

The Plattsmouth Journal

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks.—Dickens.

A workman produces. A loafer reduces. Don't be a reducer.

The favorite amusement of Mexicans is the elimination of leaders.

When a woman begins to jolly you, keep your hand on your pocketbook.

A person who cannot mind his own business is not thoroughly accomplished.

The girl who is a true chum of her mother was never known to need a chaperon.

The Montenegrin king has been reading American political literature. He calls Germany a reactionary.

When Eve was made, Adam lost a rib, but from the manner of some men he made he must have lost his backbone.

An optimist is the young man sowing his first crop of wild oats. A pessimist is the same young man harvesting the crop.

Truly a Mexican does not have to possess an official authority to protest. The right of protest is an inalienable possession.

The recent fad of the ladies wearing anklet and garter watches is dead. The hands on the little watches perhaps tickled the dear things.

While there is to be no extra session of congress, the president is to call a legislative conference, or school of instruction, between now and December.

The royal personage, who is lecturing the Austrian women to abandon frivolity during the war, knows little of human nature. Frivolity often relieves a strain which might otherwise imperil the reason.

The report of the assistant secretary of the navy that we have plenty of battleships and guns without enough trained men to handle them would indicate that Uncle Sam is in the same predicament as the man who buys a piano but has nobody to play it.

If you are presumptive enough, it isn't hard to imagine a world's war with all nations involved. You know, in reading a medical book, one can imagine he has all the ailments dwelt upon. And there is just as much in one as the other. There will be no world's war, and the conflict over in Europe will be patched up in the near future, just as soon as it becomes evident that neither side can win. Many viewing the conflict from afar are already of the opinion that it must be a draw.

On account of the European war our market for cotton is shot to pieces, and the dear women have adopted a slogan, "Wear a cotton dress," to help out. The word "dear" in the above sentence has two meanings, and both apply in this case. Of course, they are dear and lovely, and they are by no means cheap. Alice Nielson, American prima donna, announces she will wear a cotton gown, and Dr. Anna Shaw walked out on the stage at a suffrage meeting in St. Louis the other day wearing one.

TO MAKE NEBRASKA GREAT.

In considering the proposed public warehouse law, the voter should not lose sight of the fact that it provides for the storage of all kinds of property, not specially hazardous, as well as grain. It will be just as beneficial to the miller, the manufacturer, the packer, the banker and the workingman as it will be to the farmer and other producers. This is provided for in the Class C warehouses, in which it is proposed to store all kinds of property the elevators cannot handle. As a point in illustration, here is an item going the rounds of the press in the telegraphic columns:

"New Orleans, La., Oct. 27.—What is said by local railroad officials to be the largest consignment of flour to a single consignee from an American port is being concentrated here for the Netherlands government.

"Already 144 carloads, shown on the railroad waybill at 4,722,000 pounds, has arrived. An equal amount soon will be in transit, it is stated. The flour was milled in Kansas, and it is understood will be transported to Europe in vessels of the Holland-American line."

Under existing conditions without the public warehouse law, where is there a flour mill in Nebraska or a set of them, that can handle such an extensive deal? In 1909 Kansas had 501 mills producing 368,476,410 worth of flour and grist per annum. Minnesota had 322 mills producing \$139,136,120 per annum, and Nebraska 249 mills producing \$17,835,596 worth of flour and grist per annum. In the same year Kansas produced 274,041,000 bushels of grain; Minnesota 277,060,000 bushels, and Nebraska 309,495,000. In comparison with Kansas, Nebraska had an excess of 35,454,000 bushels, and 32,435,000 bushels over Minnesota. At the same time Kansas had 252 mills more than Nebraska, and Minnesota exceeded Nebraska 73 mills. In the annual product per annum Minnesota exceeded Nebraska by \$121,300,533, and Kansas exceeded Nebraska by \$50,640,814. The statement may be made that the excess of Minnesota is due to the water power of Minneapolis. All of the flour mills of Minnesota are not in Minneapolis! Conceding the statement of water power at Minneapolis, what makes the excess of Kansas over Nebraska? Or, for that matter, over Iowa with the big dam at Keokuk? Yet the annual product of Iowa in 1909 was only \$12,870,000, with 277 mills in that state, with the enormous crop yield of 425,179,000 bushels. In the crops of 1909, Kansas exceeded Nebraska about 75 per cent in the yield of wheat, and Minnesota was ahead of us by 89 per cent. Yet in the number of mills, Kansas was in advance of Nebraska by 101 per cent in mills and 284 per cent in annual product. Minnesota exceeded Nebraska by about 29 per cent in mills and 680 per cent in the value of annual products. If these statements appear "ridiculous" to the prejudiced reader, it is sufficient to say they are derived from the reports of the census of 1910 and the reports of the department of agriculture for 1909.

What causes these notable disparities between Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa? Barring "the water power" of Minnesota as a concession, the fact remains that Minnesota and Kansas have public warehouse laws, with ample facilities for storage and manufacture. Iowa and Nebraska have no public warehouse law. The showing of Iowa and Nebraska as milling states is pitiful compared to Kansas and Minnesota. Fortunately the people of Nebraska have the power to remedy this fault in the next legislature, and the census of 1920 can be made to tell a convincing story of the rapid increase of the

wealth of Nebraska exceeding, as she does now, the agricultural wealth of either Kansas or Minnesota.

THE MORAL OF THRIFT.

Every act of waste involves a loss in human faculty no less than in actual substance and an impairment of those social ideals which we are all struggling to realize. The habit of waste carries along with it results that are not merely economical but ethical. Waste is not only foolish and sinful; it is unbecoming and bad form. The spendthrift, scattering wealth on all sides, idle, boastful, self-indulgent, is a greater menace to society than the pauper or the rogue. The spendthrift offers one example of the misuse of money, the miser another. Thrift has nothing to do with miserliness, nor is its mission fulfilled in the single faculty of saving. It is less concerned with the mere saving of money than with its right use. Money is of no use unused. Necessary and all-important as a medium of exchange, it is the most artificial product the wit of man has devised. Thrift is not simply a rule of business or household management; it is something far more comprehensive and vital. It is a state of mind, a point of view. Thrift is both a virtue and a grace of human character. Waste afflicts the orderly mind like a kind of criminality and offends both judgment and good taste. The habit of thrift does not spring from necessitous circumstances; quite the contrary! The poor keep themselves poor by hapless and uninstructed ways in which they spend the little that they have. Thrift teaches how to spend. Franklin's boyish experience in his first and perhaps only foolish expenditure and the lesson learned thereby is commemorated in his saying, "Don't pay too much for the whistle." The problem of thrift is individual and social. Insofar as it is personal it lies at our own door and compels daily minute consideration of every detail. Arbitrary rules avail nothing. Attempts to impose one rule or method upon entire neighborhoods or communities will always fail; but there will be an elimination of false standards, exchange of ideas, a community of action and the cultivation of healthy independence and self-respect. We shall learn to live according to our needs and ideals, to develop our own resources and to make the most of what we have.

German soldiers, the dispatches indicate, are strong for their national anthem when going into action, which is one difference between the Teuton and English speaking warriors. In our recent unpleasantness with Spain, that ribald ragtime, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," may have been mistaken by the opposition for our national air, as it was the song of the service. "Garry Owen" was the rollicking tune which played Custer's troops into action against Black Kettle's Cheyenne hordes, became, if it was not then, the regimental favorite of the famous Seventh cavalry. Now English troops are singing a music hall favorite, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," instead of "God Save the King," and considering the latest popular songs on this side we shudder to think of the vocal atrocities which might be perpetrated should we wage war today.

There may be a bombardment on the one side and artillery fire on the other, but nothing turns the course of our president against the policy of peace he has mapped out from the beginning.

Wonder if the Turks know what they will fight for? Evidently Turkey finds it less trouble to get into war than it is to get out of it.

There are people who are so constantly looking out for their own interests that they become nearsighted.

Be careful not to step on the tail of your ticket.

Gasoline Engine for Sale.
Second-hand International, in good condition, three horse-power, for sale cheap, at the Journal office.

Try This for Your Cough.
Thousands of people keep coughing because unable to get the right remedy. Coughs are caused by Inflammation of Throat and Bronchial Tubes. What you need is to soothe this inflammation. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, it penetrates the delicate mucous lining, raises the phlegm and quickly relieves the congested membranes. Get a 50c bottle from your druggist. "Dr. King's New Discovery quickly and completely stopped my cough," writes J. R. Watts, Floydale, Texas. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

Paper hanging and painting.
See Louie Thomas or call telephone No. 131.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS PREDICTIONS VERY SATISFACTORY

The War in Europe Is Proving a Big Boon to the Postal Savings in the United States.

The war in Europe is proving a big boon to postal savings in this country. From the very day hostilities opened across the seas postal savings receipts began to increase by leaps and bounds and withdrawals fell off, a result quite contrary to the predictions of many well informed persons who, in their imagination, saw lines of feverish depositors at postoffice pay windows anxious to again return their savings to the boot-leg and body-belt depositories whence they came before intrusted to Uncle Sam. But the forecasters failed to reckon on the absolute confidence of the American citizen, regardless of the flag that first met his eyes, in the ability and purpose of the government to carry out its obligations, not only among the nations of the earth, but with the humblest citizen of our land.

Two important results have followed; thousands of people, largely of foreign birth, accustomed to send their savings abroad, are now patrons of our postal savings system; and enormous sums of actual cash have been released for commercial uses among our own people at a time when the need for every available dollar is pressing.

The growth of postal savings in the United States has been steady and healthy, and the system has filled an important gap between the tin-can depository and the factory paymaster. On July 1, when affairs were running smoothly here and abroad and the transmission of money across the Atlantic was safe and expeditious, there was approximately \$43,000,000 of postal savings standing to the credit of about 388,000 depositors. Since then over \$10,000,000 of deposits have been added and the number of depositors has increased enormously. This unprecedented gain is the more striking when it is considered that in the net gain in the last three months is larger than the gain for the entire fiscal year 1914. Scores of offices have done more postal savings business since the war has been going on than was done by them during the previous existence of the service. The increases are confined to no special localities, but have been felt in every nook and corner of the country. New York city alone made a gain of more than a million, while Brooklyn showed a relatively big increase. Chicago reported a larger gain in the past three months than for the previous twelve months. More than 7,000 new accounts were opened during the period, bringing the number of depositors in that city up to over 21,000.

The unexpected increase in postal savings business has not only added greatly to the general administrative duties of the system, but has brought up many new and interesting problems which have called for the careful personal consideration of Postmaster General Burleson and Governor Dockery, third assistant postmaster general. But their task has been lightened somewhat by the promptness of depository banks in the country which have heretofore declined to qualify as depositories for postal savings funds, are now among the eager applicants for them.

Changes Time of Trains in West.
The Burlington has made a number of changes on the running time of their train on the western lines, particularly on the lines out of McCook and Lincoln, but have not at present made any change in the running time of the passenger trains through this line of the road. The change is made on to what is known as the winter running schedule that makes up for the shorter days, and the stormy weather that lays up these trains in the west so frequently.

Men and Oaks.
Once as I was botanizing under an oak I found among a number of other plants of similar height one that was dark in color with tightly closed leaves and a stalk that was very straight and stiff. When I touched it, it said to me in firm tones: "Let me alone. I am not for your collection, like other plants to which nature has given only a single year of life. I am a little oak."
So it is with a man whose influence is to last for hundreds of years. As a child, as a youth, often even as a full grown man—nay, his whole life long—he goes about among his fellows, looking like them and seemingly as unimportant. But let him alone. He will not die. Time will come and bring those who know how to value him.—Schopenhauer.

HIS TWO TENSE MOMENTS.

One Was a Ninth Inning and the Other at a Dinner Table.

I heard a prominent Cambridge man tell of the two most tense moments of his life yesterday. But the tension in each case was different.

"I doubt if I ever shall forget either occasion," he said reflectively. "They were big moments.

"The first was when I was in college. I was captain of the baseball team that year. We came to the end of the ninth. We needed one run to tie the score and another to win the game. Two men were down and two on the sacks when I came to bat. And for once in my career, I did it. I lined out a three bagger, right over the railroad track. When I felt it go—well, that was one occasion.

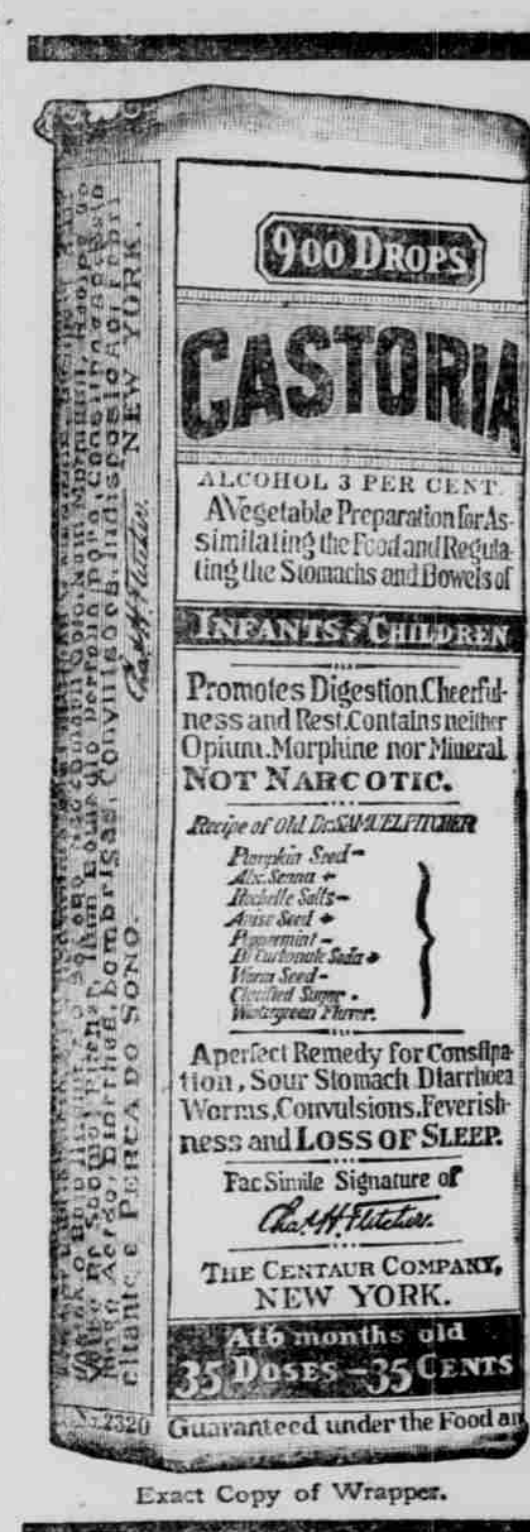
"And the other." He chuckled, but a slow flush crept over his cheeks. "It was thirty years ago, soon after I left college. I went over to see a girl I thought was pretty nice and to meet her folks for the first time. I went on a Sunday. All the men were away. And they had duck for dinner." He stopped. "Ever carve a duck?" he asked meaningly. "No, neither had I before. Nor have I since." His flush deepened. "I never even went to see that girl again," he added plaintively.—Boston Journal.

IN PLATTSMOUTH FORTY YEARS AGO
Items of Interest to Our Readers Gleaned from the Newspaper Files of Many Years Ago.

It Really Does Relieve Rheumatism.
Everybody who is afflicted with Rheumatism in any form should by all means keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment on hand. The minute you feel pain or soreness in a joint or muscle, bathe it with Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub it. Sloan's penetrates almost immediately right to the seat of pain, relieving the hot, tender, swollen feeling and making the part easy and comfortable. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Albert Duke, our old hardware merchant, was in town last week, in good health and spirits, and reports his trade in Omaha still growing.
Hatt, the butcher, killed a 3-year-old heifer last week that dressed 600 pounds and was so fat—so fat as Hatt was—and ate better as fat, you bet you, heap fine.

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The Masons are making extensive preparations for their annual ball on St. John's ave. It will be a grand affair as usual. Four hundred invitations are out and all the wealth, beauty and talent of Plattsmouth are expected to be in attendance.
Mr. E. S. Child of Frontier county, formerly of Glendale, Cass county, called on the Herald last Saturday. He comes on business with the Aid society, being one of the distributing agents in that county, and also corresponding secretary. He states that 113 persons in his county are subsisting on supplies issued for forty persons, which was the estimate of the needy made out by the first agent. Consequently they are rather short, and he is endeavoring to have supplies increased. He says the farmers are very anxious to know whether their seed and feed for their teams

will be supplied, as without these they can do nothing; but if supplied, they are all hopeful and anxious to weather it out. He states that several farmers around him are putting up hewn log-houses, which speaks well for the timber in that vicinity.

Mr. Clark, the balladist, sang at the M. E. church on Monday evening. The building was crowded, and every one was pleased with the sweet singing. Personally we are very partial to ballads and good, old-fashioned songs, of which we can understand the words and sense of the music. Below is a list of Mr. C.'s songs that evening:

"Promised Land Tomorrow;"
"There Nae Room From Two;"
"We've Drunk From the Same Canteen;"
"Irish Courting Song;"
"The World Would Be the Better for It;"
"The Two Villages;"
"When the Mists Have Rolled Away;"
"We Cannot Give Thee Up;"
"Queen Mary's Escape;"
"The Leap for Life;"
"Where Sparrows Build;"
"An Unfortunate Man;"
"The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Hall;"
"I'm Sitting by the Stile, Mary;"
"The Swind of Bunker Hill."

Mr. Clark will return in February and sing for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Lost.
yesterday, an elk tooth tie clasp, has small diamond setting and No. 445 engraved on gold mounting. Finder please return same to this office and receive suitable reward. 11-2-3td

Letter files at the Journal office.

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Science proves that the strongest fence, because constructed throughout on scientific lines, is the

ELLWOOD FENCE

SIMPLE—SCIENTIFIC—STRONG

The Reasons:
1st—Each horizontal extension of the ELLWOOD is a steel cable, consisting of two heavy wires intertwined.
2d—Each of these cables is tied to each other cable by a continuous heavy wire lapped tightly about every cable—not tied in a crooked "knot" or twist to weaken the strength of the tie wire at the bending point. (Wrap a wire around your finger and the wire is not weakened; tie a wire up in a hard knot and you cannot use it without breaking, it is so much weakened.)

THAT IS ALL THERE IS TO ELLWOOD FENCE

Heavy steel cables lapped about and held together by steel wire, forming uniform meshes. Simple, isn't it? No chance for weakness in any part; uniformly strong. The reasons for the superiority of ELLWOOD FENCE are not hard to find. This company owns and operates its own iron mines and furnaces; its own wire mills and six large foundries—either one of the six being larger than any other fence factory in the world. These facts should be convincing.

Cedar Creek Lumber Company,

CEDAR CREEK, NEBRASKA