

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Do your own digging early.
The base ball season opens brightly.
A garden in time may save many a dime.
Even the small kids are crying, "Play ball!"
The eye of a potato is worth money just now.
If you want to enjoy life, be kind to everybody.
Quite a large number of farmers in town Saturday.
Hereafter it is to be "billions for defense, not mere "millions."
The kaiser probably smiles at the volunteer army plans of congress.
No use getting married to escape going into the army. That's played out.
It is altogether fitting that a world war should be followed by a world peace.

The hens are working overtime nowadays, but that don't make eggs any cheaper.

We have noticed that there are those who can bluff their way along through the world easier than others can pay their way.

The real patriot is the farmer who works from early morning until late at night putting in a crop to feed the hungry.

Most people know in a way what treason is, but it does no harm for the president to give it more extended explanation.

A generous biblical knowledge enables a person to put up a good argument, whether it does his morals any good or not.

If the volunteering continues at its present rate, we shall get that 2,000,000 army in something a little less than three years.

Germany says, there are not "yet" any German submarines in the western Atlantic. That word "yet" will cause more rumors in a few days.

The U-boat scare off the eastern coast may have been merely a plan to increase the bombardment insurance recently authorized by the eastern legislatures.

We can at least be candid with ourselves about our unpreparedness. We only fool ourselves when we say we are ready. Talk of that kind should be abolished, and every effort made to speed up.

The circus season is looming up and we expect Plattsmouth to be visited by a big one this year. The only trouble will be a lot big enough to pitch the tents without going two miles in the country.

The designing maiden lady who doesn't succeed in making captive some bachelor pacifist in those days of wars and rumors of war drafts, should give up all hope of entering into a state of matrimony.

An effort is now being made to make the newspapers pay the penalty of the war by raising the postage rates. It is not right, until the government compels the paper robbers to come down on the price of print paper. If prices of paper keeps on soaring, there will not be very many papers in existence in another year to pay postage.

A man with a grouch merits his own punishment.

An advertiser claims that the war in Europe has proved the superiority of tea over other beverages. It has certainly given a black eye to John Barleycorn.

It would be a good idea for hotels and users of potatoes in general to save potato eyes for planting. This is being done in other towns, and why not here? It will prove quite a saving to planters and just as productive as planting the potatoes themselves.

There is no reasonable excuse for any farmer to complain of hard times. These are the most prosperous times for the farmer that we have ever experienced, and the one who is not making good, never will. It's differing with those who are just starting in the game.

Congress and the legislatures may have to enact laws fixing prices, and preventing hoardage. Public sentiment is not always a sufficient deterrent for the greedy. And another thing, the starving are not going to put up with intense suffering, when food is hoarded up so close at hand, awaiting higher prices.

In view of the fact that the country newspapers are being asked to donate valuable space in their columns to wake the farmers up to a realization that we need more crops and also in many other ways assisting the government, Uncle Samuel should not raise the rates on second class mail matter for awhile at least. Newspapers have a hard time to exist now without any further taxation.

HOW WOMEN CAN HELP.

To the General Federation of Women's Clubs who asked Secretary Lane to point out to them what women can do for the country, the secretary sends this message:

"The women of America can do no greater work at this time than to raise their own vegetables, can their own fruit, and prevent waste in their homes and give impulse and enthusiasm to the men of the land. If they do this they will be doing a good 50 per cent of the work of fighting the war to a finish."

Here are four specific and characteristically feminine methods by which women can demonstrate their usefulness in war apart from nursing and hospital and relief work. Is there any question which of them is the more essential and important? Women can "put up" fruit as their mothers and grandmothers did and devote a little more care to their kitchen and gardens and inspire their men folk with patriotism. But it is to prevent waste in their homes that they can do most.

Everybody knows, and every woman who keeps house has special reason to know, that American homes which are in any degree removed from the city are run with a total disregard of economy as respects the waste of food. According to Commissioner Hoover, enough food is wasted in New York alone to feed the Belgians, and the blame rests not so much on hotels and restaurants as on the unthrifty habits of housewives. Years of rebuke have left them indifferent to criticism, but why should they not now adopt as a matter of patriotism the economies they have long scorned to try to help their bank accounts?

The best possible way to conserve the country's food supply is to begin with the home table. Not all American women can be war nurses or naval yeomen or aviators, but all can help by taking a lesson in food economy from French, British and German housewives.—New York World.

PENITENTIARY PATRIOTISM.

As the lawyers would say, "the courts differ" about the expediency and propriety of pardoning or paroling a prisoner provided he will forthwith join the army or navy.

But the courts don't differ a great deal. Sometimes a magistrate or superior judge, perhaps ignorant, perhaps forgetful of the attitude of the army and navy authorities and of popular respect for the country's services of defense, shows leniency to a defendant on condition that he atone by bearing arms. This malefactor never gets a chance if the army or navy, as the case may be, knows it. They want honorable men for an honorable service and so does the country.

This sentiment is occasionally emphasized in court. For example, in Missouri recently a young fellow was convicted for burglary. He asked for a parole, promising to enlist in the army. Pointing to a large flag in the court room, the judge said:

"Though a convict, you attempt to wrap that flag about you and defy the world to do you harm. Its spotless folds must not be contaminated with the touch of felon hands even upon the field of battle."

But the offer of the convicts in the New York state penitentiary at Auburn furnishes a new suggestion on this point. Man power is being tendered the country in all capacities and from all quarters, and it will probably be available in adequate degrees even if the conflict we have entered requires tremendous exertion on our part. Men of all races, colors, religions, stations and conditions are promising their services to the government. One of the most singular of the responses to the appeal comes from the convict body at Auburn. They desire to be formed into a regiment and put in the field.

Now, of course, it is easy to conceive a motive in them that is not patriotic, but one of self-interest only. Yet it is a little hard to read their proposal without some sympathy and gratification. We work convicts in the mines, in the fields, on the roads and under contracts in prison yard shops. Why not let them serve society also in war under special and appropriate supervision? Might they not fight well? Remember the Foreign Legion in France, made up largely of fugitives from justice and, until they took this service, desperate, abandoned and lost men. Yet the legion is one of the most remarkable phenomena of the war. Out of this strange company breaks forth manhood, self-sacrifice and heroism. They are first-class fighters. They do not hesitate to die for the cause. They die as bravely for each other. Many reputations have been redeemed. Many black records squared by noble actions. Some of these men have signally glorified themselves. A great many seized on the privilege of enlistment as an opportunity to at last "make good."

Entering the military service in a separate organization or organizations, as convicts, the malefactors would not cast reproach upon it, and the example of the Foreign Legion leaves room to suppose that they might under such extraordinary circumstances prove good soldiers and return some recompense to the country whose laws they had violated.

The most debased of criminals could not be given the privilege. There would have to be discrimination, but it does not seem impossible that the reform wardens and philanthropists could make up several respectable regiments of paroled men.—World-Herald.

With the country in war the pacifists disappear. There are only two classes of citizens referred to by President James of the University of Illinois in his telegram to President Wilson: "I hereby volunteer for any service in which I may be of use. In this situation there can be only patriots and traitors."

Good roads invite auto speeding, auto speeding invites accidents, and accidents invite the undertakers.

THE INDISPENSABLE ARMY.

Figures prepared by the statistician of the Chicago Union Stock Yards give an explanation, entirely apart from the war, for the food shortage that confronts the entire world.

The general food production in the United States has increased only 1 per cent in ten years, while at the same time population increased 21 per cent. In the same period the annual wheat production has decreased 13 per cent. Corn, the basis of the meat supply, was almost 12 per cent less in 1916 than in 1906, and last year's crop was almost 6 per cent less than the ten years' average. Says the statistician:

"All wheat in the United States for 1915 totaled 1,011,000,000 bushels; in 1916 only 611,000,000 bushels, a straight slump of 500,000,000 bushels—almost a half."

In the Argentine, Australia and New Zealand a series of drouths has been experienced, and Argentina, in addition, has passed through a ruinous period of foot and mouth disease. The expert continues:

"Live stock of all kinds is deficient in the United States and the worst feature is that the whole country is short of breeding stock. The decline in raising stock in Illinois alone during the last ten years is more than 40 per cent; in Iowa 30 per cent, and these are the chief cattle states of the corn belt. A succession of drouths in Texas and a shortage of grass in the more northern cattle regions and the over-marketing of all kinds of live stock owing to attractive prices have caused the slaughter of meat animals to exceed production for a number of years.

The conclusion he draws is that if the war should end tomorrow and every effort were made to increase cattle production, it would take from six to ten years in the best of conditions to build up a normal supply. The greatest need of America today, he says, is corn, which is not only the basis of the meat supply but furnishes a multitude of corn food products.

Such are the conditions in the lands that have been least adversely affected by the war. And in the lands in which war rages most fiercely millions of the best laborers have been withdrawn from agriculture, fertilizer supplies have run short or been entirely exhausted, and crops and fields and great stores of grain and other food-stuffs have been destroyed by the contending armies.

Greater than the need of American soldiers abroad is the need of American workers in the corn fields, in the cattle yards and on the ranges. Greater than the need for American munitions is the need for American grain and pork and beef and other farm products. Our armies might or might not be needed to save the day. But that our farm workers, in increased numbers and with all possible backing and assistance are imperatively needed there can be not the slightest question.—World-Herald.

TRUTH IS HEHEDED.

Be true, if you would be believed. Let a man but speak forth with genuine earnestness the thought, the emotion, the actual conditions of his own heart; and other men, so strangely are we all knit together by the tie of sympathy, must and will give heed to him. In culture, in extent of view, we may stand above the speaker, or below him; but in either case, his words, if they are earnest and sincere, will find some response within us; for in spite of all casual varieties in outward rank or inward, as fact answers to face, so does the heart of man to man.—Thomas Carlyle.

Had Trouble for Four or Five Years.

Many people suffer from bladder trouble when they can be quickly relieved. W. J. Furry, R. F. D. 2, Salem, Mo., writes: "I was bothered with bladder trouble for four or five years. It gave me a great deal of pain. I took different medicines, but nothing did me any good until I got Foley Kidney Pills." Sold everywhere.

Geo. W. Snyder was an Omaha visitor this afternoon.

RAISING AN ARMY.

One part of the president's plan will be intensely disliked by militarists. They have been counting on the war to saddle universal service permanently upon the country; now is the time, they say, to "put it over." But the president makes it very clear that the great military preparations which the country is to make are to meet the emergency, and that the working out of a permanent system is to be deferred till we have more light on conditions after the war. This is right and wise, but it will sorely grieve those who hoped to use the martial spirit evoked by the war to commit the United States permanently to compulsory service.

Anti-militarists, on the other hand, will deeply regret even the moderate use of compulsion which is proposed, and indeed only urgent need could reconcile the notion as a whole to a step so contrary to the national temper and tradition. Yet this country, like England, has always recognized—and in crisis has preserved—the inherent right of the government to sort to the draft as a war measure and this is war. To many it may seem that at so great a distance from Europe the United States can have no need of such far-reaching military preparations. To this the answer is that nobody can yet say what forces may be needed before a durable peace is attained. The war is one of unprecedented violence and destructiveness, and the great military power which is now our enemy knows nothing of wars of limited liability. Carefully and methodically, with care not to weaken the support which it can give to the allies, the United States must prepare, so far as foresight serves, for every emergency and for every risk, including the risk of a victory for Hindenburg. The arming of the nation must go on at a steady and accelerating rate, and a limited use of compulsion finds a logical place in the scheme.—Springfield Republican.

RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

Former Speaker Cannon in discussing the war appropriation bill in congress said his sympathies were stronger for Russia than for any other country on the side of the allies as Russia always had been a strong friend of the United States, sending a fleet to this country in the time of the civil war when England was about to recognize the southern confederacy, and by so doing wielded an influence that was of a great benefit to this country.

Russia always has been friendly to the United States, but she has not always been treated as a friend should be treated. The United States bought Alaska of Russia at a bargain price but that was no fault of America as Russia was glad to get rid of Alaska at any price.

In the war between Russia and Japan the administration (Roosevelt) and the public sided with Japan, which was a queer thing to do as even at that time trouble with Japan was brewing and it is brewing still.

It is alleged that Russia could have won the war with Japan if she had held on, but graft and internal dissensions caused Russia to give up the struggle. She got no sympathy from the United States even though the Russian government was known to be friendly to the American government.

Congressman Cannon is right when he says the United States should extend a helping hand to Russia if it is to do the good Samaritan act in Europe.—York News-Times.

Some people would never go to war unless compelled to. And this is where the draft comes in good play, which is no respecter of person—it treats everyone alike.

The farmers are doing everything in their power to save the people from starvation, and there should be no kick against them, even if they do get a big price for everything they raise.

Congressman Shallenberger is opposed to conscription. We didn't think it of "Shally!"

Dawson Will Fix It.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Local News

From Tuesday's Daily.
Will Rummell motored in this morning to spend a few hours looking after some business matters with the merchants.

H. C. Creamer of Murray was in the city today for a few hours attending to a few matters of business at the county seat.

Mrs. J. F. Ragoss of Louisville came down to this city this morning to attend to some business matters and visit friends for a short time. She was a pleasant caller at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. August Jochim and daughter Elsie of Louisville and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Volger and daughter of Manley motored to this city yesterday afternoon for a few hours visit with friends.

Mrs. William Wetenkamp, Mrs. A. A. Wetenkamp and daughter, Miss Mary, and H. W. Barker, motored in this morning from their home at Myrard, enroute to Omaha, where they visited for the day.

William Bell, who has been spending a few days in the city as the guest of friends and old acquaintances, departed this morning for his home at Davenport, Ia., and will spend a few hours in Omaha en route.

H. F. Engelkemeier, wife and little son, motored in this morning from their home near Murray and departed on the early Burlington train for Omaha to visit for a few hours looking after some matters of business.

Chris Parkeing and wife departed this morning on the early Burlington train for Omaha, where they will visit for the day looking after some matters of business and enjoy a visit with their son and family in that city.

M. L. Williams returned home last evening from Chase county, Neb., where he has been looking after his ranch in that county for the past few weeks. Mr. Williams will soon leave to become a permanent resident of Chase county.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Schomaker and Mr. Schomaker's mother, Mrs. C. Schomaker of near Nehawka motored to this city yesterday afternoon for a short visit with friends. Mr. Schomaker was a pleasant caller at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schneider and babe and Mr. Schneider's mother, Mrs. J. J. Schneider of Cedar Creek motored to this city yesterday afternoon for a short visit with friends. Mrs. J. J. Schneider has just returned from Los Angeles, Calif., where she has been spending the winter.

P. H. Meisinger, Jr., and wife came in this morning from their country home and departed on the early Burlington train for Omaha where they will visit with Mrs. E. J. Meisinger at the hospital in that city.

Dyspepsia is America's curse. To restore digestion, normal weight, good health and purify the blood, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Sold at all drug stores. Price \$1.00.

PURCHASES NEW DODGE CAR.

Henry C. Creamer of Murray is the possessor of a new Dodge automobile which he has secured through John F. Gorder, the local agent, and will in the future enjoy traveling in this splendid new car. Mr. Creamer is well pleased with the car and feels that he has secured a fine bargain.

Attorney C. H. Taylor of Omaha and Attorney Dale Boyles of Alvo were in the city today for a few hours looking after some matters of business at the court house.

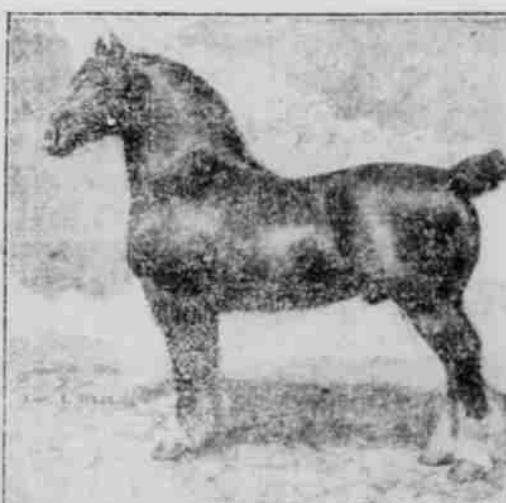
County Commissioner C. E. Heebner of Nehawka and Commissioner Snoko were in the city over night, departing this morning in company with Commissioner Pitz for a trip out inspecting bridges.

The name—Doan's inspires confidence—Doan's Kidney Pills for kidney ills. Doan's Ointment for skin itching. Doan's Regulets for a mild laxative. Sold at all drug stores.

TO TRADE.

I have a good Shetland pony, 2 years old, that I will trade for a good work horse. Inquire of W. R. Egenberger. 4-26-tfwkly

The Celebrated Percheron Stallion



MAX

104027

Will make the present season at my farm, nine miles south of Plattsmouth and six miles east of Murray every day in the week.

Max is an excellent iron gray Percheron stallion, having been thoroughly examined by the State Sanitary Board and found sound in every way, his number being P-4964. He was foaled May 15, 1913, bred by Countryman Brothers Nehawka, Nebraska, and has an excellent reputation as a foal getter.

TERMS—\$12.00 to insure colt to stand and suck. If mare is disposed of or removed from the community service fee becomes due and payable immediately. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but owner of horse will be held responsible should any occur.

MARK WHITE, Owner