

FRENCH DRIVE MILE DEEP ON PICARDY LINE

STRIKE GERMANS ON THREE- MILE FRONT ON SECTOR QUIET FOR SIX WEEKS.

Cauls Take 500 Prisoners and Im- portant Positions by New Blow.

Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have broken through and advanced their lines. The blow was launched between Castel and Maily-Raineval on the Picardy front southeast of Amiens. The attack was along a front of approximately three miles. It swept the Germans back out of the village of Castel and the Anchin farm, about a mile to the south, and cleared out a number of strong enemy positions. The French penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile. More than 500 prisoners taken.

Gives French Heights.

The French attack was launched at a point between positions of the Americans at Cantigny and the Australians further north. The French lines south of Castel have been parallel to and westward of the Avre river. The success gained there carries the French up to the hills to the west of the river and into positions which appear to dominate the villages of Morisel, on the west bank, and Moreuil, on the east bank of the river. If the attack should continue successfully, the French may be able to press the foe across the Avre and thus have an admirable defensive position.

Fighting on British Front.

It is reported the village of Longpont, south of Corey, the capture of which was reported on Thursday, has been taken by General Petain's men, who have also made progress north of Corey, at the Chavigny farm. East of Faverolles the lines have been advanced.

NEW LIGHT THROWN ON PROPAGANDA PLOT OF GERMANY IN U. S.

New York, July 12.—The trail of German propaganda financed in America by money raised in this country through the sale of German war bonds is long and unexplored by the American investigators. It was learned authoritatively here today.

HOUSING IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—The United States Civil Service Commission announces that it is now in a position to state definitely to the public that steps will be taken at once to relieve the congested living conditions in Washington, which have been an obstacle in the way of recruiting the civil service to meet war needs. The Commission is advised by the Department of Labor

that the erection of temporary hotels and restaurants, to be conducted under Government supervision for the use of Federal employes in Washington, will begin at once.

It is expected that the first units will be ready for occupancy early in September. Accommodations will first be provided for approximately 5,000 persons. Additional accommodations will be provided as they are needed. Each room will be arranged for the occupancy of but one person. In the meantime, the Room Registration Office, which is conducted by the District of Columbia Council of Defense under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, is able to provide rooming and boarding accommodations for the new appointees. At the latest report the Room Registration Office had on its lists more than 5,000 rooms which had been inspected and found available for Government employes.

CHILD STILL VERY LOW.

Lieut. Guy Godsay formerly of the regular army in California, arrived here yesterday, coming to answer a call to the bedside of his sick child, who with its mother is staying at the home of B. J. Reynolds, who is step father to Mrs. Godsay. The little child which has been very sick with severe attack of dysentery, is just alive, but very weak.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

This morning there was heard in the district court a matter of the rehearing of the John A. Koukal case, wherein he has sued the insurance company for the loss incurred by the fire which burned his barn last winter, and on which he was given default, a few days since. After the matter was argued this morning the judgment was set aside, and the case placed on the calendar for the next term.

IS FROM THE WEST END OF COUNTY

Martin Doud, of Greenwood was a visitor in Plattsburgh today, coming this morning to look after some business which he had in hand at the court house, and while in the city, left a check with the printer, to pay for the Journal's visits to his home. Mr. Doud says it is pretty dry up his way, but as yet the corn has not received any great damage.

DEPARTS FOR SCHOOL.

Harris Cook, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Cook departed last evening for Chicago, where he enters the Northwestern University of that place, where he will remain for about a month, when he will go to the Municipal pier for further training, in the officers training camp at that place.

COL. J. H. THRASHER FROM WEST

Last evening Col. J. H. Thrasher dropped off the east bound Burlington, looking brown as a berry and hale and hearty, saying as he grasped the hands of his friends, "It seems like home to get back to Plattsburgh."

ONE BOY ON SEA ANOTHER ON WAY

Mrs. George Lamphear has just returned from a trip to Chicago, where she was visiting with her son Roy Lamphear who is located there, training for the navy, and will later go to service. Mrs. Lamphear would have liked to have visited longer with her son but had to return home. George, another son is now on the battleship Alabama.

OBTAIN HOG CHOLERA SERUM LOCALLY

Serum at cost \$1.17 c. c. and virus free at rate of 3 c. c. to 100 c. c. serum of E. F. Marshall of Weeping Water by any one needing it in Cass County. The Farm Bureau Board has arranged with Mr. Marshall to keep a small supply of purity serum made at Sioux City, Iowa. L. R. SNIPES, County Agent.

HATRED OF HUNS GROWING IN U. S.

BARRING OF GERMAN LANGUAGE FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOLS A SIGN.

MAY EXTEND TO COMMERCE

Congressman Shallenberger Tells One Reason Why the Aviation Service Is So Attractive to Young Americans— McCumber's Slap at Cummins.

Washington.—The first legislative action which indicates a growing and intense feeling against Germany and the Germans was shown when the senate inserted a provision in the District of Columbia appropriation bill providing that the German language should not hereafter be taught in the public schools of the national capital.

As time goes on it becomes evident that the Germans are taking a course which will create as strong a hatred of them in the United States as has been created in other countries with which Germany is at war. So far, however, the feeling against Germany has not reached the stage of legislative action to keep her away from any commercial interests after the war is over. But the activity of the U-boats on this side of the Atlantic has created talk in congress which may result in legislation of this kind.

Four senators who had announced their intention of retiring from the senate at the end of their terms next March have for one reason or another been compelled to reconsider their determination. Two of them, Neison of Minnesota and Warren of Wyoming, are survivors of the Civil war. The death of Senator Borah's colleague induced the Idaho senator to reconsider his determination to quit public life. The political situation in New Mexico and the urgent demand of friends finally compelled Senator Fall of that state to reconsider his determination to leave the senate.

"I had arranged all the affairs for my future life," said Senator Fall, "and had fully determined to quit public life, but conditions have arisen which have made it practically impossible for me to do so." Generally speaking, personal friends of men insist upon their remaining in the senate, but it is always an advantage to the senate when experienced men continue in that body.

The war department has three or four times as many men training and ready to fly as are needed at the present time, on account of the lack of airplanes. Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska, a member of the military committee, explained why it was that there are so many men anxious for service in the aviation corps. He said it was "tremendously attractive to young men. The aviator's service at the front is vastly different from that of other men in the army. Infantry and artillery are in the front of battle, in the trench and in the mud, and they have little opportunity to sleep on active service. The aviator and those in charge of the machines are miles in the rear, sometimes out of the sound of the big guns. They have their quarters in which to sleep. It is the most desirable service so far as personal comfort is concerned of any in the army."

Those senators say something to each other once in a while. McCumber of North Dakota was opposing the resolution to limit debate in the senate, while Cummins of Iowa favored it. "The senator from Iowa," said McCumber, "spoke about two hours to convince the senate that no senator was justified in discussing a subject longer than an hour and a half."

It is rather an interesting fact, also, that a number of the senators who belong to the long-winded class are those who were most earnestly in favor of cutting down the debate.

There is a certain little sentence which occupies two lines in the Congressional Record very frequently now, and that is, "Mr. — addressed the senate (or house). His remarks will be published hereafter." This does not mean that the official reporters have fallen down on their job and been unable to furnish the copy in time to get the speech into the Record. It is because the man who did the talking wants to go over what he has said, and perhaps do a little judicious altering of some of the sentiments expressed in the excitement of conflict. Sometimes these speeches are not officially published until a month or two after they are delivered.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Pursuant to call of the Democratic State committee, the Democrats of Cass County will hold their primaries in each ward and voting precinct in said county on July 15, 1918, at the usual voting places, at 8:00 p. m., there to select delegates to the County Convention to be held at Louisville, on July 17th, 1918, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. The apportionment of delegates being based on the vote cast for President Wilson in 1916, being one delegate for every ten votes or major fraction thereof, as follows:

Tipton	13
Greenwood	12
Salt Creek	14
Stove Creek	13
Elmwood	9
South Bend	9
Weeping Water Precinct	8
Center	10
Louisville	14
Avoca	10
Mt. Pleasant	9
Eight Mile Grove	13
Nehawka	10
Liberty	13
Rock Bluffs 1st	12
Rock Bluffs 2nd	7
Plattsburgh precinct	12
Weeping Water—	
First Ward	5
Second Ward	3
Third Ward	2
Plattsburgh City—	
First Ward	7
Second Ward	17
Third Ward	18
Fourth Ward	18
Fifth Ward	7
Total	265

POSTPONE ACTION ON DRY BILL UNTIL LATE IN AUGUST

Washington, July 12.—An agreement was tentatively reached today by senate leaders for postponement of prohibition legislation until August 20; for a vote late today or tomorrow on the administration wire control resolution and for suspension of senate business until August 19, under a "gentlemen's agreement" for three-day recesses.

C. R. Frans of this city who is employed on the traveling crew of the Burlington carpenter force, arrived from the west this afternoon to spend Sunday with the family.

Mrs. D. E. Rice, and little grandson Harry Perry, of Greenwood, who has been visiting here for the past week departed this morning for Greenwood, where they will visit for some time.

Mrs. Frank Kemp, of Glenwood, Iowa, was a visitor in Plattsburgh for the week end, coming to spend the time at the home of his sister, Mrs. Inez Stenner, he being a traveling man and making this territory now.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*



Poultry Wanted!

I offer the following prices for poultry delivered at Mynard, July 17, 18 and 19.
Hens, over 4 lbs.-----20c
Hens under 4 lbs.-----18c
Broilers, 1 1/2 to 2 lbs.-----25c
Cox -----13c
Poultry must be in by 2 P. M.
W. T. RICHARDSON
Savannah, Ga., was the birthplace of the Girl Scouts of America.

LAPSE OF RUSSIA CAUSED BY LIQUOR

STORY THAT TEUTONS TURNED THE TRICK BY SENDING VAST QUANTITIES OF "BOOZE."

"DURING PENDENCY OF WAR"

Oft Recurring Phrase in Bills Reveals How Unprepared We Were From a Legislative Standpoint—Representative Kinkaid Seems Certain of Re- election.

Washington.—Complaint is made that the United States missed a great opportunity in Russia, and this is followed by a statement that this country ought to have exerted a sufficient amount of influence in Russia to have prevented that great country from deserting the allies. German propaganda has heretofore been credited with having turned the scale in Russia. But now comes a story to the effect that Kaiser Bill and Emperor Charles have been sending vast quantities of liquor to Russia and it was the "booze" that turned the trick in that country.

As to propaganda, it is very doubtful whether the United States could have done anything since our entry into the war to prevent the catastrophe in Russia. Before that time our neutrality would have made it impossible for us to use propaganda for or against Germany. It should also be remembered that the Germans have been using the propaganda in Russia for a dozen years for the very purpose of accomplishing the results that have been so favorable to the Germans.

"During the pendency of the war," is a phrase which finds its way into a great deal of legislation that is passed these days. No doubt when the war is over it will be found that some of the legislation that has been enacted with the phrase, and with the idea of limiting it simply to the war, can be made adaptable to future conditions and will be continued. The people have no idea of the amount of legislation that has been written on the statute books for the purpose of conducting the war against Germany. This is an evidence that the United States was wholly unprepared for war, not only from a military standpoint, but also from a legislative standpoint. Even the president of the United States, who as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, is clothed with almost unlimited power during a war, found it necessary to have reams of legislation enacted in order to carry on a big foreign war.

Whatever else may happen it seems almost certain that Moses P. Kinkaid will be returned from the Sixth district of Nebraska. Kinkaid is one of the men that attend strictly to business all the time. He never bankers for adjournment nor does he seem to think it necessary to go out and fix up his fences. He is not much in evidence on the floor of the house in the way of making speeches, but he is generally there when the votes are taken and he has the reputation of paying closer attention to every demand on the part of his constituents than any other member of the house. Kinkaid was quite a favorite with President Taft, who always referred to him as "the sand-hill crane from Nebraska," mainly because Kinkaid represented a partially arid district.

Among the senate's many peculiar methods of procedure is that of "having it out" on a bill before it is actually brought up. This happened the other day on a bill reported by Senator Hardwick of Georgia, who asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska and Lewis of Illinois were unable to restrain their curiosity until some action was taken on Hardwick's request, so the Georgia senator had to do a good deal of explaining. They argued back and forth for a while and finally when nobody seemed to have any more questions to ask, the unanimous consent was granted and the bill passed at once without any debate whatever.

Congress does not take nearly as much interest in the revenue bill this year as it did a year ago. Seemingly congress accepts the inevitable, realizing that the taxes must be raised and so long as there is money in the country the government can get it. The hearings before the ways and means committee have been less interesting than those before the senate finance committee last year.

Congressman Nolan of California read an article into the Record commenting on the new American sport. It mentioned several wagers between managers of different shipyards, who are putting up fat little sums to back their claims of employing the fastest riveters in the country, or of being able to turn out ships faster than any other yard, and so on. One of the bets that came to light was for \$5,000 a side and another was for \$10,000. The article also directed attention to the spread of prize offering by all sorts of business concerns to artisans engaged on war work who set the pace in their particular line of effort.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call of the Republican State Committee, the Republicans of Cass County will hold their primary in each ward and precinct in said county on July 16, 1918, at their usual voting places, at the hour of 8:00 o'clock P. M. and select delegates to the County Convention to be held at Weeping Water, on July 19, 1918, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. The apportionment of delegates is based on the vote for Lieutenant Governor in 1916, being one delegate for every ten votes or major fraction thereof, as follows:

Tipton	13
Greenwood	10
Salt Creek	18
Stove Creek	18
Elmwood	14
South Bend	7
Weeping Water, Precinct	6
Center	11
Louisville	8
Avoca	8
Mt. Pleasant	6
Eight Mile Grove	7
Nehawka	11
Liberty	13
First Rock Bluffs	9
Second Rock Bluffs	3
Plattsburgh Precinct	9
Weeping Water City	6
First Ward	6
Second Ward	6
Third Ward	3
Plattsburgh City	3
First Ward	6
Second Ward	8
Third Ward	10
Fourth Ward	6
Fifth Ward	5
Total	211

The County Convention will select 19 delegates to the State Convention to be held in Lincoln on Tuesday, July 30, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Convention will select a committeeman from each ward and precinct, and transact such other business as may come before the convention.
A. L. TIDD, Secretary.

POLITICS IS NOT TO BE SIDETRACKED

IT SEEMS CERTAIN TO APPEAR PROMINENTLY IN THE CON- GRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

PRECEDENT TO BE FOLLOWED

People Do Not Complain of Cost of Any Mail Service Provided It is Ef- ficient—Washington Now "City of Magnificent Uniforms."

Washington.—Are we going to keep politics out of the political campaign? Even the old-timers around Washington who do not recall what happened in 1862 during the Civil war, remember that in 1864 the political situation became very exciting and the conditions in this country were much more serious than they could possibly be under foreign war conditions. So it is altogether probable that this coming congressional campaign will see a lot of politics.

Just harking back to some of the special elections that have been held since the United States entered into the war, it is observed that politics were injected quite freely. This was especially true in a New Hampshire district, in the Indiana district, and also in the senatorial election in Wisconsin. The probabilities are that there is going to be a right lively political campaign, notwithstanding some attempts to postpone politics until after the war.

There is very little complaint from people about the cost of any mail service, but there always is a great complaint when that service is not efficient. For instance, outside of some of the cities in big cities, no one complains about the rural free delivery service although it costs forty or fifty million dollars more than it returns to the government. Nor is anyone complaining about the cost of Postmaster General Burleson's experiment with air mail service for the big cities. Rural communities do not want to curtail good mail facilities for the city, but they are insistent that they also get good service. While it is the ambition of the postmaster general to make the postal department self-sustaining, no one seems to object if there is a deficit, particularly if there has been a good service.

One unfortunate feature of the talk about immense profiteering and graft in connection with war work is that the small grafter is always encouraged to try to make something himself. Thus it happens that small dealers furnishing meat to the army and commissary sergeants enter into a combination to get a little "rake-off." They seem to feel that while others are making big money out of the war they are entitled to make their bit. One of the features of this grafting is that it is the little fellows that get caught rather than the big fellows.

GARFIELD NOT TO CRIPPLE INDUSTRY

REALIZES WHAT ARE NON-ES- SENTIALS IN ONE PLACE ARE ESSENTIALS ELSEWHERE.

FUEL CONSERVATION PROBLEM

Congressman Cox Comments on the Changed Nature of the Decennial Census—Quick Work in Passing Enormous Appropriation Bills.

Washington.—In the campaign for the saving of fuel—and up to the present time the people of the United States have not begun to realize the absolute necessity for fuel conservation—various people have been to Doctor Garfield, the fuel administrator, and suggested that he cut off the manufacture and production of all non-essentials. But Doctor Garfield has investigated this subject to a considerable extent and has found out that what is non-essential in one community may be a very great essential in another community. His life in New England has given him an opportunity to observe industrial conditions and has shown him how disastrous it would be to cut off the production of what many people call non-essentials.

Doctor Garfield told a delegation of people with whom he was discussing this subject that in many communities of the United States there are manufactured articles which have been placed on the non-essential list, and yet whole communities are dependent upon the continuation of the manufacture of these articles. He instanced musical instruments, and a number of other articles which are for amusement and pleasure. To close up these establishments would mean the depriving of whole communities of their means of livelihood. All things of this sort have been taken into consideration in the matter of fuel conservation, and while all manufacturing establishments will be not only requested but compelled to limit their use of fuel to the utmost, it is not the intention of the fuel administrator to cripple industry and destroy the means of living. It is his hope that people will realize what is necessary and do their best to conserve fuel.

It is rather amazing to find so many men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one who want to get into the exemption class. Veterans of the Civil war recall the fact that although the draft law was passed then it was largely inoperative and that the Civil war was won by volunteers. These veterans say there is nothing like the enthusiasm, or the interest, or the intense patriotism displayed now that was thrilling everybody in the Civil war days.

Congressman Cox of Indiana took occasion to show that the decennial census for which there is a constitutional warrant is a much different thing from what it was in the early days of the country and we have gone far afield from a mere count of the people, which was the intention of the fathers of the government. In the early years of the government the census consisted of a count of the people. Now it means a complete investigation and survey of the whole country as well as an enumeration of the people. Of course the main object is to ascertain the number of people and the result of the count is the most interesting feature of the census. No doubt the other facts are very valuable, and the only fault to be found in regard to them is that the statistics are usually three or four years old before they are finally completed and tabulated.

Congress evidently wanted to get through with its work and get a recess if possible, for there never has been such a speeding-up in passing appropriation bills as during the past two or three weeks. The sundry civil appropriation bill which usually takes some two or three weeks in the house, was passed in two or three days. After the senate had loaded it down with about a billion more dollars it passed that body in a few hours. On the same day the senate came very near passing the \$12,000,000 military bill. As one senator remarked: "We have reached the stage where the more billions we add to appropriations, the more speed we put on in passing the billions."

There is a fear in the mind of Senator Lewis of Illinois that the United States may be doing some fighting on a western front of her own before the war is over. The Illinois senator told his colleagues recently that if Germany can completely overcome Russia and form an army of Russians to fight on the German side, this army may cross Siberia and enter North America by way of Alaska, and then sweep down on the Pacific Northwest. Senator Lewis suggested that the thing to do in case of any such attempt would be to turn Japan and China loose on the enemy as they tried to cross Siberia. He expressed his belief that the Asiatic nations not only could halt the Hun, but could drive him from Russian soil. But Germany will be having her hands so full in France and Flanders that any such invasion of the United States is a very remote contingency.