman, Josiah Mairs, Charles Gerlack, Asbury Jacks, B. C. Hyde, August Theile, William Leller and S. I. Compton. After the selection of the jury Judge Travis excused for the balance of the term all of the panel who were not serving on this case.

Attorney W. A. Robertson then made the plaintiff's opening statement, after which M. Gering did the same for the defendant. Mr. Robertson went into the details of the evidence, stating what he believed it would show, which was in substance that on a morning in July, 1910, the defendant was in Plattsmouth and entered the store of his brother-in-law, O. P. Monroe, where defendant's sister, the plaintiff, assisted in conducting the business; that defendant walked to the end of the counter, twenty feet from the door, where he entered, and picked up a spade, which he asserted the proprietors of the store had taken from his premises; that a heated conversation occurred over the spade, in which the defendant struck the plaintiff, knocking her down, and blacked her eye; that the evidence of two women who were eye witnesses from the opposite side of the street, would show that defendant kicked the plaintiff after she was down; there would be evidence to show that plaintiff was in the care of a physician for some time and that as a result of the assault she had suffered impairment of health, eyesight, hearing and general nervous breakdown and had been damaged to the amount of \$15,000.

Mr. Gering, for the defendant, said in substance that the law had wisely provided that each side should outline to the jury what it believed the proof would show; that in the introduction of evidence without the preliminary statement by counsel, it would be difficult for the jury to understand the evidence and the purpose of the different lines of testimony; in his trial of the case the attorney for defendant expected to call "a spade a spade." And in the further statement of the case stated that a few weeks prior to the assault it had come to the ears of the defendant that the plaintiff had used threats against his life, calling him indecent names; that when he entered the room that morning plaintiff accused him of stealing a settee and again called him the same indecent names and made an effort, as he supposed, to possess herself with a revolver, which was in the show case behind which she stood when defendant entered the store. Defendant admits striking plaintiff one blow and possibly two, but affirmed the evidence would not show any kicks. Counsel for defendant further explained the situation of the counter, the door and the place where they were in the mixup, and stated that it was an impossibility for anyone to have seen from across the street what occurred at the end of the counter twenty feet back from the door; that the evidence would show that the doorway was obstructed by screens and vision would have been a physical impossibility.

After the statements of attorneys were completed the court took a recess until this morning, cautioning the jury not to discuss the case with anyone or allow it to be discussed in their presence and to refrain from coming to any conclusion until all of the evidence, arguments and instructions of the court were given to them.

The Journal office carries all kinds of typewriter supplies.