

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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"Cackle, cackle, little hen, and you won't get eaten then."

A good American is one who sees red every time his eye falls on a red flag.

Scientists have discovered a thrush that dives and swims. What is need is a swallow that will kick.

The latest suggestion for war revenue is to put a luxury tax on the man who sleeps later than 7:00 o'clock in the morning.

The German envoys at Versailles have sent to Berlin for a legal adviser. Isn't it a little late for that sort of advice?

The Hutchinson Gazette wishes there were some quick, simple way of finding out whether prayers or cigarettes won the war.

Secretary Baker says the last Yank will be back home in August. And every Yank still overseas will say: "Yes, and I'll probably be that very last Yank."

Didn't it seem to you that the Germans began whining about the peace terms before a reasonable time for reading seventy-two thousand words had elapsed?

The Krupp munitions factory has quit making guns and has turned to manufacture of locomotives. It still seems to be the hope of the Krupps that one of their products may some day reach Paris.

A Philadelphia man has left a million dollars to be used for the sole purpose of obtaining a clean and efficient government for the city. It is a fine idea. But how long before the politicians will be in charge of the fund?

The Acheson Globe has heard that certain farmers who didn't buy Victory bonds sought to justify their position by the peculiar argument that if Uncle Sam has money to build hard surfaced roads, he has money to pay his war debts.

It is too bad we haven't a national referendum law. Then we could make an effort to put the kick back into the Bevo bottles, shorten the road to Tipperary, or even get under this annoying daylight saving law and put things back where they were.

Life is practically normal again in the South, even if the peace treaty isn't signed yet, as you will note from the fact that a discharged negro soldier has been lynched in Mississippi for persuading a negro woman to write a note to a white woman.

The German editors have found time thus far to pass only about half-way down the list of "impossible" peace demands. To recount and reject the entire list probably will take the editors several days more. Then the Germans, it is expected, will be ready to sign the terms as they found them.

Germany is to be disarmed and kept disarmed, under the terms of the treaty. Napoleon tried the same thing unsuccessfully a century ago. But the Allies have learned the lesson, and the new terms are expected to avoid the mistakes that Napoleon made. He limited the size of the Prussian Army to 42,000 men. Scharnhorst circumvented him by constantly changing the army and so training a large number of men. There is to be nothing of that sort now. A long term of enlistment is provided as the remedy.

THE HIGH COST OF LEARNING.

To the considerable group of eastern colleges lately announcing higher tuition fees, Yale has now joined itself by a statement that its charge for instruction will shortly be increased to \$240 a year. This means an advance of \$40 over the sum which students in the scientific department have been accustomed to pay and of \$80 for students in the department of liberal arts. Among the increases announced by other institutions have been Dartmouth's advance from \$140 to \$200 per annum, and an advance by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from \$250 to \$300.

Upon only one condition could this rising cost of collegiate instruction be greatly regretted. If the rise were left unaccompanied by an equal compensating increase in the size and extent of the scholarship support offered to students of little means, the colleges had better go out of business than advance their charges. Fortunately, however, no such alternative is posed. In nearly all cases the announcement of higher charges has gone hand in hand with an announcement of larger and more accessible scholarships for the boys who deserve and require them. With this much taken care of, the higher tuition charges need cause little concern. They result from the increased expenses which colleges, in company with all other institutions and undertakings have been forced to bear in the general readjustment of price levels which has lately occurred. If the exaction of a somewhat higher charge from the students who can afford to pay more for their tuition leads to a corresponding increase in the salaries of college professors, and at the same time does not fall as a burden upon the students who cannot afford to pay more, it will be rather a blessing than an injury.—Boston Transcript.

Another of the world's difficulties is that too many rich church members say, "Well, I'll give what the other folks in the church are giving."

A 60-year-old citizen of Plattsmouth never wore a derby hat, and probably never will. But his wife found one down town the other day for thirty-nine cents and brought it home, so he will always have "an extra hat."

In nineteen cases out of twenty, those who are actively opposing the League of Nations are political enemies of President Wilson. Their personal and partisan dislike of him has warped their judgment, but it won't carry any influence with the American people.

With so many national interests dissatisfied in some particular with the Peace Treaty, it has some chance of permanence in a world where nothing is fixed. It's so much more promising than if just one country had been completely satisfied—as Germany expected to be, for instance.

Peace in the case of a nation like Germany is a disposition of the heart, it does not lie in external arrangements. No matter what terms are imposed, France will not be safe unless she is in a position to defend herself. The only security for the safety of the United States is the power of the United States. It would be the height of folly to trust the protection of this Nation to the provisions of a treaty or to suppose because Germany is for the time disarmed, that the United States would be secure without its fleet and without military preparedness.

"THREE THOUSAND MILES AWAY"

It seems to be established by competent witnesses that there was a bad shortage of horses for the artillery in the Argonne fighting. The explanation is made that France had been drained of horses and that the necessity of using all available shipping for men made it impossible to ship horses from America.

If this explanation is correct, one observation might be made. Through the autumn of 1917 and the winter of 1917-18 we were sending over only a handful of troops every month. There was plenty of shipping then for the transportation of horses and whatever other equipment was ready. But it wasn't used.

Those were the months when Secretary Baker was operating on the theory that the war was "three thousand miles away" and there was no need to hurry. Men were sacrificed in the Argonne in September and October last year because it was impossible to arouse the administration the year before to a realization of the fact that we were in a real war that would call for real fighting.

LABOR NOT PRO-BOLSHEVIK.

The appeal of the heads of the printing trades unions to the American newspaper publishers for aid in fighting the spread of ultra-radical principles and policies in this country, loosely classified as "bolshivism," by no means misstates the situation. Owing to the fact that the mass of people in this country are absolutely without any leaning toward the Russian brand of government by chaos and have made no effort to meet any of the claims as to the millennial value of bolshivism, a number of parlor bolshiviks as well as malign radicals among the industrial groups have taken advantage of such an easy-going attitude by a shrill and irresponsible assertiveness that makes statements but never argue.

This is the familiar method of the demagogues of all time, and in a way has been almost too successful, for the thinking elements in this country have been so taken by surprise by the audacity of the pro-bolshhevik orators that they are only now beginning to realize that these unopposed utterances at labor meetings, church gatherings, before reform clubs and circulated broadly in the shape of the most cunningly devised lies about Russia and extravagant claims about radicalism that have ever been printed have had a very serious effect. What these radicals say and assert and circulate can easily be answered; but the printing trades unions in calling attention to the fact that they have not been answered have done a public service.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is time to take a stern stand against bolshivism in this country. There is too much license of tongue and pen and too much tolerance allowed its advocates' meetings. It is a noxious weed, which, given the least encouragement, is going to spread until it kills all other healthy growths. It is menacing the whole of Europe today and it is striving to gain a foothold on this side, says Baltimore American. The only way to deal with it is to pull it up by the roots, and that promptly and thoroughly.—Lincoln Herald.

It has been difficult for the Allies to preserve a united front for the period since the armistice. What will happen in the next ten years nobody knows. It is quite possible to conceive a split in the Allied ranks that would give Germany her opportunity to defy certain provisions in the treaty. Russia agreed under the Crimean treaty not to maintain a fleet on the Black Sea. When German armies were at the gates of Paris she notified the French and British governments that she could no longer be bound by the treaty. They acquiesced because they could not afford to fight.

STILL LOOKING TO CONGRESS.

Premising that rent-profiteering is just as serious a question as unemployment and the high cost of living, the Farmers' National Single Tax league tells the chairmen of the democratic and republican national committees that this will be an issue in the next election and that congress must do something about it.

Congress should feel flattered. Congress must have begun to think it was the last place for anybody to go to who wanted anything done. And congress, hardly knowing what to do with any one of a dozen great national problems imposed by the end of the war and now hanging in the air, will greedily welcome such a chance to show what it can do in legislating for every local abuse that any one is privileged to raise into a country-wide issue.

And what would these farmers of the Single Tax league have congress do? Tax land values according to the well known Henry George formula? That has always been with the single taxers a state and local question. What has now made it a national question? How is it likely to fare when it fares not well as a local issue?

It is to be observed, however, that these farmers are thinking only of rent profiteering in the cities as the evil to be cured by congress in single tax legislation. What would be the matter with a proposition, first of all, to include the farms in a little local single tax legislation?—New York World.

This is the last week of the Liberty Loan Drive and we are not over the top or even close to it. All of the boys are not home yet, and you better help get them home.

There are newspaper people who do not understand it is a sin to steal the thought of another without proper credit. And they cannot understand why they lack standing in the profession.—Clarks Enterprise.

According to the latest report of the director general it is only costing a million and a half each day for the government to run the railroads. What do we care for expenses, we have plenty of them.

Most of the farmers of this country are disregarding the new time schedule, simply because they cannot make their work conform to it. The agricultural interests are just as important as any other, in fact more so, and if they feel they cannot comply with the new schedule congress better change the ruling and make factory men and business men generally go to work one hour earlier, as the farmer gets to work as soon as it is daylight anyhow.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF MURDOCK of Murdock, Nebr.

Charter No. 678 in the State of Nebraska at the close of business on May 3rd, 1911.

RESOURCES table with columns for item and amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, Bonds, securities, judgments, claims, etc., Other assets, Liberty Bonds, Banking house, furniture and fixtures, Current expenses, taxes and interest paid, Due from National and State banks, Currency, Gold coin, Silver, nickels and coins.

LIABILITIES table with columns for item and amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus fund, Undivided profits, Individual deposits, subject to check, Deposits, Cashier's checks, outstanding, Depositor's guaranty fund.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, I, H. A. GUTHMANN, Cashier of the above named bank do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board. H. A. GUTHMANN, Cashier. E. GUTTMANN, Director. HENRY A. TOOL, Director. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1911. H. V. McDONALD, Notary Public. (My Commission expires Mar. 25, 1920)

RED CROWN GASOLINE advertisement. Includes the text 'Makes the Car Hum', 'Red Crown Gasoline is motor fuel at its best. Watch the car prove it in starting and on the road. Each piston stroke is as full powered as a straight-distilled, all-gas gasoline can make it.', and 'STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Nebraska) Omaha'.

'A Slow Train Through Arkansas,' used to be regarded as a wild exaggeration. Since the government has been fooling with the railroads it begins to look almost prophetic.

It is proposed that barbers wear masks. But can they talk through them? That's the point. Let us have no checks on delightful and improving conversation.

WILL INTEREST READERS OF THE JOURNAL

Those having the misfortune to suffer from backache, urinary disorders, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatic pains, or other kidney and bladder disorders, will read with gratification this encouraging statement by a Plattsmouth man.

E. M. Buttery, stationary engineer, Tenth & Walnut Sts., Plattsmouth, says: "Pains caught me in my hips so that I could hardly raise a shovel of coal. At times, there was lameness across my loins. I had reason to believe that the trouble was caused by disordered kidneys and I got Doan's Kidney Pills from the Crescent Pharmacy. I got quick relief." (Statement given June 11, 1906).

On February 22, 1910, Mr. Buttery said: "It has been two years since I have had any trouble with my kidneys and I have enjoyed good health in every way. I recommend Doan's at every opportunity."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Buttery had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

About Rheumatism.

People are learning that it is only a waste of time and money to take medicine internally for chronic and muscular rheumatism, and about ninety-nine out of a hundred cases are one or the other of these varieties. All that is really necessary to afford relief is to apply Chamberlain's Liniment freely. Try it. It costs but 35 cents per bottle. Large size 60 cents.

"Wanted: Girl for general household work, in small family. Must do plain cooking; good wages. Write Mrs. T. M. Patterson, Plattsmouth."

NOTICE County Board of Equalization The County Board of Equalization will sit for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of Cass county for the year 1911, in the Commissioner's Chamber at the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, beginning on Tuesday the 16th day of June, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m., and continuing in session from day to day until NOON on Friday the 15th day of June, 1911. All claims for equalization must be filed on or before NOON on Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1911. Attest: GEO. R. SAYLES, County Clerk. (Seal) m19-1w

NOTICE OF HEARING In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, In the Estate of Nathan D. Foster, Deceased. To all persons interested in said estate, Creditors and Heirs at Law: You are hereby notified that Charles F. Morton has this day filed a petition in this court, alleging that Nathan D. Foster, late a resident of Union, in Cass county, Nebraska, died intestate in said county, on or about October 29th, 1911, leaving as his sole and only heir at law one daughter, Jennie Barton, nee Jennie Foster, who is the same person as Jennie M. Barton, of legal age, and that said decedent was the owner of an undivided one-half interest in and to Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block one (1) in the Village of Union, in Cass county, Nebraska, and that petitioner is now the owner of said real estate, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said decedent, Nathan D. Foster, and of his heirs at law, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to said decedent in the State of Nebraska. By the Court. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge. JOHN M. LEYDA, Atty for Petitioner. m12-3w

LEGAL NOTICE To Jephtha H. Gilbert, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on 20th day of January, 1911, Ida Gil filled a petition against you in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which I obtain a divorce from you on ground of failure to provide any support for the plaintiff or her child, although amply able to do so, and an order that the plaintiff be in the care and custody of the children, the issue of said marriage. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of June, 1911. IDA GILBERT Plaintiff m12-4w

SOCIAL WORKERS RED CROSS.

Will meet with Mrs. W. P. Hutchinson on Wednesday May 21, 1911. Come early for sewing.

"The Greatest Thing in Life" is to Have a Savings Account at a Good, Reliable Bank

Advertisement for Bank of Murdock. Features the text 'Every Woman should have a BANK ACCOUNT' and an illustration of a woman sitting at a desk with a typewriter.

EVERY MAN KNOWS THAT A WOMAN IS A BETTER BUY THAN HE IS; SHE IS MORE CAREFUL OF MONEY. THAT'S THE REASON EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT SHE WILL MAKE HIS MONEY GO FARTHER AND WILL SA HIM MONEY. CMOE IN AND OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT FOR YOUR WIFE SHE WILL HELP YOU GET AHEAD.

Farmers State Bank PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA