

The Plattsmouth Journal

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WOMEN IN KANSAS.

Out in Kansas, where they strive to please, the women ought to have small cause for complaint if it is possible to deprive the sex of that inalienable right. Here are some of the things a woman of the Sunflower state may legally do: Can take back her maiden name after her husband is dead, without any legal process or legislative act. Can keep her own name when she is married. Can persuade her husband to take her name and give up his family name, if she does not like it. Can keep her maiden name and her husband can keep his. Can retain her maiden name for business transactions and use her husband's name for social affairs. If wife does not like either her own or husband's name, they can change to a name that does suit. A woman can wear men's clothing without any restriction except that she must not pose as a man. She can hold office in the state and run for congress. She can vote at every election. As Kansas probably puts it, a woman there can do almost anything a man can. That's so. The men's clothing provision even permits her to scratch a match as some men do. Only thing she seems debarred from is "posing as a man," which is impossible, of course, for most of them, at least.

Virtue is its own reward—and without fail when it is the virtue of restraining an outburst of temper.

Usually the man who is most violent in his indignation over the shortcomings of his own town has never been anywhere else.

This is the last week of Billy Sunday in Omaha, and we haven't heard of Mayor Jim Dahlman hitting the sawdust trail yet.

Moving pictures, they say, have done more to decrease drunkenness than any other influence; and nothing done yet to organize a society for the promotion of moving pictures.

Measure the resentment, if you can, of the survivors of this war should they find that all the blood and money they have spent has won nothing. How many of the present governments in Europe will be stamped under foot?

Since the beginning of the war 2,000 French public school teachers have been killed on the battlefield and 8,000 have been put out of service, according to statistics given out by the ministry of public instruction. The number of mobilized teachers is 30,000.

Former Chief of Police Malone says Lincoln is in a worse condition than it has been for years. Malone has had considerable to do with Lincoln affairs, and this puts Brother Charley's administration to the bad. And his intimate friends expected so much of him.

There seems to be no limit to what a candidate can spend in the primaries and general election. The last legislature cut out the old law and made a new law. A candidate can now spend \$5,000, if he wants to, but there isn't many who want to contribute this much.

The young man who professed surprise when a court sentenced him to five years for defiling his own little sister must have been observing the frequency with which rapists and incestuous prisoners have been released from prisons in the years of the past. One who did not hear the evidence, but yet observes that the jury found this young man guilty, has some difficulty in understanding a recommendation for clemency.—Lincoln Star.

WHO IS ON AMERICA'S SIDE?

Then Moses stood in the gate of the camp and said: "Who is on Jehovah's side let him come unto me.

President Wilson's words to a patriotic society of women recently are a challenge to all American citizens who permit their thoughts or feelings about other countries to sway them (a speech) or action not ruled by the heartfelt conviction, "America First!" No other construction can be put upon such phrases as these:

"America has a great cause, not confined to the American continent; the cause of humanity itself."

I look forward to the necessity in the years which are immediately at hand of calling upon every man to declare himself, where he stands. Is it America first, or is it not? I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among foreign-born citizens, but I am in a hurry to have an opportunity to have a line-up and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side and all that are Americans first, and all the time, on the other hand."

Within the last year we have felt again perplexities of our nation's youth which a few years ago we could not believe would ever recur. We have become painfully conscious that our assimilation of some elements of our diverse population has not been as perfect as supposed—that the antagonisms, prejudices and passions of that old Europe have not been completely left behind by some who came professing to believe in America above all other lands. We have found, and the finding has been a grief, that 'some among us have no thought first of America."

These are not really numerous; that has been clearly shown when such a test came as the question of plain murder on the high seas. Then it was proved that thousands had been unjustly subjected because they had been silent, while those who sought to represent them had been "very vocal." Yet even after that demonstration partisanship for causes not America's continued to menace with industrial intrigue and political threat, and to inspire fears the more corrosive of our peace of mind because so intangible.

With foreseeing perception of the nation's needs of certainty of distinction between the loyalty that is unreservedly of the heart, mind and soul, and the loyalty that is of the lips, with a mental reservation and a soul of rebellion, Woodrow Wilson stands up as did Moses of old and demands, "Who is on America's side?"

No real American feels any doubt about the answer. No real American is any more afraid than Woodrow Wilson "upon the test of 'America First' to take a census," for he knows that "the vast majority came here because they believe in America," and that having "bought this privilege with a great price," they cherish it even more than some of us who were born into it.

Yes it is fit and timely that the challenge should be given. We need to search our neighbors' hearts; some of us need to search our own. The time may come, it may be near at hand, when we shall have to say: "He who is not with us is against us!" That we may so say with justice and without uncertainty all true Americans welcome the issue their president has raised.

There will be paltry and peevish censures of Woodrow Wilson for demanding the line-up. It disturbs little schemes of political water carriers. But the challenge is given with the present statesmanship that fears not to "sound forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat." As its voice cleaves the air and the issue is made plain we can feel the American ranks close and see such few as may not be on America's side seeking concealment.—Chicago Herald.

This will be a great old world when peace reigns throughout it once more. The warring nations will certainly have had all they want in another year, with a willingness to settle down in peace and quietude, and come direct to the conclusion, as General Sherman did, that "war is h—l!"

Having recognized Carranza, what will Villa do to us?

"Home Coming Day" is growing, and is going to grow.

The candidates seem a little backward about declaring their intentions.

A "Sorry-We-Spoke-Club" should be organized in Plattsmouth. The membership should be large.

The candidate with the fattest pocketbook should know how to spend his money, when the time comes.

One day Villa is dead and the next day he is very much alive. He is evidently like the cat with nine lives.

In our desire to learn one thing every day, let us inquire what part of the United States grows the most Turkish tobacco."

A woman can sneeze and not make herself offensive, but when a man sneezes people begin to hunt their raincoats and umbrellas.

There are two classes of reckless people. The first rides motorcycles, and the second dodges in front of them in crossing the street.

A heroic general can have three horses shot from under him, but a heroic private can't have anything but two legs shot from under him.

Where is my wandering boy tonight—and pop and mommer, together with the rest of the family that can walk? At the movie shows, of course.

A cold, hard skepticism of one editor depresses us. He says: "The Sing Sing Mutual Welfare League is doing nicely. Three members in good standing were stabbed on Thursday."

Thanksgiving turkeys are fed on shelled pecans in Texas. Shelled pecans sell for 60 cents per pound up here. A pecan-fed turkey ought to cost almost as much as an automobile.

We all have a voice and an interest in the new navy about to be built, even if not endowed with taxable property. Every American citizen who believes in life, liberty and protection should favor a strong army and navy. Several years ago we could see no necessity for an increase in the strength of our army and navy, and there wasn't at that time. But there is now, and everyone who believes in constitutional liberty will favor it now.

It is with heartfelt grief that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Hon. R. D. Sutherland of Nelson, Neb. While his death has been looked for for several weeks, it is sad to know that this good man has been called to his final home. He was an eminent lawyer, fine orator, and a gentleman loved and highly esteemed by all who knew him. We knew him well and loved him for his many excellent qualities. We deeply sympathize with the widow and two daughters. Peace to his ashes!

Pouring oil upon troubled waters was a practice of ancient days, but in modern times we have a different use for oil. We put it upon our streets and roads, and it pays for itself many times over. Since the automobile made its appearance the practice of oiling streets has come into general use, and has proven by actual experience to be one of the best methods of preserving our public highways. It should not only be used upon the municipal streets, but should be spread upon every country road, wherever transportation finds its way. When a country road is properly graded and thoroughly oiled it becomes a substantial roadbed, resisting water, immune from mud, and with a total absence of dust. Travel becomes easy, time is saved and the vitality of teams is materially preserved. It is easy to make and hard to wear out. It is what we need, what we should have, and eventually must have. And if later, why not sooner—why not now?

THE ARMY PROBLEM.

With the plain proof that war is a living force in the world, that armed aggression is still a menace with which nations must reckon, the coming congress will be confronted with the issue of preparedness.

President Wilson, with his secretaries of war and the navy and other trained advisers, have figured out a way of meeting this issue which promises to give satisfaction to the extremists of neither side.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the foremost exponents of preparedness, says of the president's program that if carried out the country will not, it is true, be in its present state of virtual defenselessness, "but it will not be prepared. We shall not have an adequate defense," declares the Tribune, "until we have established the principle of universal military service."

Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, indicates strongly that he will oppose the president's program as synonymous with militarism and jingoism.

Neither the president nor the congress, however, can hope to satisfy everybody. Their task is to provide for the reasonable safeguarding of the United States against foreign aggression, and to do it in a way that will meet the approval of the great body of sensible, patriotic American citizens who are devoted no more to the doctrine of defenselessness than to that of militarism.

It is probable that the policy tentatively agreed upon by the president and his advisers will be modified in one way and another before it is threshed out in congress. But it is not probable that congress will depart far from the president's central idea—that of a prepared but non-militaristic republic.

How far removed from militarism are the president's army plans will be seen even on cursory consideration. They call for an increase of 32,320 men in the regular army, raising the grand total to 140,000 men—or one soldier for each 175 units in our population. The increase calls for ten regiments of infantry, 53 companies of coast artillery, four regiments of field artillery, 15 companies of engineers, and four companies of aero squadrons. It is proposed to change the enlistment term, so that the regulars would serve two years actively and four more years in reserve. On this basis it is estimated that, in the next six years, a "reserve" of 280,000 men would have been created, serving in civil and not military, life, but trained for active service in case of need.

It is further proposed to continue the state militia, aggregating 125,000 men, but more directly under federal control and with increased training and equipment.

Finally—and this is the novel and important feature of the program—it is proposed to enlist 133,000 "continentals" every year, to serve two months annually in training camps, and after three years' service to go in the reserve corps for three more years. This, in six years, would provide a "continental" army of 400,000 with a reserve of 400,000 more. They would not be soldiers, but citizens pursuing their accustomed avocations, having, however, some training for military service in case of need.

The total cost of this degree of preparedness is estimated at \$184,000,000 a year. The present appropriation is \$109,000,000. The increase, amounting to \$75,000,000, is equivalent to about 75 cents per capita increased military burden on the people of the United States.

This program, if entered upon and pursued consistently for the next six years, would provide the United States with the material to make an army of 1,345,000 men in case of need. That army would be composed of 140,000 active regular soldiers, 280,000 reserves in the regular forces, 125,000 state militia, 400,000 active "continentals" and 400,000 reserve "continentals."

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THOUGHT FOR TODAY.

The reason that God usually goes among the poor to select the men of genius is because the poor are usually the only ones who are willing to pay the price of genius.

Foot ball will excite the sports for a while now, no doubt.

Do your Christmas shopping early. That is the way to do it.

No man should complain of his fool friends; he makes them.

Only four weeks from next Thursday till Thanksgiving, and turkeys scarce.

It looks as though Villainism was about played out in Mexico, but there is nothing sure about it.

It is peculiar, but true, that accident insurance companies don't do much business among joy riders.

The ladies who paint their cheeks get plenty of criticism, but they are generally looked at the second time.

There are a good many signs of a cold winter, but the thermometer will be the best one, when winter comes.

Ball players have now come to the time of year when they don't attract any more attention than a congressman.

The fellows who are benefited by good roads should be more interested in making them good than anybody else.

The Germans expect President Wilson to be just as firm with the English as he has been with them, and he should be.

Henry Ford is the best advertised man in the country; and so, most likely, is a certain factory output that Mr. Ford knows all about.

You can't believe in everything that comes from Mexico. It is now given out that Villa has been slain. But the news is too good to be confirmed.

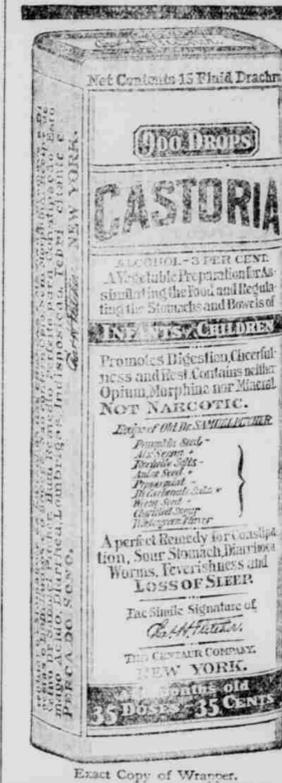
We have been enjoying beautiful fall weather for a few days, and we sincerely hope it will continue with us for some time—but it won't. It is not used to it.

And now the last of President Wilson's daughters is to be married. Evidently the White house is becoming a regular bee-hive for honeymoons.

Dumba describes President Wilson, in a letter to the Austrian secretary of state, as a "self-willed man." He is that, Mr. Dumba, and thank God, he is that!

Omaha should double her police force, if they have to, in order to prevent so many murders and burglaries. The conditions in the metropolis are really becoming alarming.

With a clothes basket as a cradle for his month-old motherless babe, R. E. Hiatt made the journey from Eagle, Ariz., to Sidney, Iowa, to place his infant in the care of its grandmother. Mrs. Hiatt died about a month ago, following the birth of twins, one of which died at birth. A woman on the train volunteered to assist the young father and the infant reached its destination safely.



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RUSSIANS AGAIN CONSIDER EVACUATION OF PORT

Hindenburg Again Tops the Column of War's Calander—Little Change Observed.

IVANHOFF STRIKES VERY HARD

London, Oct. 20.—Battles south of Riga, where the Germans have made some progress in the new thrust at the Baltic province port, and in Volhynia and Galicia, where the Russians have gained rather important victories, are now competing in interest with the operations in the Balkans. The Germans have concentrated very large forces, with a great amount of artillery, south of Riga, and as a result a stubborn battle has been in progress for several days. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is in command of this region, reported two days ago that his forces had reached the river Dvina, but as on previous occasions this broad and fast running waterway appears to have held him up for the time being.

The situation, however, is considered by the Russians to be more serious than it had been for a long time, and there is again talk of the evacuation of Riga by the military who have been in sole occupation of the city since the civilian population left a month ago. At the other end of the eastern front the position is just the reverse. General Ivanoff, who has proved himself to be the most aggressive of the Russian commanders, has been striking hard at the Austro-German forces on the middle Sty and all along the fringe of Galicia that is still in Russian hands. At several places he has driven his opponents back, and there is a report tonight that the Austrians have evacuated Czarnowitz, a report which finds confirmation in an Odessa dispatch declaring that the Russians have abandoned their contemplated evacuation of the northern districts of Bessarabia.

The progress of events in Serbia is surrounded by considerable mystery. The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians are advancing all along the various fronts, but not with the speed anticipated. The Austro-Germans apparently have spread their armies over a

wider front, as Berlin tonight reports that they are advancing on Shabatz, which is a long distance west of Belgrade; while for the Bulgarians it is claimed that they have captured Sultan Tepe, southwest of Egri Palanka, and that in advancing toward Kumanovo they took 2,000 prisoners. Both of these places are east of Uskub.

There is still some doubt as to whether they have cut the railway near Vranja, the Serbian government denying the report that they have done so, while other accounts say that the Bulgarians reached the city, but were driven back.

The general opinion is that the Germans in the first place aim at the Serbia grain country, of which Pozarevac, already reached by them, is the center, while the Bulgarians are making straight across the country for Macedonia, where they will find part of the population friendly to them.

The Anglo-French forces have been in action near the Greece-Bulgarian frontier, but seemingly the battle was not an important one, as no official reports have been issued with regard to it.

The Germans, according to British and French statements, attempted offensive movements near Salluch and Rheims yesterday, but again suffered severe reverses. On the other hand, the Germans claim success near Prunay in the Champagne district.

Mining operation have occupied the attention of the Anglo-French troops and the Turks in Gallipoli, while from Mesopotamia it is unofficially reported that the British are within a few miles of Bagdad.

Considerable importance is attached to the arrival at Odessa of a military mission en route from Rumania to Paris. Its object is not known, but it is thought here that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Rumania contemplated action on the side of the allies.

The Germans are now employing their Zeppelins against the British and Russian submarines in the Baltic, where German ships have been suffering heavily during the past fortnight.

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