

The Plattsmouth Journal
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THOUGHT FOR TODAY.
 A wise old owl lived in an oak.
 The more he saw, the less he spoke;
 The less he spoke, the more he heard—
 Why can't you be like that old bird?

It is about time for the bleak winds of November.
 Leap year is less than two months away. Remember that, girls.

Fine shower Sunday afternoon—more than enough to lay the dust.
 There are thousands of bushels of apples yet unpicked in Nebraska.

Omaha will feel lost to let this week go by without a convention of some kind.
 Omaha owes eighteen millions. But, come to think about it, that isn't much for Omaha.

The American people will not stand for any man who advocates a rule of ruin policy.
 As war correspondent Vic Murdock may learn how to talk more realistically about Annagedden.

Once convince the people that a man aspires to be a dictator and his wings will be clipped. Look out, Mr. Bryan.
 Men's garments may be distinguished for common sense in comparison with women's, but the price of them isn't always so.

We want to see the two Bryans come out boldly against President Wilson. Then they would see their finish in Nebraska at least.
 General Goethals says he will have the canal clear by January 1, and then he'll make a New Year resolution never to let it fill up again.

What marks Carranza as a leader—his apparent indifference to Villa and his constant concern over economic and political questions.
 What is the difference between the roller-top desk and the roller-top stocking? One is sensible and the other isn't. Isn't that about all?

Samuel Kinaker of Beatrice is another probable republican candidate for governor. Republican candidates are becoming thicker than hops.
 Suffragettes down east may emigrate to the west where voting is still good in some of the states; they're wiser than little old New York, anyway.

The United States demands that England adhere to the old principles of international law and now England is mad. Well, just let her scratch her mad place.
 It is given out at Lincoln that Governor Morehead will positively be a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding a great howl will go up by some people. The third term is all right with a man who has given such universal satisfaction as Governor Morehead. While we may not be as enthusiastic for the governor in case he runs again, we have a very good reason for our stand. If he is nominated, of course he will be supported by the Journal, the same as any other regularly nominated democratic candidate.

"LET US REASON TOGETHER."

Compare the party program outlined by President Wilson with the edict issued by the Bryan political machine in Nebraska and determine which is the more sensible course for a party concerned for the advancement of general economic measures:
 Edict issued by the Bryan machine at Lincoln November 1, 1915:

"As a liquor question is to be uppermost I cannot see how our party is to be effective unless the candidates declare themselves on the liquor question. I cannot see how the public can take much interest in a man's candidacy for state or legislative office unless he declares himself on this paramount issue. It is so important that if candidates do not take a position on the question, we will see that candidates whose views are known are placed on the primary ticket. Candidates for senators and congressmen may be asked to take part in the campaign, but as they are considered national officers we have not determined. I will say that I believe the democratic candidate for governor should not only believe in the issue, but should lead the fight."

President Wilson's letter to Rev. T. B. Shannon of Newark, N. J., May 1, 1911:

"But the question involved (liquor question) are social and moral, and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Whenever they have been made the subject of party contests they have cut the lines of party organizations and party action athwart to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together. So far as I am concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of local option made an issue between political parties in this state. My judgment is very clear in this matter. I do not believe that party programs of the highest consequence in the political life of the state and of the nation ought to be thrust on one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially non-political, non-partisan, moral and social in its nature."
 One purpose of the initiative and referendum is to enable the people to vote upon individual questions as individuals and without interfering with "party programs of the highest consequence to the political life of the state and of the nation."
 It is "good politics" for the republican politicians to attempt to change the party issue in Nebraska from Woodrow Wilson and the things for which he stands to a question upon which men of all parties are divided and which is "essentially non-political, non-partisan, moral and social in its nature." But the Democrat, while expressing, through the initiative and referendum, his individual preference on the liquor question, will insist upon a party program that will enable men to co-operate on the general principles for which Woodrow Wilson stands.
 The Nebraskan will give its support to the prohibitory amendment, but it will oppose the effort to inject that question into party policy. Protesting against any effort to make its attitude on the liquor question the test of its democracy the Nebraska will give to other democrats the same privilege of opinion it demands for itself.—R. L. Metcalfe, in Omaha Nebraskan.

Rev. William Sunday and every minister and every preacher of morality in America, including Mr. Bryan, believe in being prepared to fight—the devil. But when it comes to being prepared for national defense—for preparedness to defend our homes from a foreign foe—there are many who shout "militarism!" Let us learn a lesson of preparedness from the Christian soldiers, and be as well prepared to defend ourselves from a foreign foe as they are to fight the devil and hisimps.—Genoa Times.

Look out for snow, as the north winds begin to blow.

Getting more like winter right along, but no snow yet.

As we have before observed, the Turk is a good fighter—whether he longer believes in the seventh heaven or not.

New candidates for governor on the republican ticket are coming to the front almost every day. But Ross Hammond still remains in the background.

Never put so far out from shore in the matter of fall temperature as to neglect to keep within reach of a coal grate when the janitor has forgotten the steam.

Wheat prices fall when the visible supply is increased. And then some people get hot because many farmers are able to hold their crop until the price becomes higher.

Charming Mrs. Galt says she is not a woman suffragist. You hardly ever see a woman of note that is. We are glad to know that President Wilson is to possess such a sensible wife.

We would like to see all democrats speak out boldly, like R. L. Metcalfe, editor of the Omaha Nebraskan. He doesn't mince matters in the least. This thing of supporting men and measures right or wrong, simply to advance the interests of some well-fel aspirant for office, Dick Metcalfe draws the line, as every other democratic newspaper ought to do.

It beats the band the number of organizations there are who desire to furnish the readers of the rural press the political news of the country. The articles they furnish are not very desirable to many publishers. There is no money in the publication of such articles to the publisher, but it is big money in their pockets. The sooner the country press learns to make the waste basket a receptacle for such balderdash, the more respect the readers will have for the publishers who refuse the publication of such articles, unless the get paid for the "stuff."

HONEST ADVERTISING.

It is said that the state of Missouri has the best law in regard to fraudulent advertising of any state in the union and the Kansas City Ad club has appointed a special committee to enforce it. The committee has a post-office box where all complaints concerning fraudulent advertising can be sent and the matter will be investigated. The club wants the law so enforced that any person can safely buy anything that is advertised without risk of disappointment for the advertised goods will be exactly what they are represented to be in the advertisement. The club says: "We want the public to feel that advertising is creditable, to be believed in, and we want merchants to feel that they can advertise without having other concerns not so legitimate spoil the effects of their advertising by fraud."

The committee reports that more than 90 per cent of advertising is honest. But the other 10 per cent which is dishonest tends to taint the whole. The work is to be continued until the printing of a dishonest advertisement will be a very dangerous thing and they finally hope to be so successful that anyone can buy any article advertised with perfect safety. All the recommendation that an article will need is a paid advertisement.
 Fraudulent advertising was so common in Missouri before this law was passed, that to advertise an article was to prejudice the buyers against it rather than an inducement to buy. It is said that the newspapers in the state are complying with the law, but many fraudulent advertisements come in that are published outside of the state. That is gradually correcting itself, for advertisers who have genuine articles for sale are refusing to a considerable extent to buy space in such papers. The fraudulent advertising casts a shadow on their honest statements.—World-Herald.

BRYAN AND HIS PARTY.

The division in the republican party having been mended, Mr. Bryan promptly does his best to divide the democratic party.

Evidently Mr. Bryan does not want to see a democrat in the White house. Why does Mr. Bryan make haste to create a split in the democratic party if he is not trying to smash it? Why did he have to attack President Wilson on the national defense question? Does not friendship count for anything? Doesn't gratitude count? Does party loyalty mean nothing to him?

Mr. Bryan says he feels it to be his duty to speak out in opposition to the leader of his party. What other democrat exhibits such supreme egotism? By what right does Mr. Bryan set himself up as the spokesman of the democratic party? Is it because the party honored him three times by nominating him for the presidency? Gratitude would seem to require him to do something in return for the party instead of trying to wreck it. Is it because President Wilson gave him the highest office in the administration? He should have shown his friendship in some other way than by quitting and then attacking his friend. Is it because Mr. Bryan thinks he is still the spokesman of millions of voters? If so, he is mistaken. They took his measure when he went into office and made a failure. His egotism remains, but not his following.

There is only one leader of the democratic party. There cannot be two leaders without wrecking the party. Mr. Bryan, with unconquerable egotism, fails to see that he is no longer the spokesman of the party—that his place, if he is loyal, is in the ranks, and if disloyal, outside of the ranks entirely.

The old-time appeal to ignorance and prejudices will not fool the rank and file of the democratic party. They do not relish the insulting suggestions that the president, by speaking before the Manhattan club, has given himself over to the plutocrats. The less Mr. Bryan discusses money matters the better.

The time has gone by when Mr. Bryan spoke for the democratic party. His impudent assumption of authority, is not merely an act of ignorance toward the party that has honored him and of disloyalty to the president, who gave him the only opportunity he ever had to make good, but is a declaration of war against his party. It is the climax of towering egotism and selfishness.

If democrats are sick of success and wish to terminate the party's control of the nation on March 4, 1917, they will listen to Mr. Bryan and encourage his disloyal efforts. If they prefer to profit by the experience of the republican party, they will not permit this egotist to split the democratic party merely because he cannot reach the White house or dictate to its occupant.—Washington Post.

Suffragists are good losers, as long as they control their husbands' pocket-books.

The best naval authorities declare that our sea power has declined most deplorably in the past year or two. European navies, in spite of their losses, are growing more powerful and efficient, through building submarines and other types of warships faster than they are sacrificing them. With rigid economy, and some changes in the revenue laws, our national income will reach the level of our necessary outgo for ordinary purposes. The extraordinary bills, for national defense, might in view of essential facts be met by an issue of bonds. An American public that has money to lend to European governments would much rather lend to Uncle Sam. Whatever may be thought of a large army, there is a clear and definite demand for a navy that will enable this country to help secure the freedom of the seas. We have reason to invest in a navy as a protector of our coasts and a guarantee of our commercial interests.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for November.

This war must still be interesting to the Europeans; when it ceases to be they'll end it.

Greek is meeting Greek, all right; but it hasn't brought forth the resultant tug of war yet.

While the enemy may admire Serbia's heroic struggle he keeps right on like a creeping crocodile.

By criticising the press censors for suppression of news the house of lords may become popular again.

American press comments on the note to Great Britain is greatly in favor of the stand at Washington.

Some people are not content unless they can do something mean to their neighbors. Such people should have no neighbors.

How near England is to being a republic is shown by her ungratefulness to her public men. Some of them are already on the tab.

We are now ready to dispute with the English the same as we have been doing with the Germans. Right wrongs no country.

Autumn days will soon be over and let us reflect that after they're gone, it's a long ways to April showers that bring forth May flowers.

OUR TRADITIONAL POLICY.

"The plan is not only a departure from our traditions, but also a reversal of our national policy."—Pastor Bryan speaking of the president's plan for national defense.

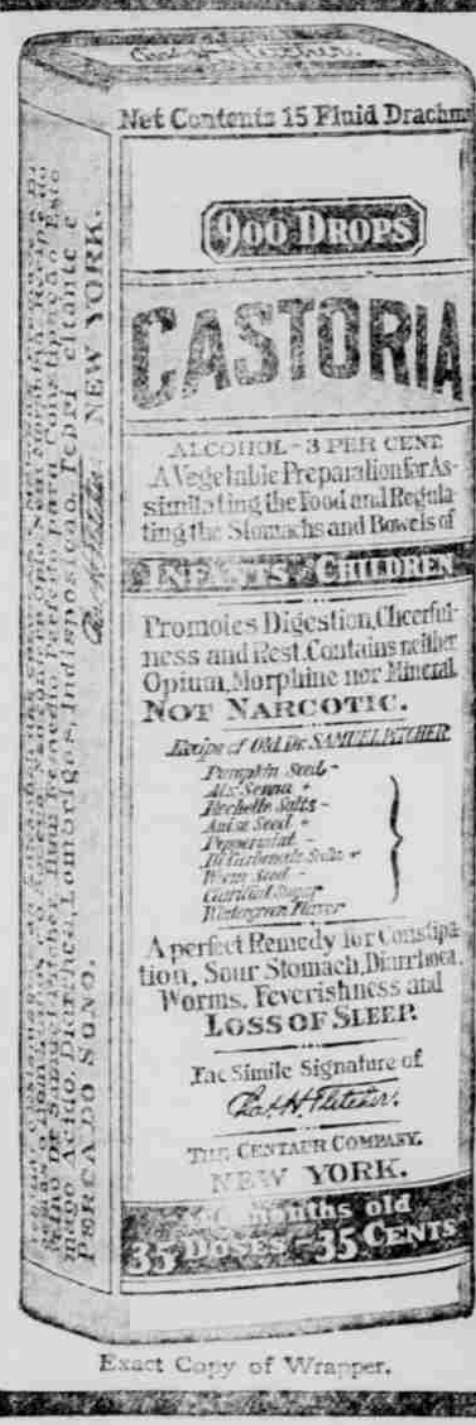
Since the point has been raised, it may not be impertinent to inquire just what our traditions have been in the matter of national defense, and, furthermore, what have been their consequences. Our historic policy has been neglect of preparedness, not due to the pressure of any sentimental anti-defense virus—we had not fallen to that delusion in those practical common-sense days—but to a failure to realize the serious consequences to human life of not adequately training our forces. And the consequences?

We have the word of General Washington that: "Had we formed a permanent army in the beginning we should never have had to retreat across the Delaware in 1776, trembling for the fate of America. We should not have been the greatest part of the war, inferior to the enemy, indebted for our safety to their inactivity, enduring frequently the mortification of seeing inviting opportunities to ruin them pass unimproved for want of a force which the country was completely able to afford." Throughout the revolution unpreparedness was the evil genius which unceasingly dorged our cause. More disheartening than lost battles was our inability to follow up the fruits of occasional victory.

The only important land victory of the Americans in the war of 1812 was won at New Orleans after peace had been declared. During that war Washington was burned because our raw militia and volunteers fled at Bladensburg, Md., after losing eight dead and eleven wounded.

In writing of the civil war, General Upton said, with the approval of General Sherman, that "the last three costly and bloody years of the war were needless," and that the failure to subdue the rebellion in 1861 was due to "our total want of military organization and preparation."
 We need only to inquire further into history to find that unpreparedness has not been a bad free of costs and penalties. Indeed, history corroborates in every possible instance, the words of "Light Horse Harry" Lee after the revolution, when he said: "Convinced as I am that a government is the murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field uninformed and untaught, where they are to meet men of the same age and strength, mechanized by education and discipline for battle, I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness and folly."

Such has been our "traditional policy."—St. Paul Dispatch.



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URGES PEACE TO PREVENT ANARCHY

Lord Loreburn Tells the Britains Honorable Terms for Peace Must Be Accepted.

SCORES THE PRESS CENSORS

London, Nov. 9.—Lord Loreburn on Monday told parliament that indefinite continuation of the war might mean revolution and anarchy and that "any man would be strangely constructed who did not grasp at any honorable opportunity to prevent the most frightful calamity which ever befall the human race."
 Men high in public life declared today that he is practically alone in his idea. Peace is impossible until the central powers have been decisively beaten; it was declared in responsible quarters.
 In criticism of the censorship, however, Lord Loreburn struck a responsive chord. Many believe that by minimizing the allies' difficulties, the censorship has been responsible for unsatisfactory enlistments.
 15,000,000 Men Slain or Maimed.
 British war news has been misleading, said Lord Loreburn, and has been less trustworthy than the German reports.
 Loreburn said that two months ago he was informed that more than 15,000,000 men had been killed or disabled for life.
 He criticised the Dardanelles, Bal-

kan and Antwerp expeditions and the loss of Sir Admiral Craddock's squadron in the naval battle with von Spee's ships off Chile.

Viscount Milner and Baron Courtney may also criticised the conduct of the war. Baron Courtney said that the government should accept any peace plan that provides for German evacuation of Belgium and France if England is not asked to pay a war indemnity.

It seems strange that a few of the leading republican papers are now opposing President Wilson because he wants a stronger army and navy for the defense of our country, when a few years ago they were urging such measures with all the vim at their command. What, perhaps, makes the change in them is that at present the country is under a democratic administration, and before the republicans were in command. Then we were at peace with foreign countries—now there is no telling how long we will remain so. We believe "In Time of Peace, Prepare for War," especially when the whole eastern world is at war. Every loyal American should stand by President Wilson "in taking time by the forelock" in preparing for any attacks that may be made upon the United States.

Among the girls now the demand for dancing slippers is much more active than for working shoes.

Champ Clark stands loyally by President Wilson. Champ is a reliable democrat.

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A mild system of treatment, that cures Piles, Fistula and other Rectal Diseases in a short time, without a surgical operation. No Chloroform accepted for treatment, and no money to be paid until cured. Write for book on Rectal diseases, with testimonials of prominent people who have been permanently cured.

DR. TARRY—Bee Building—Omaha.

BOYS' SHOES!

If the Boy is hard on his Shoes, bring him here. We've had shoes built to stand the abuse the average boy gives his Shoes.

Parents who test our boys' shoes, find that it requires less money to keep the boy in good looking shoes when they buy the sort of shoes we sell.

Gun Metal, Box Calf and Patent leathers. Inside and outside stays to prevent ripping. Solid, durable shoes but not clumsy. Button or lace styles—

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