

The Plattsmouth Journal

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If you would have more friends,
I'll tell you what to do;
Just always do to others
As you'd have others do to you.

Do something for your country.
If you don't like this country, get out.

And you can't do it any too quick, either.

Don't be afraid to let your dollars work for you.

Remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The farmers are busy between showers, and can generally find plenty to do.

It is easy enough to paddle your own canoe after you get the paddle and canoe.

And now corn is being used as a substitute for macaroni and cheese. What next?

The German masses will find when the war is over, that it never was a war on them.

King George of England has decided to drop all titles of German origin. Good for King George.

If you are too old or too young, or too unsound to join the army, get up at four in the morning and swipe the potato bug.

Divorces seem to be easy to get these days. And they are all right where the parties find they cannot live together in peace.

The two billion dollar Liberty bond was only our ante to get into the war game, and the American people have plenty more to back up their bets.

There were no flies on Nebraska City when it came to subscriptions for the Red Cross. The amount raised was nearly \$14,000, several giving \$1,000 and \$500 each. It would be very satisfactory if Plattsmouth had raised half that amount.

The local conditions of Omaha may possibly have had something to do with the defeat of our big city for the cantonment. The uproar among the city officials will injure Omaha in many more ways than one. Let the people of our pride city rise in their might and throw the disturbers out.

We'll rally 'round the hoe, boys, and join the ranks of toil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em." We'll train the crops to grow, boys, as tillers of the soil, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em." Where there is work to do, boys, we'll gather on the spot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em." To duty we'll be true, boys, and fill a vacant lot, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em." Nature, kind mater, will aid us in our deed. Down with the tater; up with the weed. So we'll rally 'round the hoe, boys, and train the crops to grow, shouting the battle cry of "Feed 'em!"

Governor Bamberger of Utah, at a meeting of the Western Red Cross conference at Denver, Colo., last week said: "I was born in Germany and lived there as a boy. I love the country and the people. I came to America in the steerage—alone. I had no friends, no introduction—nothing. I made good. Any German who comes to this country as I did and has made good, through the wonderful opportunities offered by this magnificent land, should love this country above all others. If he is not loyal to America, he should be stood up against a wall and shot instantly."—Denver Post.

Don't be a grouch.
Attend the Chautauqua.

You'll miss half your life if you don't.
They also serve who only stand and hoe.

If persistency is a virtue, then a fly is it.
To can all you can will take a whole lot of cans.

He who is suspicious of everybody will bear watching.
If you want to make time pass quickly, sign a thirty-day note.

Young or old; brunette or blonde, get in and buy a bond—if you can.
Nothing knocks the enthusiasm out of a man as quickly as a sprained ankle.

We don't need any more million-dollar rains just now. A little later, please.
Ed Howe says, "Every time I have caught hell it was because I was following it."

The wisest man of the day is he who knows what to say and then doesn't say it.
If you can't do anything else you can always join the great army of producers.

If a man is honest because he thinks it is the best policy, he will be dishonest for the same reason.
"Marriage," says a recently wedded young woman of this town, "is the monotony that relieves the excitement of life."

The Germans regard the menace of an American as negligible. Let 'em keep on doing it, and they'll soon learn better.
The outlook for the corn crop gets better every day, and there is more wheat in Nebraska than one would even dare to suppose.

Of course it will be a safe, sane and sober Fourth in Nebraska this year, where the bootleggers do not get in their graft.
The Plattsmouth Chautauqua is proving a great success. Big crowds are attending both day and night. Everybody is well pleased with the programs, and the entertainers are first-class in every respect.

On with the Chautauqua. It is educational as well as recreational. It brings great things home to us to see which, otherwise, would require hundreds of miles of railway travel, and entail an expense account that very few could afford.
Tomorrow (Sunday) is Food Saving day. This does not mean that we are to economize just on this day, but we are urged to acquaint ourselves with methods by which we may best conserve in the consumption of food-stuffs.

The German kaiser, the champion, friend and protector of small nations, is profoundly moved by the fate of Greece. That is to say, he is profoundly moved by the fate of Constantinople, which is the same thing. Poor Greece, deprived of a king just at the time when it most needed one. That is to say, poor Constantine, deprived of Greece just at the time when he most needed it. That is to say, just at the time when the kaiser most needed it, which is the same thing.

GOVERNMENT OR GREED.

When it comes to embargoes upon food and fuel, such as are now proposed as measures of national defense, nothing new is advocated. We already have embargoes.

Food has been embargoed in this country for years by combinations of warehousemen and speculators. To check the free movement of supplies from producer to consumer and to withhold them from market for the purpose of creating an artificial scarcity are policies that result as truly in an embargo as any prohibition or restriction of exports by government. The only difference is in the motive and the results.

That coal has been embargoed in the United States is proved by the findings of the Federal Trade commission, and it is now practically admitted by operators and railroad managers. There is no lack of coal, but production has been inefficient, distribution has been faulty and car shortage has become chronic. Taking advantage of these conditions, by no means unavoidable, speculators and middlemen, standing between the miner and the consumer, have practiced a holdup which is nothing less than an embargo.

These embargoes are privately ordained for selfish ends. They are without authority of law. In fact, most of them are in plain violation of law. They are intended to keep famine always within sight of the people. They do more than interfere with industry. They lead straight to plunder and outrage.

Such limited governmental embargoes upon food and fuel as are advocated at Washington are in the public interest alone. They are not to make prices higher, but lower. They will facilitate and equalize distribution, not check it. They will hoard nothing except from the enemy. They will so administer the basic products of the country that they will help us win the war. Finally, these public embargoes will automatically remove the worst of our private embargoes. No private embargo can survive a public embargo for a day.

Food and fuel monopolists know this, and that is why many of them, through the agency of serviceable members of congress, are protesting against the pending legislation. As for Americans in general, the question is not whether they will have food and fuel control for they have it already. It is whether that sovereign right shall be exercised to their oppression by greedy and lawless interests or for their welfare by the government itself.—New York World.

PRECIOUS SENATORIAL TRINITY

It was not a very pretty spectacle that a senate committee staged the other afternoon in Washington. A meeting was called presumably for the purpose of getting some light on the president's high-important and greatly needed food control and food conservation bills. Instead, it degenerated into a scene in which Senators Reed, Gore and Vandaman indulged in the highly edifying game of cheap heckling of Herbert C. Hoover, whom the president has chosen to be the food administrator.

It happens that Hoover has done things. As one man very aptly said, "It is not necessary to look into Who's Who to learn who's Hoover."

Eleven million men, women and children of war-stricken Belgium and northern France owe their lives today to his practical knowledge of how to ration millions. He is prepared to render the same kind of patriotic service now to his own country.

Whether they intend to do so or not—whether wittingly or unwittingly—every day senators hold up the food laws by idle speeches, by heckling, by time-wasting interrogatories, they are rendering aid and comfort to the German enemy, and lining the pockets of unscrupulous food speculators.

The food gambler desires delay in the enactment and enforcement of food laws. Days mean dollars to him. Every hour means an extension of his wicked graft.

The government of the kaiser also

wants a delay in these same food laws. To have food wasted in this country, to have the allies and the neutrals bidding against each other for our grain, to bring England and France nearer to starvation because our government is helpless to intervene—this condition is more valuable to the German cause than to win two or three battles on the land.

The allies can easily survive a few reverses in the field. It becomes increasingly difficult to face the urgent food problem—Omaha News.

WORLD-WIDE WAR.

The point has been reached where war is waged literally by whole nations. Every man, woman and child is involved, and nearly every adult and most boys and girls can be efficient factors. We are in this war for the purpose of defending our rights, of making sure that, as a nation, we shall be able to live the sore of life and to have the sore of institutions we desire, of making democracy persist in the world, and of safeguarding the world against the recurrence of such a war as this. To accomplish this, the nation must aim at the perfection of organization, and therefore each individual must recognize the necessity of making sacrifices for the common good and more than ever of working under limitations—of doing team work. Our people have a genius for organization and they will not fail in the task they have assumed. Our farmers, on whom a great responsibility rests, are the most efficient farmers in the world when they do their best. They will not be found wanting in this crisis.—David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, June 12, 1917.

COLD STORAGE MANIPULATORS.

If anything is to be done about the high cost of living it is high time that action were taken. Last year the cold storage men were permitted to corner almost anything they desired, and thus compel the public to pay exorbitant prices.

The government's records show that the moldings of eggs in cold storage were reported greater on June 15 of this year than at any corresponding time last season, for the first time since storage reports on eggs were begun in August, 1916. On September 1, 1916, holdings reported by 185 houses were 19.2 per cent less than on September 1, 1915. On March 1, at the end of the season, they were 86.3 per cent less than on March 1 last year. On June 15, however, 5,151,421 cases of eggs were reported by 264 storages last year and 5,239,985 cases by the same firms this year, and increase of 1.7 per cent.

In spite of the low stocks on hand on September 1, 1916, the rates of withdrawals were proportionately larger during all of the winter months than they were during the corresponding period of the previous season. During January, 1917, for example, stocks on hand January 1 decreased 83.7 per cent, whereas during the same month last year, the percentage of decrease was only 66.7 per cent, though a large number of cases of eggs were withdrawn last year than during January, 1917.

During March, April and May and the first two weeks in June, the rate at which stocks of eggs have been placed in storage has been proportionately larger than during the same months last year, though the actual number of cases placed in storage was larger during March and April. During May, 1916, 2,140,018 cases were placed in storage in 236 houses, whereas 2,621,856 cases were reported in storage during May this year in 323 storages. During the first two weeks in June, 571,524 cases more were placed in storage as reported by 311 storages this year than were reported by 219 firms last year. The total holdings on June 15 were reported by 338 storages as 5,752,225 cases, 477,609 cases more than the holdings reported by 252 storages August 1, 1916, the date of the maximum holdings of last season.

It is also shown that the total but-

ter holdings in cold storage on June

15, 1917, as reported by 284 houses were 23,057,122 pounds. Holdings reported by 214 storages show 4,429,527 pounds or 17.3 per cent less than reported by the same firms last year.

During the period of June 1 to June 15, holdings in 254 storages increased 14,074,198 pounds, 4,288,883 pounds less than the increase during the corresponding period last year.

From September 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, stocks of butter in storage ranged from 3 per cent to 18.4 per cent less than for the corresponding months the preceding year. On April 1, 1917, 6,922,216 pounds were reported by 214 storages, which was 2,676,499 pounds or 80 per cent more than the same storages reported on April 1, 1916. The larger part of the increase of 2,676,499 pounds reported April 1, 1917, was held in the New England, middle Atlantic and north central east sections, in which are located, respectively, the cities of Boston, New York and Chicago. By May 1, however, storage holdings of butter in these three sections had decreased approximately three and a half million pounds.

Congress should lose no time about heading off butter and egg manipulators.—Hastings Tribune.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Buck fever partisan patriots, both ways from the New York Tribune, who are despairing over the alleged dilatoriness and inefficiency of the United States in entering the great war, may find a grain of consolation in the facts having to do with the landing of General Pershing's army in France.

The invariably conservative Associated Press is well within the limits of deserved praise when it says:

"Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. It is a good augury of future achievements.

"The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines or other obstacles.

"The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil tonight are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months, and more will follow.

"General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the army general staff have gone through with clock-like precision."

Five or six weeks ago, as the Associated Press points out, the men now safely landed in France with ample supplies, were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was there. Army transports were not available and the vessels that carried the troops were scattered in their usual routes. Reserve stores were depleted and the regiments were below their war strength. All of these difficulties were met and overcome in record-breaking time. And while this task was being undertaken and completed there were innumerable other important military activities in progress. Ten million men were being registered. An army of 50,000 officers was being assembled, housed, equipped and trained. Arms and equipment were being gathered for millions of troops yet to be organized. The regular army was being expanded to full war strength, and the national guard was also being recruited and prepared for war.

In the midst of all this work of war, on a scale of unprecedented proportions, our troops were dispatched to France through hostile and dangerous waters and landed with ample supplies in positions prepared in advance of their coming, and it was all done without a hitch or an untoward inci-



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dent of any kind. It was accomplished with a speed, a precision and under such circumstances as to make it unique in the history of warfare.

Can't we—can't even those who are "crabbing" the hardest and pulling the longest faces and indulging in the most lugubrious forebodings—can't we all unite to give three rousing cheers for the United States army?

When we stop to reflect that two or three months ago there were not even a general staff worthy of the name, and that all the experience its members had in directing the humdrum routine affairs of a little army of 100,000 men, and then when we contemplate what they have been called upon to do since, and are doing now, can't we be big enough and patriotic enough to look at the doughnut and not the hole? Can't we find inspiration, rather than excuse for defection in the record? And is there any man of sense and business-experience who does not realize that, if mistakes have been made, they are unavoidable in affairs of such magnitude so hurriedly and unexpectedly undertaken?

The American army, the war department, the council of national defense and other bodies that are co-operating in the advancement of the huge task that has been undertaken are doing well. They are not performing miracles or accomplishing impossibilities. But they are attesting now as they have attested before the marvelous energy of America, its organization and administrative skill, and its capacity to rise grandly to meet great emergencies.—World-Herald.

Mrs. Charles Wolf of near Murray was among those going to Omaha this morning to spend a few hours.

W. H. Tritsch, residing west of this city, brought in a load of oats this morning, and while here took time to call at this office and have his subscription extended for another year.

GREAT AIR FLYING WHALES.

The British and the French admiralties have just placed another huge order in this country. This time it is a hurry-up call for the construction of twenty-five giant flying whales. The flying whale is a development of the Cutiss invention of the flying boat. Since then Mr. Curtiss has made several changes in the design of the craft, and the present order of twenty-five is to bridge the gap between the old order and the completion of tests with the later model. The whale is used by Great Britain and France in submarine hunting, in coast patrol along the English channel and the open seaports. It has a wing spread in excess of ninety feet; the boat body is more than forty-six feet long and the whole craft, ready for flight with fuel and oil tanks loaded, weighs nearly two and a half tons. Machine guns, anti-aircraft guns and bombs can be carried. The pilot's compartment is completely enclosed and has room for the easy movement of five or six men. It certainly begins to look as if the decisive battle of the world's greatest war were going to be fought in the air.

FARM FOR SALE.

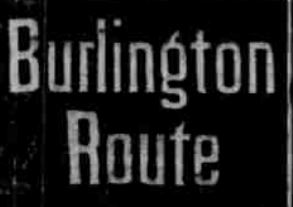
An extra good quarter of central Nebraska land. All good black soil and every foot could be plowed; fenced and cross-fenced; 120 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture and hay land; some timber in pasture; 1 acre now in alfalfa, remainder of cultivated land in wheat, oats and corn; one-half mile to school; two miles to good trading point, two banks; sixteen miles from best school town in the state; fair six-room house, horse stable for 12 head of horses, chicken coop, granary and hog shed; good well and mill. For sale quick at \$70 per acre, one half cash, remainder five years' time at 6 per cent. Rent to go to purchaser. For further information address Lock Box 64, Cedar Creek, Neb.

Estes Park, Rocky Mountain National

This magnificent vacation-land, so near at hand, has been made a National Park and it certainly has every requisite for a National Summer Playground. It is a region of forests, canyons, streams and lakes, a paradise of mountain air and wild flowers, a natural amphitheatre of 150 square miles, with snow-capped panoramic barriers.—Long's Peak, James' Peak and the Continental Divide.

Burlington trains take you there quickly and at a small cost,—only \$27.00, generally speaking, from middle and Eastern Nebraska to Estes Park. This includes rail and auto via Lyons or Loveland.

Over 50,000 tourists visited Estes Park last summer. Colorado has hundreds of resorts, recreative places and automobile tours. You have every day the lowest possible rates to Denver, Colorado Springs and Estes Park. Arrange early for any accommodations that you will want in Colorado this coming summer. Let me help you.



R. W. CLEMENT, Ticket Agent
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