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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920.

R. G. STROTHER, Editor. F. E. STROTHER, Manager.

RENEWALS—The date opposite your name on this paper, or counter shows by what time your subscription is paid. This date shows that payment has been received up to Jan. 1, 1920, and you are to be paid on or after that date.

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The democratic press want the republicans to select their delegates to the national convention by the state wide primary law. Their state committee meets this week, and it's dollars to doughnuts that they do not elect their delegates by the state primary.

United States Senator Jefferson Davis of Arkansas went all the way to Chicago for the purpose of delivering an address on the "dangers that beset our republic," at a Bryan banquet. But slack, and alas, Mr. Davis became too full for utterance, and fell asleep and never woke up until the banquet was all over, and now we do not know what dangers are threatening us, and Senator Jefferson Davis will have to carry this dreadful secret back to Washington with him.

Why is it that every democratic paper in Nebraska wants the republicans of Nebraska to endorse LaFollette, and to oppose Taft, for their choice for president. If, as our democratic friends claim, Taft is a weak candidate, and LaFollette such a great man and such a great vote getter, they surely want their peerless leader to win, and they ought to rejoice at what they call a mistake policy. But the truth of the matter is, our friends, the enemy, know that if Taft is the republican standard bearer, William J. Bryan is sure of a third defeat.

In San Francisco, California, there thrived several places known as French restaurants, but in reality dens of infamy of the lowest character. During Mayor Schmitz's administration they were allowed to run, upon payment of large sums of money to the mayor, through the city attorney. The latter admitted the facts and plead guilty, and the mayor was tried and convicted and sent to the penitentiary. Now comes the supreme court of the state of California and says that neither the mayor nor the city attorney committed any crime, according to the laws of California. What is the matter with the laws of California and what is the matter with the supreme court of California? Even, if technically right, these men have violated the laws of decency and honesty, and their punishment was none too severe. Such court decisions bring law into disrepute and have a tendency to bring on mob law.

The last legislature of Nebraska passed a state wide primary law for county and state elections, but exempted city elections and delegates to the national and congressional conventions. The republican state central committee at its last meeting, set the time for holding the state convention for March 12 at Omaha, and left it to each county central committee the manner in which the counties should choose delegates. Any county desiring it can use the new primary law, but the expense of providing this primary election must not come out of the treasury of the county or the state, or township, but must be met by individuals. A primary law in this county costs at least \$300. There are one hundred judges and clerks of election who must be in session from 12 m. until 9 p. m., and as much longer as it takes them to tabulate the results. They are entitled to two days pay. There must be a constable at each voting place. Not alone tickets must be printed, but the rules and regulations governing the election must be printed and put up. Who is to appoint the judges and clerks of election, and whom do they report to? The law does not specify. So what would be the use of holding this expensive and cumbersome primary election? Our county central committee should be called together soon and they should set the time for holding primaries and county convention. A primary held at a convenient place, well advertised before hand, and lasting two hours, can get at the will and wish and preference of our republican voters, and we appeal our republican voters to turn out, and not let a few politicians or wire pullers run the primaries.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

If the currency bill which has been reported by the senate committee becomes law, as it probably will considering its backing, we shall have added more to the spicy variety of currency which pass in the payments of debts. We now have gold certificates, silver certificates, a few treasury notes, three or four hundred millions of greenbacks and bank notes. Some are secured by gold, a purely "sound" currency; some by silver, about 44 per cent "sound," some is direct, government credit, the greenbacks, some a direct government credit, the bank notes, and now if the bill becomes law, a miscellaneous credit, the emergency bank note.

The bill proposed aims neither at the cause nor the cure of panics. It aims to relieve acute local money stringencies, as when a corner is on in the stock exchange or grain market, or when money for moving crops is in exceptional demand. As a stimulant to tie over an emergency it should be of some use, though that value depends on the sustaining of the six per cent tax. When the \$250,000,000 of issue allowed is all out and business apparently staggering under its six per cent load, congress will hear pleas to permit the issue to stay out by lowering the tax, just as we now hear of pressure to keep the treasury from withdrawing deposits made to relieve the October stringency. That would change the emergency currency into an inflation currency, made a diet of the stimulant and merely defer the day of a sterner judgment. It is a danger to guard against.

The reason for proposing this, another patch on our financial system, instead of trying more drastic measures may be a sufficient one. Business is nervous, and sweeping measures, even though good, might cause hysteria. Of course when business has fully recovered there will be an equally good reason for inaction. Business is then good, and it would be foolish to make changes that might cause a reaction. It has not appeared that the passage of a deposit guaranty law in Oklahoma disturbed business in that state. What congress cannot risk doing for us in that respect we may therefore be able to do safely for ourselves.—Lincoln Journal.

THE WESTWARD MARCH OF EMPIRE. The swing of population and power towards the Western half of the United States is strikingly shown in railway building of the calendar year 1907. The number of miles of track built in that year, exclusive of second track, sidings or electric lines, was 5220, and more than half were laid west of the Mississippi. In the region between the big river and the Pacific Coast 3224 miles of track were constructed in the year. Several states were added in the mileage of the year are in the trans-Mississippi half of the country. Louisiana led the states with 385 miles of new track, and Texas, South Dakota, Washington, California and Nevada stood high on the roll. The older states did very little railway building in the year, the whole of New England contributing less than thirty miles to the total, while New York built only forty miles, and Illinois but fifteen miles.

And yet railway building west of the Mississippi is so recent that many persons still alive remember when it began. From the east through rail connection was established with Chicago in 1853, and with the Mississippi at Rock Island in 1854 and at St. Louis in 1857. Through the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway the Missouri was touched in 1859, and at the meeting of the rails of the Union Pacific which was being built westward and the Central Pacific which was moving eastward, the continent was spanned in 1869. Though there are five transcontinental lines of road today, none was completed until thirty-nine years ago.

The comparative newness of the big railways of the region west of the Mississippi is shown by the fact that the man who ran the first locomotive on the Hannibal and St. Joseph line is still alive and vigorous. From 1870 until 1905, Illinois led all the states in number of miles of main track, but in that year Texas went to the front. Texas in 1906 has about 1000 more miles of road than Illinois, and as Texas has several times the area of Illinois, her lead over the neighbor to the east of the river is sure to keep on increasing for years to come. The geographical center of the mainland of the United States is in Kansas, while the population center is in Indiana. It is altogether possible, however, that persons are now alive who will see the population center touch or cross the big river.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A FAR-REACHING DECISION.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the employer's liability cases is one of the most important and far reaching handed down by

that tribunal in recent years. The ultimatum of the court is that in this legislation congress exceeded the authority vested in it by the constitution.

On one point the court seems to have been much divided, namely, whether the act would hold as to employees actually engaged in interstate commerce, even though it could not be made to apply to other employees engaged in work entirely disconnected from interstate commerce. Five of the nine judges, however, have agreed that the act must be regarded as a whole and that it is void in its entirety because its main purpose goes outside of the constitutional powers of congress. Only one judge out of the nine has gone on record squarely in favor of upholding the law in its fullest scope and of recognizing authority in congress to legislate generally for the regulation of interstate commerce carriers in all their varied relations to the public and to their employes.

The position taken by the supreme court adverse to the employer's liability act tends to check all proposals for congressional legislation under the interstate commerce clause designed to supersede state control of railroad operations within state boundaries. What gave these cases unusual significance was the possibilities of extending federal control over all aspects of transportation that would follow judicial recognition of the authority claimed by congress.

Many railroad officers and some high standing attorneys professed to see an opportunity to read into the interstate commerce clause of the constitution sufficient power to give the federal government exclusive jurisdiction over all common carriers. From this hope for a measure of relief from divergent legislation of forty-six states through refuge in congress they are now out off.

It should, of course, be remembered that the point at issue in the employer's liability cases does not necessarily go beyond the relations of the railroads to their employes, and it is possible, notwithstanding the decision, that authority may be found in this and other sections of the constitution to widen greatly the scope of congressional authority over interstate transportation companies, as compared with what has already been done by congress in this direction. But it is more likely that for the present, at least, the railroad problem will have to be treated co-ordinately by both federal and state law-makers and uniformity of regulations secured, so far as is desired, by co-operation rather than by substitution of congressional for state legislation.—Omaha Bee.

GEN. SHERWOOD'S BILL.

To Authorize the Creation of a Veteran Volunteer Roll.

The following bill has been introduced by Gen. I. R. Sherwood, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

"That upon the written application to the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving volunteer soldier in the United States volunteer army of the civil war should be entered on a roll to be known as the veteran volunteer roll: Provided, however, That each such soldier shall have served with credit as an enlisted man not less than 18 months in the field with troops in said volunteer army between April 20, 1861, and July 15, 1866. He shall have been honorably discharged from service; he shall not belong to the Regular Army, nor have belonged to such army during said service.

"Said application shall be accompanied with proof of the identity of the application as the person whose name appears upon the military organization to which he claimed to belong, and such application to be placed on such roll and the identification shall be sworn to in the manner and form provided by law for other application for pensions. In the event that such applicant has been wounded in the line of his duty and thereby disabled from serving for said term of 18 months, or was discharged for disability contracted in the service upon proof of such fact, if he be otherwise qualified he shall be entitled upon such roll the same as though he had served for the full term hereinafter provided for. Any soldier captured in battle or in the line of duty and serving in Confederate prisons shall have his time of such service counted the same as if he had served in the field.

"Sec. 2. Each of the class hereinafter described, when entered upon such roll, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States appropriated for pensions, the sum of \$1 per day from and after the date of his application for the benefits conferred by this act, during his natural life.

"Sec. 3. That each person who shall receive pay under the provisions of this act shall hereby relinquish all right and claims to any other pension

Advertisement for REXALL Dyspepsia Tablets. Includes an illustration of a boat on a river and a woman. Text: 'Health is just across the river for thousands—thousands whose stomachs are sick, and which grow worse instead of better. Their stomachs need a rest, until nature's forces can recuperate. Ninety per cent of the diseases of mankind originate from a disordered stomach, and not to keep the stomach in healthy condition is to court serious disease. The Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are guaranteed to relieve immediately and cure permanently all the most distressing and painful forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This guarantee is printed on every box, and money will be refunded to all who are not satisfied. Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are Warranted to Cure all Forms of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. Many will be retarded, exactly as printed on package, in case of dissatisfaction. Price, 25 cents, at our store or by mail. POLLOCK & CO., DRUGGISTS.'

BRINGING GEORGE TO TIME

Some fellows have no idea of the value of a girl's time—that is, a girl who is somewhere between 25 and 30. They just fall into the habit of dropping in to eat fudge or bits of cold chicken. It is nice to do so. Meanwhile, Maude is wondering how much longer she must keep her hair curled and pinch her cheeks to get the proper glow.

"If he doesn't mean business," she wonders, "why doesn't he move on and let Joe Smith have a chance?" Joe isn't as good a prospect as George; still, he will do in case George can't be made to speak. But George continues to hold down the claim.

Maude tried many ways of inducing the backward one to toe the mark. Simple as the dear girl looked in her pretty white frock, she was deep and knowing. You couldn't blame her. It was necessary to do a little pulling. George really needed a derrick to hoist him. He had been coming there off and on for several years.

Maude was first in hot water, then cold. It seemed a century since the

thought had first come to her that she would marry him. Maude was perfectly willing to settle down if George would only speak. But he wouldn't speak.

Several times she got matters where where she thought the cards would be mailed to their friends the following week. Then George would get off the trolley. So everything had to be done over again.

Now George was going away. The evening he came to say good-by they strolled into Jackson park. Maude gently led him to just the right seat, in the shadows, with other people not too near.

Maude had made a resolution. George was ignorant of his danger. The lake was glistening. The moon was shining. The girl was nice.

"Oh, Maude, isn't it lovely here?" he murmured. He was happy to find her hand in his. "I wish this evening could last."

Maude meant it to last—until she had accomplished her object. "I suppose it can't," she sighed.

"No, I suppose not. Shall you miss me when I am away?" Maude knew he was going away. "You are going away?" Maude's voice trembled just enough.

"I suppose you won't miss me?" questioned George. "You don't think that," she said, just as if she felt hurt because he had doubted her. "I wonder if you'll ever think of me."

"Every day—dear." The danger signal was flying, but George didn't observe it. How could he when Maude's eyes were shining in tears? A man adores a woman's eyes floating in tears—for him.

"Denver is so far," she sighed. Somehow the length of the seat had increased—at the other end. Maude hadn't noticed it.

"I don't suppose I'll ever see Denver," she continued. "They say it is a beautiful city. And you are going to live there!"

"Oh, Denver's all right. It won't be Chicago to me, though, for—"

BRINGING GEORGE TO TIME

from the United States after the date of filing said application, and any pension payment made subsequent to the filing of such application shall be deducted from the amount due such soldier on the first payment or payments under this act."

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:—As to the pension bill giving all veteran soldiers \$1 per day that I introduced in the House of Representatives last Tuesday, let me have space for a few words.

This bill is not general legislation. It modifies no existing pension law. It is only intended to benefit veterans—the men who stood behind the guns. It is not based on age, because I believe that the man who entered at the age of 18 in 1861 is entitled to just as much patriotic consideration and compensation as myself, who enlisted at the age of 26.

This bill provides a pension of \$1 per day for all soldiers who served 18 months or over. If sooner discharged on account of wounds or disability contracted in the service, the pension will still be due; also due to all soldiers captured in battle or in line of duty and confined in prison.

If this bill should become a law it will be the first pension law since the law in the exclusive interest of the veterans who fought and won the great battles of the war.

The bill if enacted will not take a large amount out of the National Treasury, and it will only last a few brief years.

I base the merits of this bill on this patriotic proposition. The Government of the United States is strong enough and rich enough to make the last days on earth of the men who loved their country better than life in '61-'65. Concede this, and how can this best be done and with the safest economy.

It is now costing the Government and State Governments, including pensions now being paid, over \$500 per year to be housed and fed and clothed in so-called Soldier's Homes. In one National Home it is costing the Government \$1,200 per year for every soldier inmate.

Is it not better and cheaper to give every veteran \$365 per year and allow him to enjoy real home life among kindred and friends?

I have now heard already from over 300 soldiers serving in Soldier's Homes, and everyone says the military discipline of these Homes makes life there seem like a prison. Some 150 of the veterans of the Michigan Soldiers' Home of Grand Rapids, all of whom served over two years, have sent me a petition for the \$1 per day, saying they would go home to friends of early manhood and be glad to escape the environment that seems to them like a prison.

Soldiers everywhere who favor my bill would do well to write their Congressmen; also send petitions.—Isaac R. Sherwood, 9th Ohio District, Washington, D. C.

A Clock of Straw. A shoemaker named Wegner, living in Strasburg, has sent to the exhibition of inventions at Berlin a clock of the grandfather-shape, nearly six feet high, made entirely of straw—wheels, pointers, case, and every detail. Wegner has taken 15 years to construct this strange piece of mechanism. It keeps perfect time, but under the most favorable circumstances cannot last longer than two years.

Solitude Cries Crying. "The best way to cure yourself of crying is to live alone," said the woman. "I used to cry an awful lot when I was married, but I hardly ever do now. It's the saddest thing in the world to hear yourself crying all alone in your flat, and what's the use, anyway, if there is nobody around to say: 'There! There!'"

Denver is so far. "Denver is so far," she sighed. Somehow the length of the seat had increased—at the other end. Maude hadn't noticed it.

"I don't suppose I'll ever see Denver," she continued. "They say it is a beautiful city. And you are going to live there!"

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CLEVER SCHEME THAT FAILED.

Old Salesman's Advice Left Firm Worse Off Than Before.

Henry Clews is telling a new story which he says he got straight from the Canal street district, says the New York Times. A young jobbing firm, the tale tells, overbought for the fall trade. Their heaviest mistake had been in the line of overcoats, which it looked they would have to carry over a season. Efforts to get cash for the stock were fruitless, except at ruinous rates. At last the firm went to an old-timer in the trade for advice. "Well," said the man of experience, "you've got a pretty good list of customers. Just divide the coats up into lots of thirteen each. Send a batch apiece to some of your sharpest customers, but make out the bills for twelve. They'll be so tickled to get one coat for nothing that they'll take 'em all." The scheme had been tried before the men met again. The old-timer waited for his praise. "Well, didn't they keep the coats?" he asked. "Yes," returned the jobber, sadly. "One each. The one that wasn't billed."

Final Notice. In the District Court of Platte county, Nebraska, State vs. suit, year 1919. To John W. Prater, D. F. Burford, John H. Green, the unknown heirs and devisees of O. F. Burford, deceased, the unknown heirs and devisees of John H. Green, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that under a decree of the District Court of said county of Platte, rendered in the state tax suit for the year 1905, wherein the State of Nebraska was plaintiff and the Several Parties of Land and all persons or corporations having or claiming title to or any interest, right or claim therein, were defendants, the following described real estate situated in the county of Platte, a state of Nebraska, to-wit: Lots one, two, six and seven, in block two hundred and seventy-one, in the city of Columbus, in said county and state, and designated in said decree as tract number 22, 23, 24 and 25, were on the 16th day of June, 1919, duly sold at public sale by the county treasurer of said county in the manner provided by law, and the period of redemption from such sale will expire on the 15th day of June, 1920. You are further notified that the owner of said certificate of tax sale, covering said tracts, will make application to the court for confirmation on said sale as soon as practicable after the period of redemption has expired, that the time and place of hearing upon confirmation will be entered in the confirmation record kept by the clerk of said court on or before the 15th day of June, 1920. You will examine said record to ascertain the time of such hearing and be present if you desire to make objections or show cause why such sale should not be confirmed.

San Geronimo, Owner and holder of Tax Certificate.

Maternal Hunting Titles. "I admit that I love you, Clarence," said the young heiress, "but I'll have to speak to mamma." "Eh?" said Clarence. "You mean I'll have to speak to her." "No, I will. She'll be home from Europe to-morrow, where she's been for the last three months and she may have engaged me to some nobleman while she was there."

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