

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Hear Hon. R. S. Metcalfe.

At the Parmele theater.

Thursday night, May 17. It will pay you.

The farmer needs your boy during vacation.

And do you more good than you think for.

A hoe at the rear, or a rifle at the front, which?

Five thousand Chicagoans to join Teddy's army.

Twenty-five dollars per ton for hay is going some.

All weeds should be kept under strict surveillance.

Hear R. L. Metcalfe at the Parmele theater tomorrow night.

Russian problems seem to be getting settled Petrogradually.

Show your colors tomorrow by floating Old Glory in front of your stores.

You can't get away with Yankee ingenuity, and there is no use talking about it.

The nights are a little cool yet. "Old Sol" should get a move on himself, and shed his rays in a more heated manner.

If the skirts keep on receding and the shootops keep on progressing, we greatly fear the belt makers will have to go out of business.

The government is after the makers of high prices, and while it is at it, we hope he will give the paper trust a few punches in the short ribs.

Most of our people have planted a garden, and by the way, they are putting in all their spare time in working it, too. Every little bit helps, you know.

In civil war times flour was \$20 a barrel and pork \$16 per hundred. But that was fifty years ago, when it took two dollars in government money to buy one in gold.

No matter what opinion you had before this nation entered the war, it is now your duty to do your part toward helping her fight it effectively. No privation that helps can be spared.

Sunday is a hard day for most folks. We do not work quite as hard as we do the rest of the week and we keep right on eating just the same, so that when Monday morning comes we are duller than a meat axe. And we find fault with everything.

No punishment is too severe for the natural born American, and his parents, before him born in this country, who makes a practice of condemning the government for its action on the war question, and also President Wilson. It is but little less than downright treason.

As Lincoln said: "It is for us the living to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us." Then again, we should "highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." Let us all help to consecrate the great day made as memorial by the lives and blood of our forefathers. Not only should the day be observed by public meetings but every school in the country should prepare special programs for May 30th that will teach the young the glory of our nation and that will make the elders more solemnly proud of our great land.

MOTHER: THE HEROINE.

The bugle calls. The cry "To arms" Resounds throughout the land. Our hearts quiver with dread alarms. As on war's brink we stand. And mothers, all, grow sad and drear, When draws the parting near, As all their sons, their blood and life, Go forth into the strife.

The bugle sounds. The sharp command Sends forth to death; the youth, And leaves the out-stretched arm and hand Bereft of all, in truth, 'That is held dear. His mother grieves And wavers, as he leaves, But 'tis for just a moment. Joy Fills her heart to give her boy.

The bugle stops. Her boy is gone, But her heart now serene, Rejoices at her duty done. Sick at heart she has been, Now glad; for when the nations call Mothers willingly give all. No other half so brave and grand, As mothers of the land.

Wanted—Young America soldiers. Enlist before the draft gets you.

Conquer we must, for in God we trust.

Potatoes are on the decline in price. Good!

Germany is again to announce new terms of peace, so reports say.

The dandelion crop is always good—or bad—whichever way you may take it.

The first battle of the revolution was fought near Charleston, S. C., on August 27, 1782.

A change in the police force may have been a wise proposition, and may not. But as to the taking off of the regular night police we don't think it was.

If we can't have a Fourth of July celebration, let us at least have a flagpole raising on the great natal day. Genuine patriotism is subject to demonstration.

Parents should caution their children against pilfering flowers from the lawns of their nearby neighbors. If this practice isn't put a stop to, parents are going to get their children into serious trouble.

The plan of the government to take charge of the production and distribution of food stuffs, may prove beneficial to the common people, who have a hard time to make both ends meet.

The newspaper reporter cannot always vouch for the truth of what he prints. Sometimes he must tell the story as he hears it and leave the reader to form his own judgment. So you cannot blame him if he does get a little off sometimes.

Every patriotic citizen who can possibly do so, should come out and hear Hon. R. R. Metcalfe at the Parmele theater tomorrow night. It will be worth coming many miles to hear him. He will open your eyes as to the state of affairs that is brewing, and no mistake.

"You are taking a great deal, so far as actual dollars and cents are concerned," said Mr. Reavis, "but in the proportionate sacrifice that the men who pay it will make, you are taking a great deal more from the married man with \$2,000 who has a family to support than you are from the \$10,000,000 man. The man with the income of \$10,000,000 is paying that income out of the funds that he can use only in the way of investment. The relative sacrifice cannot be compared." This is said by our congressman.

WHAT PUT NEBRASKA DRY.

Under the above caption the Kearney Times gives utterance to editorial truths as accurate as the scriptures of Matthew, Mark, Luke or John. Every man who is at all observant and who has "mixed" with the people of Nebraska for a long period of years knows who the "reserves" were who rushed to the firing line and saved the day for the prohibition army last fall. The city of Aurora furnishes abundant proof of what occurred in communities all over the state. In this city scores of men who had been accustomed to drink moderately, and some of them at times rather immoderately, voted to drive the liquor traffic out of the state—because from actual—not theoretical—experience they had grown weary of the assertive insolence of the system and its hangers-on. For the prohibition "generals" of the state to take unto themselves all the credit is like purloining any other whole loaf when but half of it belongs to them. The Times says:

"One of the speakers at the big mass meeting Tuesday night seemed inclined to give the credit for a "dry" Nebraska to those "old soldiers" of prohibition who have fought for years that this might be obtained. Another took the stand that the condition came as the inevitable result of the awakening of the public conscience. The latter was far more near the truth of the matter than the former. If only the men and women had worked, who had never known through personal experience and their study of material facts, the insidious effects of liquor, the state would still be "wet." Their political fights during the years were usually met with defeat and they only won when—the men who had learned by their own personal contact with the stuff—turned the trick.

"With all seriousness, it was the drinkers of Nebraska that put Nebraska dry. As has been said by one of the most notable writers of the times: "We must advance. It will come through scientific thought or suffering." This has been shown in the liquor fight. The men who have suffered are the ones who furnished the balance of power. And this is said with no idea of discounting the efforts of the professional prohibitionist."

THE UNITED STATES OF GREAT BRITAIN?

Naturally the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, now about to adjourn in London, have been secret in the main, but official publication is made of two agreements which have great historical importance. The end of the war is to witness a confederation of all the self-governing states of the empire and the recognition of their right to an adequate voice in determining British foreign policy. Even India is to share in this.

Thus Great Britain prepares for the final step, except for its hereditary sovereign and aristocracy, will make its governmental system like our own. From the loss of the American colonies and the system which the United States established for the government of territories or dependence, the Tories themselves learned a great lesson. Local self-government has been widely extended. There has been no taxation without representation. In sharp contrast with our system, however, each self-governing dominion has been under no military obligation to the empire and has been free to establish its own economic policy.

Federation, with an Imperial Council at London by which foreign relations will be passed upon, may easily introduce to the world in time the United States of Great Britain.—New York World.

HOW CAN I SERVE MY COUNTRY?

"What can I do in case of war?" Well, what would you do? Examine yourself. You will probably find that the best thing that you can do is to practice deep breathing and bending exercises until you can touch the floor with the tips of your fingers without bending your knees. See if you can run around the block

four times without having an attack of heart failure. Have a competent person look at your feet. The chances are ten to one that you have mistreated them shamefully and would be unable to walk five miles with a forty-pound pack on your back. Do not blame congress for unpreparedness or the administration for being "slow to act" if you have a thirty-eight-inch chest and a forty-two-inch waist line. One way to bring about a condition of national preparedness is to prepare yourself for the simplest elemental duties of a citizen and soldier. Cigaretts before breakfast, an ingrowing toenail, and a consequent inability to run 100 yards are just as reprehensible as a lack of patriotism.—The World's Work.

A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT.

Copperheadism in congress is hiding behind reputed fears that the things we are asked to do toward the winning of the war are so undemocratic as to imperil American ideals. It is a subterfuge. The only danger there is that this government will ever go wrong by stifling democratic ideals lies in the possibility that foreign autocracy may in time destroy democracy here as elsewhere.

Today the people are sovereign in this country. It is folly to imagine or suggest that the people will ever allow themselves to be betrayed. If they relinquish anything that seems democratic, it will be merely a temporary expedient for the accomplishment of an imperative purpose. When the emergency is passed they will restore any item of democracy that stress of circumstances may have led them to relinquish.

Congressmen who are professing such intense devotion to democratic ideals that they refuse to do the things that must be done if we win the war ought to be jolted by their constituents.

NO EXCUSE FOR PANIC.

What condition is imaginable upon which to question the accuracy of the statement of Herbert C. Hoover that "There is absolutely no occasion for food panic in this country."

America will raise enough food to feed all its people, and have much to spare. Foreign needs, notably those of our allies, may make prices high for what consumers here have to buy, but consumers are being taught to exercise precaution toward having to buy as little as possible.

In order to avoid buying each should produce as much food for himself and family as possible. That will increase the surplus that we may be able to send to our allies in Europe.

Consumers have been responsible for the recent high prices. They feverishly hoarded supplies. Those who bought flour and sugar in large quantities simply laid in supplies that spoil upon them, and the waste simply helps to keep prices up.

Nobody is going to starve in America. It is a land of plenty, and the people are too intelligent to starve in the midst of plenty. But for humanity's sake, produce all you can yourself.

Do not exercise hysterical and excessive economies. It will cripple business, paralyze industry and destroy prosperity, all national essentials in time of war even more than in time of peace.—Lincoln Star.

NOT A WAR FOR PROFITS.

Nor can any particular class in America profit by our participation in the war. The rich will be taxed as never before; the "war industries" will be squeezed like a lemon of their excess profits. With the passing of neutrality disappeared this country's golden opportunity to acquire wealth; and while were it neutral it is true that the opportunity was so completely grasped that the world said we fattened on the blood spilt by other nations. But one cannot fatten on both neutrality and war. In going to war this country threw away the greatest opportunity in modern times to work the gold mine of neutral isolation, and Mr. Asquith must have had the fact in mind when he said to the British house of commons that our entrance into the war

as a belligerent was "one of the most disinterested acts in history."

If anyone can show wherein the United States is to profit materially by going to war with Germany, the demonstration will be welcomed. Our material interests were so glaringly on the side of peace that in the last year of our neutrality we had to disclaim sordid reasons for opposing war if we adhered to a pacifist position. The Republican knows this because it upheld the policy of neutrality so long as it could honestly maintain that neutrality did not involve national shame and degradation. What the war may profit America in spiritual and moral values, time may be left to show; but it has been clear from the outset that it can yield to us no dividends in material things.—Springfield Republican.

THE BUILDING OF THE ARMY.

Under the heading "The Real Beginning" the New York Times prints the following editorial, which gives an excellent idea of the work that must be done, in the next few months, to raise and equip an American army under the policy of selective conscription:

"The hard fight has been nearly won and only the final legislative formalities and the president's signature to the army bill are required to make selective conscription the military law of the United States. This, however, will only be a small part of the prodigious task, in which all the zeal and energy of the war department and the governors and people of the states will be needed. If the volunteer recruiting does not go on more rapidly within the week, drafted men will fill the vacancies in the regular army and the national guard must be raised to authorized strength by conscription. That must be attended to first. Then the formation of the first increment of the great reserve army must begin. Apart from the transportation of these 500,000 men to the various military posts, their formation into divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, and their training, in which the services of 150,000 seasoned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be required, this enormous task will provide night and day operations for thousands of mills and factories, ammunition plants, and armories. Contractors, horse dealers, leather manufacturers, laboratories, motor car makers, foundries, will be involved in the great labor.

"For the men must be uniformed, armed, equipped. The cavalry must be mounted. The airmen must have their machines. There must be more gunpowder and cartridges, more field guns, rifles, machine guns, saddles and bridles and spurs, tents, and blankets than soldiers of this country have ever had before. A continuous supply of wholesome and nutritious food must be supplied for an army of a million to be made 2,000,000 presently, and perhaps 3,000,000 within little more than a year. With the passage of the conscription act the world learns that the United States has entered this war in earnest, to fight on its own account, to help to bring the war to a victorious conclusion for humanity and democracy. With the beginning of the operation of the law, millions of the inhabitants of this country, who until now have looked upon the war as something apart from their daily lives, will have a realizing sense of what modern warfare means. The war is here now.

"Happily, the war department has already made all its preliminary plans. The machinery is ready. By August 2,000,000 men will have been selected for military service. The medical examiners are ready, the transportation arrangements have been perfected, most of the problems relating to supplies have been solved by the Council of National Defense. Before the end of a month the wheels will be moving. The prosecution of this enormous work, which will cost the country so much, will have its direct effect on every inhabitant. The wasteful must stop their waste. The people must pay for the war, but it will cost them less than a German victory would cost for that would be the death of democracy, the downfall of civilization."

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UNITED STATES SENATE KILLS THE PROHIBITION BILL

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Reversing its action of Saturday, the senate today struck from the administration espionage bill the Cummins amendment prohibiting the use of cereals and grain in the manufacture of liquor during the period of the war. The vote was 47 to 37.

The effort of Senator Overman to reinstate the press censorship provision in the bill was defeated by a vote of 48 to 31.

The entire bill then was passed by a vote of 77 to 6. The measure was sent to conference immediately. There is only one principal difference between the two houses, that being the censorship section. It is possible that if the house again gets a chance to vote on the censorship it will eliminate the section.

The elimination of the Cummins amendment from the bill was a complete surprise. The amendment was put in the bill by a vote of 38 to 32 on Saturday, and although it was expected the liquor element would make a hard fight today, it was not expected that so many senators who did not vote on Saturday would vote today against the proposal.

Neither was it thought that two senators, Johnson of California and King of Utah, who voted for prohibition on Saturday, would change their votes and vote against it today.

The vote on the Cummins amendment sounded the death knell of attempts to conserve grain by prohibiting as a war measure, its use in the manufacture of liquor. Although attempts may be made later to revive the subject, it is realized that the senate has put itself on record as against national prohibition.

Senator King of Utah moved to strike out the Cummins amendment. He was supported by Senator Underwood and Husting. Senator Underwood said it was neither a real conservation nor prohibition move, would destroy immense quantities of whisky in bond for beverage purposes.

Senator Cummins said he was not alarmed over temporary loss of employment by those in breweries and distilleries, which would have to close if the amendment is retained.

"We ought to close this nefarious

enterprise, at least during the war," said the Iowa senator.

Senator Reed declared the Cummins amendment would destroy property worth \$1,000,000, throw 1,000,000 men out of employment, frighten capital, and disturb business, all without adequate time for proper consideration.

LADIES INTERESTED IN AIDING THE RED CROSS WORK TO MEET FRIDAY

The ladies of Plattsmouth who are interested in the work of aiding the Red Cross work will meet Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp at the auditorium of the public library building, when a branch of the National Surgical Dressings Committee of America will be formed by the ladies of this city to assist in the cause of the wounded on the European battlefields. Mrs. O. C. Redick and Mrs. Charles F. Kuntz, of Omaha, will be present to assist in the work and give an outline of the work as proposed and which is an important part in the program of the extension of the Red Cross work. This committee is caring for home as well as foreign war relief and their mission is recognized as one of the greatest of importance to mitigate the suffering of both the soldiers and non-combatants in the war zone and at home. The great interest shown in the proposition by the ladies of Plattsmouth has led to the Omaha organization taking steps to form a branch in this city to permit the great-hearted women of this community a full part in the work. Among those identified with the movement throughout the nation are numbered the leaders of the women of America and their part in the war will be most important as the conflict progresses. Let every lady in Plattsmouth attend the meeting.

OUR GRANDFATHERS

drenched horses for colic. That was the old way, which was uncertain and unsafe. Faris' Colic Remedy does away with drenching—is applied on the horse's tongue with a dropper which comes packed in each bottle. Get it today. We guarantee it. H. M. Soennichsen, Pils & Gansemer.

Attention Auto Buyer

with present conditions at the various factories existing and the scarcity of freight cars in which to transfer autos, it is a cold fact that a great many buyers will be disappointed at the inability of agents to secure cars with which to fill orders already sold. We anticipated this condition early and bought a supply of cars of both "Studebaker" and "Maxwell" autos and can make immediate delivery to you. Think this matter over carefully and call on us or write and we will be pleased to give you a demonstration of either make.

There is a raise in price of both makes which we can avoid if you will act quickly. Subject to stock on hand

Studebaker 6-50, f. o. b. Detroit.....\$1,250.00
Maxwell 4-40, f. o. b. Detroit..... 940.00
Maxwell 4-30, f. o. b. Detroit..... 635.00

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