

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA.
Entered at Postoffice at Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter.

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

Bad day for Decoration.
And the fly, ah, where is it?
No one is converted by force.
Heated arguments never did convince.
Drag the roads just as soon as possible.
The wettest Decoration day in many years.
Be good, do good, and you will always be happy.
A general house-cleaning time is now in order.
Buy a Liberty bond now and be ever happy afterward.
Straw hats are a little late in coming into general use.
Don't be a traitor. Either fight, hoe potatoes, or plant beans.
If you haven't any friends, the chances are you do not deserve them.
Because you neglect your duty, don't think that everybody else is doing the same thing.
Economy may be a war-time virtue, but say, girls, your skirts are short enough now.
Swat the food hoarder and speculator, and you will stop the high cost of living to a great extent.
The good old summer time still seems to be as distant and coy as the maid who can be won only by long wooing.
The chautauqua will probably be held on the High School campus. It is a very convenient location. Remember the date of commencement—June 28.
People generally, never take the same degree of deep-seated interest in the nice things said about their neighbors as they do in the ugly and nasty things said about them.
When a dog has a bone and isn't hungry, he buries it—puts it away for a "rainy day," so to speak, but most people are not like the dog in this respect. They throw what they don't want just at the time into the slop bucket.
Every man who resides on American soil, and has taken an oath to support the constitution and uphold the laws of this country, should be an American in his every action. There is no excuse for his doing otherwise—and he knows it.
A chautauqua is a good investment for any community, and we are proud of the fact that our people are coming right to the front in a determination to make the Plattsmouth chautauqua which opens for a week, beginning Thursday, June 28, a big success. This is the first effort our citizens have made in this direction, and the Journal desires to see it made such a glowing success that we can have one every year.
Why not make next Tuesday—Registration day—a day long to be remembered by having some kind of demonstration to dedicate its importance. In many towns bands will play in the streets and bells will peal forth the day's importance, and programs including patriotic speeches and songs will be had. Let us make some sort of a demonstration. Let's not be behind other towns in this respect. Let us display our patriotism and our love for the Stars and Stripes and our country.

Buy a Liberty bond.
Watch for the slackers next Tuesday.
A Liberty loan is liberty's life insurance.
Be on hand next Tuesday to register. A failure to do so means trouble.
All between the ages of 21 and 31 years must register next Tuesday. The penalty for not doing so is very severe.
The federal investigation shows that the high prices are not caused by shortage. Merely greed, seizing its opportunity.
Reports from Fort Niagara indicate that the boys there would be glad to change their cold quarters for the hottest sort of a firing line.
Nicaragua has followed Honduras, making the fourth Central American republic to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. This will at least close the door to Teutonic submarine bases in that neighborhood.
Russian Peclists contend for "peace without indemnities or annexations." France, for one, will not be disposed to insist on employing these objectionable terms. All she wants is a return of stolen goods, including Alsace and Lorraine.
Plattsmouth is coming to the front with amusements this season. Beginning Monday, June 11, we are to have a week's carnival, and beginning on June 28, and ending July 4, we are to be favored with a first-class chautauqua.
American destroyers had no sooner set to work in the war zone than the reports of submarine ravages showed a great decrease. Coincidence perhaps, but we may enjoy the hope that it is a case of cause and effect.
If the pen were really mightier than the sword, as Bulwer-Lytton made Richelieu declare, the war would have been over before the Germans brazenly insisted upon "fighting for national existence" on the soil of a half-dozen foreign countries.
First the slackers leaped into matrimony in order to escape military service, then some of them even went the length of adopting children, and now, fearing that these earlier precautions may not suffice, many of them are trying to get behind the conscientious-objection-to-war bulwarks permitted the Quakers; but the leaders of that church report that they are turning down the applications for membership of suspicion-inviting young men by the score, who are largely of foreign birth. The way of the slacker is hard.
BUYING LUXURIES.
The Grand Island Daily Independent hands out this piece of advice:
"Cut down on the luxuries," is good advice to both the nation and the individual.
We fail to see it that way.
Luxury is the only thing that causes the idle rich to let go of their gold.
It is a free indulgence in costly food, dress, furniture, or anything expensive which gratifies the appetites or tastes.
Riches expose a man to luxury, therefore the rich man buys things which he needs not, but he buys them because they tickle his fancy or please him.
Luxuries play a most important part in keeping money in circulation—and since they are created for the rich, then why not let the rich enjoy them? The rich can afford luxuries at almost any price. And besides, business must be kept going.—Hastings Tribune.

NATIONAL RESOURCES.

What the resources of a nation are no man knows. Even the wisest of the economists can form but an imperfect idea. Less than twenty years have passed since the success of the British government in raising 30 million pounds by a single loan operation was the wonder of the world's financial markets. Now, in the year of grace 1917, the British chancellor of the exchequer is able to announce that after two and a half years of exhausting war 1,000 million pounds have been raised in thirty days, and his hearers can only greet the news with "loud and prolonged cheers."
How much could the United States raise with its \$250,000,000,000 of wealth and its 100,000,000 of the most productive people in the world? No one knows. It is vain to suppose that Germany is exhausted. Its last loan was more rapidly taken than the first one issued after the war. What her resources are no one knows.
One economist claims that the money spent in the United States for needless, and in some cases harmful luxuries, would keep an army of 1,000,000 men in the field in Europe, supplying all their wants of food, clothing, arms and ammunition, so it seems that there is no danger of this country exhausting its resources. How long it could supply the men to keep up an army of a million is another question.—World-Herald.
PUTS IT UP RIGHT.
Under the caption of "Labor for the Farms" the New York Times puts it up about right when it says: "Elaborate plans for making a survey of the nation's farms and enrolling all men old and young, available for service on them were completed a month ago by the department of agriculture, which sought in this city to overcome the shortage of 2,000,000 farm workers. Secretary Houston now says that the department's agents will begin the enrollment in the first week of June. Lack of appropriations and of authority, which will be granted by bills now pending may have caused some delay. There is to be an agent in each county. These men, in co-operation with state officers, will ascertain the labor needs of the farmers, enroll those willing to work, and be empowered to shift local surpluses of workmen to places where the supply is insufficient. The project was and is a very good one, but the survey and census will not be finished in time to be effective for the first part of the planting season. Even if farmers are assured that they will have help for the harvest, a labor shortage in seeding time prevents the use of as much land as should be cultivated.
"They need the hired men now. Such assistance as they have had has been given by local governments and associations. In several states there have been successful efforts to supply farm labor. For example, in Maryland a little army of enlisted men has been at work for some time. In New Jersey the executive departments began more than a month ago to ascertain where laborers were needed and to enlist those who would serve. Many workers were found and placed where they could assist in enlarging the food supply. Some were temporarily released by manufacturers. By state and county officers, agricultural societies and associations of citizens sometimes, but not enough has been done without waiting for the national plans to be more effective. It is not too late for more local work of this kind. There should be an agricultural labor committee in every county that has farms. The national working force will be more useful for harvesting than for planting. But only by giving the farmer help now can the acreage from which crops will be taken be made as large as it ought to be. The season will not wait."
We have had plenty of rain. But we are not boss of the weather man, and he is not boss of the Ruler of the Elements, so we must take what comes whether we like it or not.
Keep in mind the Plattsmouth chautauqua, which begins Thursday, June 28, and continues one week.

OUR COMING ARMY.

The reports indicate that the Germans still fail to take a serious view of American participation in the war, regarding the United States, according to one correspondent, as not much more important than Portugal or China. Yet this curious attitude in German military circles admits of the concession that the United States will eventually produce one of the greatest armies of the world. But even this project is not taken seriously, the Germans being persuaded that the coming American army is not designed for extensive use against Germany and that its real purpose is "the defense of America against Japan."
Obviously, the figures alone compel the Germans to recognize the possibility of a really great American army sooner or later. There are now in this country more than ten million men between 21 and 30 years subject to selective draft under the new army bill. This is only ten per cent of a population which is now between 103 and 104 millions, and only 5 per cent of the males between 21 and 30 years will be subject to selection in the first call for 500,000 men. The number of further calls will depend on the course of events, but, if need be, there can be as many as nine more for armies of 500,000 each, even if only half of the males of the proposed age should be physically fit.
It is interesting to note in detail the number of men liable under the new law in the various states. Taking some of them more or less at random, we find that Massachusetts has 355,400 men subject to call; Rhode Island, 60,300; Connecticut, 109,500; New York, 1,068,000; Pennsylvania, 874,000; Maryland, 121,500; New Jersey, 300,200; Virginia, 186,400; West Virginia, 141,600; North Carolina, 194,000; South Carolina, 137,100; Georgia, 253,400; Texas, 420,200; Oklahoma, 213,000; South Dakota, 80,500; Iowa, 199,000; Minnesota, 244,700; Wisconsin, 299,500; Illinois, 639,500; Ohio, 494,300; Indiana, 253,900. Our five states with the largest populations, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Texas alone contain 3,496,000 men liable to call under the army bill, and there are 1,097,300 young men subject to call in our three largest cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia alone. Certainly we have the men, as well as the wealth to prosecute war on a great scale.
CARPERS REBUKED.
Those small-minded persons who are doing nothing better for their country than to sit back in the armchairs of exclusive clubs and denounce an "incapable" and "rotten" administration might do well to give half a minute of consideration to the confident assertion of the impartial London Observer that President Wilson "is proving himself a born war leader" and that "the rapidity and thoroughness of American action will astonish the world and make an ineffaceable impression on history." Disgusted and cocksure editors would also do well to consider both this utterance and the expressions of Foreign Secretary Balfour on which it is perhaps partly based. In the course of his remarks highly appreciative of the work of the president, of congress and of the congress of nationalities, Mr. Balfour said: "I am convinced that if these newspapers could have their representatives see what I have seen in the last three weeks in Washington, they would be heartily ashamed of their carping criticism and their general attitude of peevish suspicion."
Even where no political partisanship is involved there is too often noticeable a disposition to complain ignorantly of "nothing done" at Washington and to demand miracles of accomplishment in a fortnight. The average American could hardly be expected to appreciate the tremendous difficulties of many of the undertakings and the appalling complexities of many of the problems the government has in hand, but the naggers and kiskers among the better informed classes could at least do so to some extent if lack of willingness did not prevent.

LETTING THE PEOPLE SHARE IT.

Why this nation-wide effort to sell Liberty bonds in small amounts? A great many people do not seem to comprehend the reasons. Here and there misguided patriots are heard deploring the thought, a mistaken one, that it is impossible to float the bonds.
It isn't impossible at all. It would not be even difficult to float the loan several times over.
Severe criticism is aimed at an early report that the loan was sure to be over-subscribed. There were such rumors. They would have been true if the government had not determined to invoke popular purchase of the bonds. A government bulletin recently announced that the bonds can all be sold easily.
The New York World says that if the government had chosen to offer them in the common way, as through a bankers' syndicate, it might have had an over-subscription "the moment the books were opened." But it could not have a broad popular participation except as the syndicated bankers chose to invite it at a profit to themselves and a loss both to the government and small buyers.
The purpose of selling in small lots paying commission to no one, is to reach people who never could be reached through a bankers' syndicate. It is to encourage popular investment and thrift. It is to stir popular patriotism, to allow the average man to become a government bondholder, to protect the government and the people from enriching the wealthy men who would comprise a syndicate of purchasers, to permit all of the proceeds of the sale to go to the government and to permit the people to enjoy the interest the government will pay on Patriotism and thrift go hand in hand in the popular purchase of Liberty bonds.—Lincoln Star.
IS AUSTRIA BREAKING UP?
It is impossible to estimate what is implied in the appointment of Count Andressa as the premier of Hungary, succeeding the pro-German minister who resigned. That a portion of Austria is growing restless under German rule is generally known and that there may be a revolution is acknowledged as possible. The new Emperor has been making concessions to the large section of people who from the first have been opposed to the war, notably the Bohemians. There have been insubordination of reservists, surrender of Czech regiments, unreliability of any military unit composed of soldiers from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, the well known attitude of the Bohemian deputies which made the convocation of parliament inadvisable, refusal to subscribe to the war loans, treason of the leaders of the people and thousands of hangings in districts inhabited by Czechs.
There seems at present much more probability of an uprising in Austria-Hungary than in Germany. In discussing the present situation the Bohemian Review says:
"War has made a chasm between the Bohemian nation and its rulers which cannot be bridged. The flower of Bohemian manhood, hundreds of thousands of them, have been sacrificed to the insane pride and lust of conquest of the degenerate family of Hapsburgs, thousands of cripples, of men maimed and blind, walk the streets of Prague; children are dying of want, and the leaders of the nation are in jail or on the gallows. Every Bohemian, be he rich or poor, professor or peasant, is convinced that all these horrors were foolishly and recklessly caused by the alien emperor and the archdukes and courtiers that surround him. To kiss the hand that smote them, when it offers aims? Never!"
The new emperor has offered concessions to the Bohemians, but they are regarded in the same light and has offered for the same reason that induced the kaiser to propose electoral reforms in Germany.—World-Herald.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

SUFFERS AUTO ACCIDENT.
From Friday's Daily.
This noon as Henry Soemichsen was motoring from the store to the home on North Eighth street he met with quite a serious accident just north of the postoffice, when the car which he was driving skidded and slid into the curb across the street north of the postoffice, and as the car was going at quite a lively gait resulted in the right wheel being demolished and in putting the car out of commission.

SAVED A FORTUNE.
A Home Canner will fill your glass jars and stomach; also, start a bank account for you. Try and place your order with us, the sooner the better. Phone 251. G. W. Alexander & Co., Lincoln Ave., Plattsmouth, Neb. 6-2-1td2tkwly

FINE TWIN BOYS.
From Friday's Daily.
Mrs. Joseph Wurga of this city is spending a few days at Wayne, Neb., where she was called by the glad news that the stork had visited the home of her son, Joseph Wurga, jr., and left with Mr. and Mrs. Wurga two fine boys, who are doing nicely and are real live American youngsters. The little ones arrived Monday evening, and the good news has been very pleasing to the many friends and relatives in this city. Mrs. Wurga is reported as doing nicely as well as the two little sons.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
From S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Orpingtons, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Local delivery. A. O. Ramge, Plattsmouth. Phone 3513. 2-12-tfwkly

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