

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Hoover dodges oil.
More gravel roads are needed.
Democrats demand open tariff hearings.
Bandit activities in North Manchuria have ceased.
The more style some people put on the more creditors they put off.
In a recent week nearly 1,500 tourists visited the Isthmus of Panama.
The American Red Cross was incorporated by an act of Congress in 1905.
The United States Military Academy at West Point was founded in 1802.
Hoover says lawlessness in U. S. has no parallel in the whole civilized world.
Hoover resubmits appointment which failed of confirmation in Coolidge term.
Lake Superior is the largest of the world's lakes, having a total area of 32,430 square miles.
Hawaiian pineapple interests will spend more than a half-million dollars in advertising this year.
Home Run Ruth has taken upon himself a bride, and will have to run home in the evenings more regularly hereafter.
A Columbia professor says the alarm clock is a shock to the nervous system. It is also a slight shock to some people suddenly to be out of a job.


Germany will have colored movies.
Elephants are known to live from 150 to 200.
London has a foot hospital, the first of its kind in Europe.
Births in England and Wales last year numbered 6,000 more than in 1927.
We wonder if the Jones law is going to make the Constitution famous.
Farmers' wives of Austria are just becoming interested in vacuum cleaners.
Many a man forgets what he ought to know and knows what he ought to forget.
Marion Talley says she will quit her opera career and take up farming. An ambitious young lady.
Our memory goes back to the time when young men made flying visits to young ladies without the aid of an airplane.
China and Mexico are also aiding in the great cause of peace—by showing the world how pitiful they are because of war.
Commander Richard Byrd reports that the wind whistles constantly at the South Pole. That would be an ideal place to establish a piccolo factory.
Babe Ruth is now driving hits to left field, much to the astonishment of opposing teams. There may be some connection between this and his recent marriage, but it will take somebody wiser than us to figure it out.

Horses are in good demand, the department of agriculture reports, and prices are high. Are the 1930 models out?
Babe Ruth opened the season with a home run and a new bride. Evidently, the gods like nothing better than a good-natured giant.
Contemplated sale of liquor on the Leviathan and 10 other Shipping Board vessels recently sold to private interests is no new thing.
During a recent trial in London the judge decided that a coal peddler shouting "coal," was a lesser nuisance than the noise made by an automobile.
A New York doctor urges that colleges established compulsory courses in parenthood. Few people know more than one thing to do with four safety pins.
One of the largest grain elevators in the world is to be constructed at Rotterdam, Holland, having 124 silos, each with a storage capacity of about 350 tons of grain.
England plans to remove the tax on tea, but we'll wager no way has been found to remove the conversation which proves so taxing on one's nerves at a tea racket.
Al Smith has been tempted to write the story of his life. In this he has an advantage over some politicians who might attempt autobiography—his life's already an open book.
Persia's plan for extensive improvement of its highways has been complicated by the non-renewal of the contract of the American engineer who has been in charge of the work.
A Holmes county farmer relates a story about a chicken hawk being killed in a battle with a rooster in his barnyard. Yes, and we once heard of a canary bird that could and did sing a beautiful basso profundo.
Because she didn't know anything about it, Senator Laura E. Naplin, of the Minnesota legislature, voted "no" on a bill. After she has been in the legislature a while longer she will learn, of course, that that was the wrong thing to do.

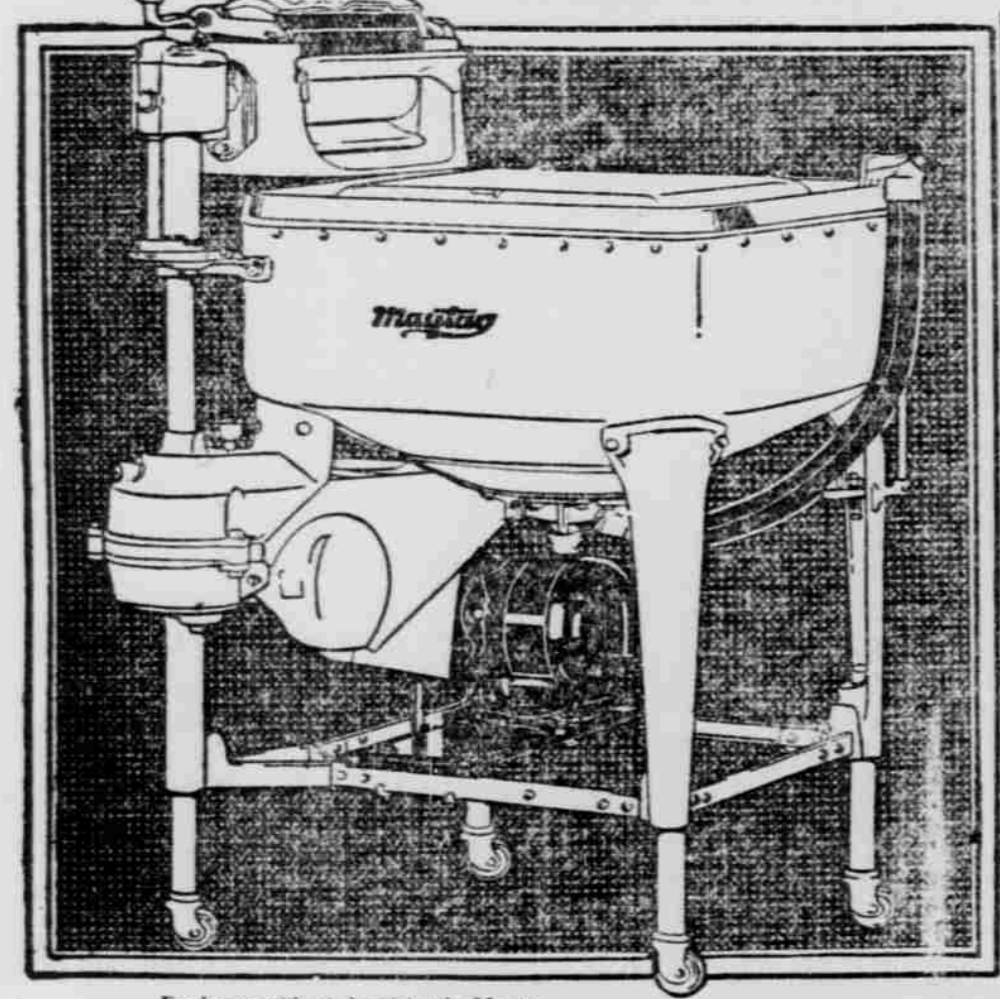
FARM RELIEF
No new thought was set forth in President Hoover's message to Congress on the subject of farm relief.
The president merely amplified somewhat on the promises in the Republican national platform and let it go at that.
Congress must wrestle with the important details, and there is little reason to believe that any suggestions of a helpful nature will emanate from the White House.
Both Republicans and Democrats favor farm relief legislation in principle, and it remains to be seen whether they will succeed in getting together on the question.
The Democratic platform, in its utterance on the subject last June, was much more explicit than the Republican platform. The democratic platform says:
"Farm relief must rest on a basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. A remedy must be found which will include, among other things: 1—Credit aid by loans to cooperatives on at least as favorable a basis as government aid to the merchant marine. 2—Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products. 3—Reduction, through what the farmer and the stock raiser gets and what the ultimate consumer pays, with consequent benefits to both. 4—Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures."
The Republicans also came out for a federal farm board and for encouragement to cooperative marketing. Their principle statement, however, was a word-for-word repetition of this plank in their platform of 1924: "The Republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success."
Though neither of these party declarations throws much light on the actual problems to be coped with, they are both significant as acknowledging a duty and also as looking, mainly, in the same direction for the long-sought "relief." Responsibility now rests on the Republicans, since they hold the executive power and at the same time control both branches of Congress by large majorities. Nevertheless, the Democrats may be counted in all just and reasonable efforts, the more so because their party is the farmer's traditional friend and because the most telling laws for his benefit within the last 20 years were enacted during the Wilson administration.
Both parties, we say, have looked to the institution of a federal farm board as a means of bringing about "economic equality" for agriculture, and such a board is at the center of the bill now before the house of representatives. While the services of this board would be various, its chief function would have to do with crop surpluses; and with these it would deal, not directly, but through stabilization corporations, which would be owned and controlled by the farmers themselves. "These corporations," says a reliable summary of the plan, "will be designed to take up seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses, and not to care for the normal agricultural surplus that annually finds its way into foreign markets. They will assist the farmer to market his crop so that it will not glut the market at any one season, that is, will be distributed throughout the year. The corporation in each case is to act through commodity operatives, and will place the funds allotted to it by the federal farm board at the disposal of these organizations." Thus, the corporation would assist the cooperatives in taking surpluses off the market, for storage and for gradual sale, with a view to maintaining a fairly even price level. Loans for this purpose would be provided by a revolving fund of five hundred million dollars. "Any losses in controlling the surpluses would not revert to the farmers' cooperatives but would be assumed by the government."
Whether such losses will be small or large, and whether the entire "stabilization" plan will succeed or fail, will depend in great measure on the men administering it. That they should be of the highest order goes without saying. But their temperament also will be an important factor. As one economist well remarks, "A conservative directing body will properly bring no losses, but it may have a minimum of influence in the stabilization of prices. On the other hand, a less conservative directing body may bring about real stabilization but run the risk of grave losses. Commodity cooperatives have attempted to carry over crops from season to season and a number have failed for just this sort of activity." It would be illegal, of course, and contrary to the whole intent of the

stabilization plan, to withhold commodities from the market with a view to unreasonable "boosting" of prices. The peril would lie, probably, not in that direction so much as in natural errors of judgment on the part of those who would have to determine just what proportion of a crop should be withheld from the market in order to stabilize without undue hazard.
All things human, however, involve some risk. The measures now proposed, if we may judge from advanced summaries, is far less adventurous than was the McNary-Haugen bill and is economically sounder. There will be much debate, no doubt, before final action by the house and senate; but if these emerges from it all a just and workable plan of relief for agricultural ills, the entire country, no less than the farmers, may well rejoice.
A SIMPLE SENATOR
Senator Jones, of Washington, father of the Five and Ten law, says that fewer drinks are taken among Congressmen than formerly. He admits that his colleagues may take a nip occasionally, but contends that the drinking habit is on the wane among our lawmakers.
If Senator Jones knows what he is talking about the brands of liquor now being sold in Washington are simply too vile to drink, and unsatisfactory quality, rather than reform, has brought about a decrease of consumption.
Our guess, however, is that Senator Jones doesn't know what he is talking about; that he merely believes what he prefers to believe, without actual acquaintance with conditions at the national capital.
Washington has long been known as perhaps the wettest spot in the nation, not even excepting New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, or New Orleans. It is a matter of common knowledge that bootleggers have their regular routes through the Senate and House office buildings; that they have divided up the territory, so to speak, and, unlike the Chicago gangsters, do not encroach on the territorial domain of each other, neither do they engage in hi-jacking.
Congressman LaGuardia, of New York, declared a few days since that he could fill his office in the House building to overflowing within a few minutes by merely sending out the tip that he had a consignment of liquor on hand in readiness for consumption.
It would be nice, of course, if we could believe that members of Congress have quit drinking, but to do so would be akin to believing in Santa Claus, or imagining that the moon is made of green cheese. A very large majority of our lawmakers are men of mature years—on the shady side of forty, at least—and when men attain the age of two score years their habits do not undergo many radical reforms.
Senator Jones has merely expressed a belief fostered by a wish.

There is a bare possibility when a man thinks he is fooling a woman he is probably fooling only himself—you know this could be possible.
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the Application of Fred Spangler, Administrator of the estate of William M. Burk, deceased, for license to sell real estate.
Now on this 20th day of April, 1929, Fred Spangler, Administrator of the estate of William M. Burk, deceased, having presented his petition under oath for license to sell the following described real estate, to-wit:
Lot ninety-seven (97) of Wise's Out-Lots, in the southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section nineteen (19), Township twelve (12), Range fourteen (14), Cass county, Nebraska, in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska; and Lot number one hundred eighty (180), in the southeast quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the northeast quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section eighteen (18), Township twelve (12), Range fourteen (14), Cass county, Nebraska—
for the purpose of paying the debts allowed against said estate, and the expenses of administration.
It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at chambers in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in said county, on the 3rd day of June, 1929, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day, and show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted to the said Fred Spangler, Administrator aforesaid, to sell said real estate of said decedent for the purposes of paying the debts of said estate and the expenses of administration.
It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon all persons interested in said estate by causing the same to be published for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said County of Cass, Nebraska.
By the Court.
JAMES T. BEGLEY,
District Judge.

THE Model T Ford led the motor industry for twenty years because of its sturdy worth, reliability and economy. Those same reasons continue to make it a good car.
As a matter of fact, nearly one-fourth of all the automobiles in use today are Model T Fords. Millions of them can be driven two, three and even five more years with reasonable care and proper replacements. Figures show that the average life is seven years.
Don't sacrifice your Model T, therefore, but take it to the Ford dealer and have him estimate on the cost of putting it in A1 shape. A very small expenditure may be the means of giving you thousands of miles of additional service.
For a labor charge of \$20 to \$25 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. This price includes new bearings, reboring cylinders and any other work necessary. Parts are extra.
Valves can be ground and carbon removed for \$3 to \$4. The cost of tightening all main bearings is only \$6. The labor charge for overhauling the front axle is \$4.50 to \$5—rear axle assembly, \$5.75 to \$7.
New universal joint will be installed for a labor charge of \$3. Brake shoes relined for \$1.50. Rear spring and perches rebushed for \$1.75. The cost of overhauling the starting motor is \$3. A labor charge of approximately \$2.50 covers the overhauling of the generator.
It will pay you, therefore, to see your Ford dealer and have him put your Model T in good running order. By doing so you will protect and maintain the investment you have in your car and get months and years of reliable transportation at a very low cost per mile.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY


Especially at House Cleaning Time



Wash your Draperies, Bedding, Curtains and Rag Rugs in the Maytag

ESPECIALLY at house cleaning time, you will appreciate the Maytag's roony, cast-aluminum tub, and the compact Roller Water Remover that sets close to the water line. The tension automatically adjusts itself to a bulky blanket or a thin handkerchief and wrings both equally dry.
Phone for a trial Maytag washing. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Deferred payments you'll never miss.
THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
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Permanent Northwestern Factory Branch
Maytag Building—515 Washington Ave
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Moritz Maytag Co., Plattsmouth
Elmwood Goodridge & Coatman Weeping Water . . . Moritz Maytag Co.
Maytag Aluminum Washer

For homes without electricity the Maytag is available with in-built gasoline motor.
Moritz Maytag Co., Plattsmouth
Elmwood Goodridge & Coatman Weeping Water . . . Moritz Maytag Co.
Maytag Aluminum Washer

The bump of curiosity is a strange thing and it leads men into strange things and it leads men into strange places. Mr. Beebe's discoveries will not have what we like to call practical value; nobody will get rich off of them, no new industries will grow out of them, no real change in our habits of thought will be caused by them. The world will wag on in much the same way whether or not his expedition is successful.
Although not hitherto so regarded, matrimony in Pike county must be rather turbulent. The chancery court docket during the past week had fifty-seven divorce suits on docket for hearing.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of John Rich, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 10th day of May, 1929, and on the 12th day of August, 1929, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 10th day of May, A. D. 1929, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 10th day of May, 1929.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 4th day of April, 1929.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of David G. Babbington, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 15th day of April, 1929, and the 20th day of July, 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 15th day of April, A. D. 1929, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 15th day of April, 1929.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 13th day of March, 1929.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

It has been pointed out that a moth must lead an awful life. He spends the summer in a fur coat and the winter in a bathing suit.
SHERIFF'S SALE
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Golda Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1929, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lot 14 in Block 2, in Donelan's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Marie Oestgaard, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Daniel G. Golding, Plaintiff against said Defendant.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, April 29, A. D. 1929.
BERT REED,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.
ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL
In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Athaliah Bauer, deceased:
On reading the petition of Joseph A. Bauer praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 13th day of April, 1929, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Athaliah Bauer, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to W. B. Banning, as Executor;
It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1929, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1929.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.