

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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## OUR COUNTRY.

The fighting man can die for it;  
The saving man can buy for it;  
The aviator can fly for it;  
The thrifty cook can fry for it;  
The thirsty can go dry for it;  
The daring man can spy for it;  
The exotist can I for it;  
The diplomat can lie for it;  
The farmer can grow rye for it;  
The working man can ply for it;  
The very babies cry for it.  
And all of us can try for it.

Silos are good and useful.  
Apple buyers are in the country.  
Some Congressmen are prize kickers.  
Some people are suffering from hay fever.  
The way to get things coming your way is to go after them.  
No man gets so badly fooled as he who is so positive he's right.  
They say money talks, but we have not even heard it whimper.  
Weep not for the days that are gone—be thankful that you're alive today.  
You are expected to hand out a compliment occasionally, even if you lie about it.  
There are some people that are so suspicious that they can't even trust themselves.  
Boys who are just entering the city schools are faking the first step in preparedness.  
While it is no disgrace to be poor it's anything but genuine pleasure to live that way.  
There must be plenty of potatoes. Grocers are beginning again to use them to plug kerosene cans.  
If people would only talk when they have something to say, conversation would soon become a lost art.  
The man who judges life by what he gets out of it rather than by what he puts into it, judges it wrong.  
One thing certain, when the Hercules task of reconstruction sets in after the war, there will be less room than ever for the obstruction of selfish politics.  
Woman Suffrage lost out in Maine at the election last Tuesday. The boldness of the gang of women in Washington, D. C., had as much or more than anything to do with this defeat.  
Congressman Doolittle of Kansas may not succeed in exempting farm hands as a class, but he thinks he knows what his state and his country need and is doing his best to give it to them.  
Mr. Root denies that he was converted to woman suffrage by seeing women fight in Russia. Unless the women in Russia fight better than the men are fighting, this result is not at all surprising.  
When Vallandigham was convicted of treason during the civil war President Lincoln set aside a severer punishment to send him into the rebel lines, upon the theory that he belonged there. There is a hint in the precedent for the proper treatment of Mayor Thompson of Chicago. He would fit into German life admirably.

If I get a little madder  
At the Kaiser than I am,  
I'll just grab a shellalah  
And I'll give a mighty slam,  
As to right and left I smash 'em  
And with all my might I'll shout:  
"If you make me any madder—  
I'll stop eating sauerkraut."  
The women done well.  
Plattsmouth women are loyal.  
A little warmer—thanks to Old Sol.  
No form of government ever satisfies a failure.  
When some people can't use you,  
they are always ready to abuse you.  
The woman register in Plattsmouth almost reached the 300 mark.  
He is thrice armed who has a sack of flour, a bit of meat and a back yard garden.  
It is rather a cold sweat that is called forth by thought of those enormous coal bills.  
Mind your own business and eventually you will have a business of your own to mind.  
No, government control of the coal mines does not mean that you are going to get your coal for nothing.  
Merely a suggestion: Smoke one less cigar a day and divide the difference with the soldier boys who go to the front.  
The Kaiser is busy distributing thanks. Iron has become too valuable to be scattered about in the shape of crosses.  
We wish those impetuous Russians on the eastern front would quit resting like a bunch of militant Washington suffragettes.  
Now nine out of every ten men who fail in business, have none but themselves to blame. Their competitors have nothing to do with it.  
A young married man, after an hour up town the other day marketing, remarked that the old-fashioned notion that two can live as cheaply as one, needs considerable alteration.  
Haller is at home now and should either resign or make some statement that would be satisfactory to the people who are clamoring for him to "step down and out" as President of the Board of Regents.  
It is very amusing to hear some people tell what they would do if they were actively engaged in the war. We always put that kind of a fellow down as one who would dodge behind a petticoat and try to be exempted.  
The daily press have been full of dope, telling of spies and undesirables being placed under arrest the past week. It's getting to be a pretty dangerous proposition for a person to open up on this government.  
Senator Norris is now endeavoring to crawl back into the good graces of his constituency, whose interest he has so bitterly opposed in the past. But it is entirely too late for amends. He ought to have thought of the consequences, when he was playing into the hands of the enemy, when his services were so much needed in behalf of his country.

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## AIRCRAFT PROSPECT.

The raids on English towns on three successive nights by German airplanes, causing heavy loss of life and considerable destruction of property, were followed by the query in the British press, "Has the enemy beaten us to the contemplated great offensive in the air?" No doubt H. G. Wells, who has so long and so urgently besought the authorities to develop the flying service is revolving in his mind the same query. Further significance is given to the fact and the query by the retirement of the enemy planes with no established loss.

These events, as well as the increasing use and growing effectiveness of airplane warfare, confirm the predictions of experts, and may foreshadow the truth of the prophecy that the war will be finally decided in the air. Italy, it is understood, has recently been building airplanes larger than those used by other belligerents and has found them efficient and mechanically practicable. This may explain the tremendous damage that Italian flying squadrons have been able to inflict on the Austrian naval base of Pola. In Italy, too, the other day was established a new record for long distance flight, an aviator having flown nine hundred miles without a stop. This accomplishment suggests that Berlin will before long be quite as liable to aerial attack as London or Paris.

The evidence that this great conflict is going more and more into the realm of the air justifies the preparations that are being made by the United States for aerial service. Americans will be glad that the government authorities so quickly and so fully realized what an important, if not decisive, factor the flying squadrons were destined to be in the war. Our first contingent of military aviators is now in France, in number unrevealed, trained, equipped and supplied with aircraft of American manufacture. At first the construction of only 3,500 airplanes and the training of 6,000 aviators was contemplated, but now we have appropriated \$600,000,000 for airplanes and men to manage them by the tens of thousands.

We are sending our planes across the ocean on ship board. Will they soon be flying across, with the aviators, of course, in them? Major Peretti, now in this country as head of the Italian aeronautic mission, suggests that we will be sending our larger planes that way, for he advises our government to devote a part of its resources to the construction of airplanes capable of carrying as many as twenty-five fighting men and a full equipment of machine guns and bombs. He says that these planes will have no difficulty in crossing the ocean on their own wings. This seems fantastical, but what are now commonplace in air service were fantastical even so short a time ago as the beginning of this war. Major Peretti claims to speak from experience, and in doing so perhaps he is hinting at the new things being accomplished by the Italians in developing the airplane with respect both to speed and size.

We are all done with assertions expressing limitations of the possibilities of aircraft. The aircraft has been sailing away from all such foolish assertions constantly in the last three years.—World Herald.

## PART OF EVERY GOVERNMENT.

A United States district judge in Texas has decided in a case brought before him that the selective draft law is constitutional. The supreme court will decide the same way. The person who thinks otherwise, and imagines that the government is not strong enough to protect itself, has several more guesses coming.—Kearney Hub.

## ATTENTION, FARMERS.

I will sell at public auction a good 1,600 pound horse, on Fifth street near Wescotts store, at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, September 15th. O. A. Newton.

## WARNING TO FARMERS.

The government is constantly looking after the farmers' interest, and that is one reason why a warning has been sounded, cautioning American farmers not to be misled, in their zeal for increased wheat production, into planting abnormally high-priced seed for which extravagant claims are made.

The department of agriculture has sent out a statement to the effect that at the present time wheat is attracting greater attention than ever before, owing to its comparative scarcity and high price and the necessity of sowing a large acreage this fall. As might be expected, therefore, various persons are offering to the public, varieties that they describe as far superior to the kinds now being grown. These varieties are usually given some catchy name and extravagant claims are made for them. An example of this kind is the Alaska, or seven-headed wheat that was exploited a few years ago. The backers of this wheat did not get very far with it, however, as the postoffice department issued a fraud order and their business came to a standstill. This type of wheat having a large branched head has been offered at high prices to the people of this country many times under one name or another. Records concerning it go back more than a hundred years. Just now another exploitation is threatened under the name "Titanic". This type of wheat with branched heads should be left strictly alone by the farmers of the country.

It is pointed out that a favorite scheme employed by those having wheat for sale for which they wish to obtain exorbitant prices is to claim that their variety requires but a small amount of seed per acre. A peck of seed, twenty pounds and a half bushel per acre, are amounts frequently mentioned. Of course the claims of maximum yields from these small seedings are not substantiated by fact. Only on dry lands or under very special conditions is the seeding of as little as forty-five pounds per acre of wheat advisable. On nearly all of the wheat lands of the country it is more profitable to sow from a bushel to two bushels of seed per acre than to sow less than a bushel.

The United States department of agriculture has shown in previous publications that the claims of maximum yields obtained from sowing one or two pecks to the acre of the wheat known as Stoner, Miracle, or Marvelous are not substantiated by experiments. Safe rules to follow in the case of all wheats for which such claims are made are first to sow as much as has been found profitable with other varieties in the neighborhood, and second, not to pay high prices for the seed.

Radical claims of high yields are made for some varieties of wheat. It is not uncommon in advertising a new variety for an unscrupulous or uninformed promoter to claim yields four or five times that of the average yield of the country. Claims as high as fifteen or more times the average yield have been made in special cases. Such claims are absurd and no one need be misled by them. A well-bred variety in the section to which it is adapted may yield a few bushels more than the varieties being commonly grown. Very seldom, indeed, can a doubling of the yield be expected.

It is further emphasized that buying seed grown at a great distance from home is another thing that wheat growers should be on their guard against. No wheat grown and bred for California conditions, for instance, no matter how good for California, has been found adapted to the country east of the Rockies. California adapted wheats do not succeed east of that state. Neither would the wheats adapted to the Atlantic coast or the Mississippi Valley succeed in California. In short, home grown seed should be used when possible.—Hastings Tribune.

## RETURN FROM VISIT IN WEST.

From Saturday's Daily.  
Albert A. Wetencamp and brother Will Wetencamp, returned yesterday from a trip extending over the western portion of the state, which comprised most of the week. They departed last Sunday by a crew of men who accompanied W. E. Rosenkrans, and at Omaha they had to wait for their train, and visited the Gaiety until train time, arriving at Imperial, they visited the many fine farms in that vicinity, and were greatly pleased with the fine land and good prospects which they found there. Land is selling from twenty dollars per acre to seventy and eighty, owing to the circumstances which surrounds it. Its proximity to town, and the improvements which has been placed upon it, and the real natural condition. From Imperial they went to Grant, in Perkins county, which is some twenty-four miles north. Here they found good lands, but not so thickly settled, but rapidly filling up. Here they visited the country and saw what it had to offer in shape of good homes and opportunities for the home seeker.

From there overland they went to Ogalala, where Albert Wetencamp, returned to Omaha over the Union Pacific, and Will went to Chappell where he visited and looked over the country. Here he found the country all settled with nothing for sale within nearly twenty miles of the town. Chappell is a town of about twelve hundred population, and the county seat of Deuel county. Here, Will met W. W. Hamilton, formerly of Murray, where he is working at his trade, being a contractor and carpenter. Many people were living in tents, on account of not being able to get a house to live in and the carpenters as busy as they can be.

He also met and visit with G. P. Eastwood, and Bert Knorr, both of whom are employed with the Stephens Hardware, Lumber and Implement Co. They were enthusiastic over the times in and around Chappell. Will who is on the draft, says as soon as the war is settled so that he will know whether he has to go to the service or not, and if not he will go out there to make his home.

## ENTERTAINS PAST CHIEFS.

From Saturday's Daily.  
The Past Chiefs of the Degree of Honor were entertained yesterday afternoon, in a most charming manner, at the pretty home of Mrs. Emmons Ptak on West Pearl St. The early hours of the afternoon were devoted to a very interesting business session, at which time considerable business matters were transacted. After the business session the ladies indulged in various amusements, which made this afternoon's entertainment most delightful to all. A number of the ladies indulged in knitting and crocheting as they engaged in pleasant conversation. Mrs. Harold Thomsen of Omaha, one of the former members, was in attendance and her presence was very much appreciated and enjoyed by her former associates and friends. At an appointed time an elegant two course luncheon was provided by the hostess, to which all did ample justice. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. John Bajcek. The cozy rooms of the Ptak home were made very attractive with aster decorations for the occasion. It was late in the afternoon when the Past Chiefs dispersed, declaring Mrs. Ptak to be a splendid entertainer.

## VISIT PARENTS.

From Saturday's Daily.  
George Albert of Sidney, Mont., who has been visiting at Chicago for the past few days, arrived in this city last night on the late Missouri Pacific train, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Albert. Mr. Albert states that his section of the country was rather dry. While crops do not amount to much, cattle have done remarkably well considering the long hard winter and dry summer. He states that he delivered two cars of cattle to the market and that his four year old steers averaged 1225 lbs. and brought \$10.15 per hundred, which he thought was a very satisfactory price. Mr. Albert expects to leave in a few days for his home in Montana.

## BUYS A FARM IN WEST.

From Saturday's Daily.  
George Krager, who has a farm southwest of Mynard, and who was out in the western portion of the state recently, while there purchased another farm for which he paid \$35.00 per acre, and considers that he has a splendid bargain in it at that. The place is in Perkins county, and not far from Grant.

## 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 *Dr. 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.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## NEBRASKA GUARDSMEN ARE MOVING SOUTHWARD NOW

With Nebraska's Militia Army Enroute to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., Sept. 14.—Nebraska mobilized today. From every corner of her vast domain she gave of her best, of the finest of her youth, representatives of her strength, in concrete testimony to her abundant patriotism, to the biggest mobilization of the country's civilian soldier army that the nation has ever known. Today these men, many of whom have gone, perhaps never to return, bade goodbye to their homes, their families, sweethearts and friends, sacrificed their jobs, their professions, their all to the defense of those who remain behind.

The scheme of 4,000 lives has this day been upset. For them the world has gone topsy-turvy. John Jones is no longer John Jones. From this day forth he is Private Jones, U. S. N. G. His old life is cast behind him, and with a firm set face, but aching heart he begins the new. This morning, almost, he was a grocer, a banker or baker, a farmer, a mechanic, at least a man with an individuality. Now he is but an atom in the great organization, the militia army, lost to all intents and purposes in a maze of new things, that have always lain dormant in the bulk of the sleeping giant we call Uncle Sam.

**Making Men Over.**  
In a great city of wooden homes and offices, a soldier factory that he has never seen, John Jones will begin the serious life of preparing himself for the supreme test of the trenches in France. Sharp and intensive is the training that has been outlined for him, and that over, he will be ready for the front and active service.

The special car from Omaha, carrying the Fifth regiment ma-

chine gun company, was attached to the second section of the Fifth regiment train at Union, when the section arrived from Lincoln about 2 o'clock. The whole train then proceeded out of the state to the south, picking up companies in that section at concentration points.

### Six Trains Required.

Six trains, three for the Fifth regiment and three for the Sixth, started almost simultaneously from as many different points in the state this morning and threading their way toward the Kansas line were boarded by the national guardsmen who had been concentrated at certain designated stations along their routes. The schedules of those trains are so timed that gradually drawing together as their common destination, Camp Cody, at Deming, N. M., is approached, at some division point far in the south, they will meet and from there proceed as one train—the Nebraska train—with Nebraska's offering to a just cause.

Arriving at Deming, the concentration point for the Thirty-fourth division, U. S. N. G., of which the Nebraska National Guard has been designated as a part, the troops will at once enter upon the active training that has been outlined for them. They will no longer be the Nebraska National Guard Brigade but the Fifty-ninth Depot brigade, according to the present designation.

### Ride In Comfort.

The men are riding in perfect ease and comfort in standard and tourist sleepers. They are eating good and substantial food, not extravagant nor sumptuous but sufficient. They are apparently happy. They dangle their legs and bodies out of car windows in a most reckless fashion, raising a tremendous uproar when they pass a crowded station platform or a lonely country house, alike. They flirt with the girls along the way, and the girls never to be daunted, flirt in return. All are agreed, there are worse things in life than riding on a troop train with the Nebraska National Guard.

## Low Summer Fares Withdrawn September 30th

**TO EASTERN CITIES AND RESORTS:** The entire scheme of Eastern summer fares will be available during September, with return limits good until October 31st; this is the last opportunity of the year to visit the East at reduced rates.

**TO THE PACIFIC COAST:** The low-rates circuit tours are also available prior to September 30th; these are much lower than the winter fares. Our Scenic Colorado California route is especially attractive during the Autumn.

**TO WESTERN RESORTS:** You can go to Colorado and Estes Park at very cheap fares during this month. Estes Park in September is an ideal place for a "rapid-health-come-back."

The big National Parks will be open until September 15th. The Black Hills are available throughout the month.

The ranches about Sheridan, Ranchester and Cody will all be open and can take excellent care of you after the departure of the mid-summer crowds.

Send for publications descriptive of any trip you may have in mind and let us help you.

W. R. CLEMENT, Ticket Agent.  
L. W. WAKELY, General Passenger Agent,  
1004 Farnam Street Omaha, Nebr.



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