

# 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

President Wilson will read his currency measure to congress next Monday. Now listen for the "holler" of those who will say that this does not show the dignity a president should possess. But Woodrow is not bashful, and loves to appear before congress and say what he has to say in person.

There being no election in Nebraska this fall, the office-seekers and politicians in general will be out of a job and the voters will have a breathing spell. The people have become so familiar with annual elections that an election only every other year will be hard for the voters to get used to, and may prove better to the people all around.

President Wilson says that congress must get thorough with currency legislation, also, before it adjourns. As soon as his pledges are fulfilled he will be content to let the members depart in peace. The big majority of the members of the senate and house have great confidence in the president's movements and they will stay with him until the end.

The streets and store of Plattsmouth were lined with people Saturday afternoon, and the clerks were on the jump away into the night waiting on customers. People will come to Plattsmouth to buy their supplies when the opportunity is afforded, and many of our larger merchants are reaching out for trade by offering the proper inducements.

The Journal doesn't want to be underated as being opposed to anyone getting all the pleasure they possible can out of their gasoline buggies, but it fears if speeding on the business streets and avenues continues somebody will get killed or crippled some of these fine summer evenings. Of course, our undertakers must make a living, but let us not give them mutilated bodies to handle in order to do so.

A man from New Jersey has just been appointed to the position of public printer. Will M. Maupin of Lincoln was an applicant for this position, and notwithstanding the position is a very responsible one, we believe Mr. Maupin is sufficiently competent to do the business. The business of public printer is to have charge of the government printing plant at Washington, the largest printing establishment in the world, with a force of 4,500 employees.

If Dr. Friedman's turtle soup could be used to prevent motor cars from turning turtle it would save a lot of lives not threatened by tuberculosis.

And now Louisville has concluded to celebrate on the Fourth of July. Louisville always has a good time when she starts out. And at this distance we can see she has started on the right foot to make the eagle scream lustily.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire also accuses President Wilson of lobbying for tariff reform. Well, nothing less could be expected from a New Hampshire senator of such rampant protection proclivities. Anyhow, President Wilson, in his efforts to keep faith with the voters of the United States, knows better than to appeal to such fellows as Gallinger for support.

It is often maintained that conditions are awful—people are getting Godless, immortal, negligent industrially, and all that sort of thing! But it is not so. There is always room for improvement; and humanity must ever fight for the supremacy for the best that is in it. But the world is getting better instead of worse. It is a process of evolution, not sky-rocket reform.

Rush O. Fellows, one of the editors of the Belle Fourche (S. D.) Northwest Post, has been appointed and confirmed as postmaster at that place. Rush is a lucky fellow on a postoffice job, having served a term of four years as postmaster of Auburn, Neb., under Harrison's administration, being then a republican. Mr. Fellows was formerly connected with the press of this city, where he has many friends who join the Journal in extending congratulations to Mr. Fellows.

Senator Hitchcock has opposed an amendment to the income tax provision of the Underwood tariff bill for the purpose of stifling industrial monopoly by taxation. The fundamental principle of the amendment is identical with that embodied in his proposal to force competition in the tobacco business by limiting the production of the giant companies. It differs, however, in that the amendment affects all corporations or associations having capital in excess of \$100,000,000. Those which control 25 per cent of the production of an article shall pay 15 per cent on their income, and those controlling one-half or more must pay an income tax of 25 per cent.

It is pretty difficult for a Nebraskan, so far inland, to approve of a ship subsidy, said to be needed to restore our merchant marine. But the Nebraska undertakers last week resolved against the practice of burial at sea, which violates the rules of a costly funeral.

The senate committee has reported the nation-wide equal suffrage amendment favorably. And it may be adopted. A number of reactionary members who oppose woman suffrage will vote for it in the belief that the necessary thirty-six states will never ratify it, which, of course, will be true.

Senator Nathan P. Bryan of Florida is a man of conviction and of nerve. A demand which was practically a threat, was made upon him by the Florida Citrus Exchange that he join the wool and sugar senators in their efforts to defeat the Underwood tariff bill. The senator refused to comply with the demand. In his reply to the exchange he states a palpable truth that "one of the vices of the system of protective tariff has been that one industry will support another in return for protection for itself," and he declares that when a tariff is made up of trades there can be no justice or fair treatment to the whole country, under it.

Senator Works has a bill before the senate which provides a new plan for national elections and the assembling of congress. This bill, if passed, would change election day from November to August and provides for annual sessions of congress from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in June. Members of congress would assemble in October immediately after election, and the president and vice president would take their offices in November. This would certainly be an improvement on the present dates, and much favorable comment is made in that direction.

Joseph Cooke, while minister at a fashionable Long Beach church, left his charge and his family and ran away with Florelita Whaley. He took up a ranch and after six years she has presented him with two sons. Now Mrs. Cooke has been granted a divorce at Hartford, Conn., and Cooke announces that he will straightway marry Miss Whaley and henceforth lead a godly and righteous life. He says: "I do not attempt to defend what I did. Ethically it was wrong. It was not right according to the standards I had preached from the pulpit. I do not defend it." But he hopes now that the world will forget the past and allow him to make what reparation he can to Miss Whaley. He doesn't say anything about repairing the wrong he committed on his own wife and family, from which we should conclude that the Reverend Cooke is a sneak.

Kansas wants 20,000 harvest hands, so reports come up from there. Kansas never wants any more or any less, for that matter—harvest hands in June.

Now some people are engaged in making all manners of excuses for Jasper L. McBrien, of Lecture Bureau fame. Jasper came very near being elected superintendent of the Plattsmouth city schools, and it proved just as well that he wasn't. He has been honored repeatedly by his party in Nebraska, and we cannot understand what caused him to treat his friends in the manner that he did. We always took him for a Smart Alec, and we guess he has proved too smart for some of his friends on the Lecture Bureau proposition, at least.

The new road law providing for a system of road dragging goes into effect next month. Authority is vested in the county board to use their judgment in the matter. The law provides that the board may, at once after the law takes effect, divide the graded public roads of each township into dragging districts and appoint a superintendent of dragging who shall be a resident of the township or of any city or village within the same. His compensation shall not exceed the sum of \$2.50 a day and expenses for each day while actually engaged in the duties of his office. And it also provides that the board shall furnish a suitable drag for each district and pay for the same out of the county road fund, and that the board may designate what roads are to be dragged. The law will take effect in July and the good roads enthusiasts expect to take advantage of it.

The efforts of the trust magnates and their attorneys to frustrate Woodrow Wilson in his plans to carry out the provisions of the democratic platform as near to the line as possible, are not worrying the president in the least. They are rapidly finding this out. For years there has been but very little attention paid to platform pledges by republican presidents, yet they went over the country during the campaign and called particular attention to their platform and what could be expected when they got in. When they got in the pledges were thrown to the four winds, and the same old routine of the past administrations re-enacted. Not so with President Wilson. He holds platform pledges as sacred and binding to himself as well as to the people who supported him in the election, and he proposes to adhere to these demands. He was elected president of the United States, and he proposes to let all understand that he is boss of the whole works in running the government in the interests of the whole people and not for the benefit of the few. Go it, Woodrow. May you continue in the good work.

It is right for every boy to learn to use firearms, but he should learn under the direction of some one competent to give him directions.

The invitation extended by the war department for students of colleges to attend summer military schools of the regular army has been accepted by quite a number of them, some of them from the largest universities. This shows that the military spirit is not dead among our young men, and that it would be possible to get plenty of them to educate for officers if we had a practicable system.

The world do move, and if you want evidence of this fact just remember that for the first time in the history of this great American nation, the plain, common people now have the power to elect their own United States senators. And Secretary of State W. J. Bryan, who has for these many years advocated the innovation, had the satisfaction of signing the proclamation announcing the new step into the world.

## GOOD FOR NEBRASKA

It is a very good time right now for Nebraska to stick a feather in its hat and do a little strutting.

It always has a plenty of which to boast, but just now a little more than usual.

The present is an exceptional time because Nebraska's crop showing is of such a remarkable nature as compared with that of other states.

The government agricultural department has just done us a mighty good turn and we hasten to acknowledge it and to respect it. It has given out the league standing of all the states and Nebraska's batting average stands way at the top, with no close second.

On June 1 the general crop conditions of the United States were one-half of one per cent below those of a year ago, and one and two-tenths per cent lower than the average for the dates during a period of recent years.

And right here is where Nebraska stands out like Mars at perihelion this year. It holds the record with twelve and seven-tenths per cent above the average.

That is something to look at and gloat over.

Iowa scores the next highest, with five per cent under Nebraska.

With the high rating maintained throughout the year Nebraska will be a very bright spot on the map. We have had such abundant rains this spring that it seems hardly probable that there will be any falling off in conditions.

The editors of Nebraska, who have decided to issue simultaneous boom editions have chosen a mighty good year in which to do it.—Fremont Tribune.

The McBrien ice cream bureau proved a failure to the stockholders, but the business manager appropriately had the foresight to put himself on the safe side. It was ever thus.

Mrs. Anne Burke of Chicago was in court when her 13-year-old son was found guilty of stealing a pocketbook from a woman on the streets. The judge asked her to pass sentence on the lad, which she did. "You must earn the money to pay for what you stole," said the mother. "You must promise to be in bed every night at 9 o'clock, or I'll ask the judge to send you away until your head grows gray," was her ruling. The court considered the decision good and approved the sentence.

## MELANCHOLY DAYS.

Although summer is just beginning, the "melancholy days" for the republican party have come. In spite of their doleful predictions, on the fulfillment of which their hopes were based, business of all sorts and kinds continues to prosper. The declaration that the prospect of a lower tariff would result in a curtailment of orders has proved not only to be incorrect, but orders are constantly increasing. A trade review shows that in cotton goods in New England last week the trade was surprisingly large and "exceeded 200,000 pieces, the largest total in a number of weeks," and that "on brown sheetings and other coarse makes prices have become firmer and advances have been made upon some styles."

The review goes on to state that on goods of fine yarn construction the orders have been good and many mills have orders on their books that will keep them busy for many weeks to come. All these goods are directly affected by the tariff.

To the economist all this is natural. It seemed to them that in a country in which there are nearly 100,000,000 inhabitants who are generally able to buy goods and have the money to pay for them, that it would be impossible to stop the demand and that the demand would keep the mills going, no matter what kind of a tariff was in force, and if a tariff was imposed that would destroy monopoly, introduce competition and lower prices somewhat, the result would be that more goods would be sold and the mills would receive increased orders. The present conditions seem to prove that the economists were correct. There has been no lowering of prices as yet in the wholesale markets, but there can be no doubt that in some of the retail markets the coming tariff has had that effect, and it is especially noticeable in the woolen clothing market.

The days continually grow more melancholy for the republicans. The great crops and growing weather only bring increased sadness to them.—World-Herald.

## MR. HENRY PECK AND HIS FAMILY AFFAIRS

By Gross

