

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.

The Republican platform is perfectly clear. It means ehfbwfmkzgwqggh.

A new hose has been propagated called "The Candidate's Pledge." It is very pretty, but it fades in a few moments.

Modern woman is said to be in revolt, but it can't be against her husband, who lost control of her some years ago.

Membership in the League of Nations costs 1/2 million dollars a year, and then we suppose there is a cover charge besides.

Celebrating the Fourth of July makes motorists appreciate their freedom more the next day—after the traffic jams.

Most small boys like to play in dirt. It is a sign they are normal, and doesn't necessarily mean that they will spend their adult lives in politics.

There are countries in the Far East and aboriginal tribes in the islands of the sea where women who are fat are considered beautiful. But nowhere on earth is a fat man admired.

The Annapolis Naval Academy Band went to sea recently for the first time in forty years. After due deliberation, it decided to look into this matter of joining the navy and seeing the world.

A Honolulu young matron, engaged in a discussion of family affairs with her husband, swung at his jaw, missed, and fell over a 60-foot cliff. Ordinarily, this showing would lose her the title, but we don't pretend to know what a New York boxing commission ruling would be.

The adult who does not enunciate clearly in an address or conversation cannot expect to interest his listeners. But the child whose lisping words can be understood by none but its mother will get a tremendous amount of applause. Every member of his audience will work overtime trying to help him, and although they don't know what he was trying to say they will figure it was pretty good.

When you lick a stamp now, you lick something. It ain't no cheap affair.

As far as the vice-presidential race is concerned, it's just the old game of cowboy and Indian.

The Fourth of July has come and gone and one thing is that fireworks don't scare the cars as bad as they used to frighten the teams.

In the good old days a man was either at the depot when the train came puffing in or came puffing down the street as the train came in.

He is the kind of a guy, who when you tell a tourist it is twenty-five miles to the next town where he wishes to stop, will correct you and explain to the stranger you are mistaken; that it is twenty-five and one-half miles.

Although the country long ago exhausted the possibilities of prohibition as a conversational topic, we aren't quite through with it. Its fight-provoking possibilities are just entering upon their advanced state of development.

Mayor Cermak of Chicago is forced to go to a hospital to rest up following his hard work during the Democratic convention. That he worked hard there is no doubt, but he needn't have done so. The boys from out in the country did all the work.

Kentucky has an ancient statute which requires anyone operating a still to blow a whistle. We'd rather not go into the history of this law much further; we would hate to find that any law relating to the liquor trade has been violated in Kentucky.

More than 14,000 books, some of them out since 1913, were returned to the Washington (D. C.) Public Library during two "finesse weeks." Owners of private libraries would be pleased if the originator of the plan could work out something equally ingenious in their behalf.

Now that the delegates have all gone home, vacation is over for the Chicago beer warriors and gunmen. They returned to work Wednesday night, and next morning flowers were bought for Red McGhee and Goat Larkin, two young gunoters who had already lived too long for the convenience of the big shots.

DAYS OF HAPPINESS—FOR SOME

Everywhere in the United States it's summer now. School is out, and the small boy comes into his own.

Is there any such complete, irresponsible happiness anywhere in the world as that of the schoolboy in the long summer vacation? We can't remember that we ever were completely happy except in those two or three years each side of twelve, when we had nothing much to do, aside from a few chores around the place, from June to September. How many things a boy of that age finds to do in the summer, swimming, fishing, berry picking, baseball, or just loafing around in the fields and woods with his dog. The country boy has it all over his city cousins in summer. He can go barefoot without losing caste; he is not always running into a policeman to stop him from having a good time; he doesn't have to comb his hair and put on a clean collar every little while, and if there's a hole in his shirt or his bree he nobody worries much about it, least of all the boy himself.

The small boy isn't old enough to understand the troubles that worry his elders. He hasn't had enough experience to realize that life, for most people, between the ages of fifteen and, say, sixty, is a succession of more or less tragic emergencies. School, of course, is an awful nuisance, and keeps him from being completely happy nine or ten months in the year.

If we were asked to point out the happiest individual in the world we'd pick almost any country boy of twelve or thirteen in the summer.

DRAW THE LINE

We hope those citizens who want the United States government to keep out of the restaurant business will win their case. The protest runs to the postoffice cafeteria, which, it is said, is catering to all comers. Acting Postmaster Green says that the place is intended for postal employes only, but that, at the start, others may have made use of it.

Very likely so. Wherever the government establishes a store for accommodation of its own personnel, outsiders, attracted by the cheapness of the service, horn in. In Washington a few days ago a representative displayed an amazing amount of stuff that had been purchased by citizens at a government commissary. There were lingerie, food, gasoline, oil, many kinds of clothing and strange to say, various extracts for use in making intoxicating beverages, all flavors being dispensed. People scenting bargains seemed to have no difficulty in devising ways and means to secure advantage of them.

This is unfair competition with the ordinary merchant. He cannot sell as cheaply as the government when he must meet the many taxes it imposes. And while Uncle Sam is dipping into pretty much every line of business these days (while talking about keeping government out of business), he ought to draw the line somewhere—say at public cafeterias.—Baltimore Sun.

A NEW DEAL

In his speech as permanent chairman of the democratic national convention, Senator Walsh of Montana summed up the evidence against the post-war government of the United States and pronounced a judgment from which there can be no successful appeal. Characteristically, Mr. Walsh spoke in the language of the impartial historian and with the judicial clarity of a high court. He addressed the intellect of the nation, not the emotions of his audience. His material was facts, familiar enough to all of us now, but presented in unanswerable arraignment.

Those facts, embodied in our practices and policies, derived from a philosophy of government, from the theory, as Mr. Walsh phrased it, "that national well-being is to be looked for by giving free rein to the captains of industry and magnates in the field of finance, and accommodating government to their desires." The appalling results are upon us, but the speaker charted step by step our path to disaster. Tariffs increased, not once but twice, at the demand of interests rich beyond precedent, which have driven the nations to retaliatory measures and are banishing our industry to foreign lands: Forty-eight American factories in Europe, 12 in Latin America, 28 in the Far east, 71 in Canada. "Every week in 1932 has seen four American factories moving to Canada."

What is our fiscal policy? In our hectic prosperity we demonstrated our "constant subserviency to the wealthy and powerful by repeatedly reducing their taxes." Had great wealth been required to help pay the vast public debt, as should have been done, the government's credit toady had been in a happier case and the dreadful burden of taxes approximating those exacted by the exigencies of war, would not be necessary.

The "unequal distribution of this amazing accumulation of wealth in the 10-year period from 1920 to 1929" is shown in a few figures. In 1929, the aggregate income of 504 individuals paying taxes on incomes of more than one million dollars a year was \$1,145,000,000. It is calculated that that sum is sufficient to have employed 615 thousand automobile workers a full year at current wages.

Senator Walsh referred to the kingly ransoms distributed as bonuses, in many instances secretly, among the managing directors of corporations; to the peddling of billions of questionable securities by the great banking houses; to the stock jobbing and kindred devices on the exchanges by those on the inside of corporate management.

And in the golden abundance the masses of the people shared scantily, while "the tragedy of the last decade was the continued prostration of agriculture." Let us repeat that such evil things do not just happen. They are the progeny of the vicious philosophy of government which Mr. Coolidge, while president, stated in a sentence: "The business of the United States is business."

To correct conditions and establish a stable prosperity we have got to renounce the deadly political credo at the last three administrations, dissolve the malign partnership between government and wealth and put into effect a new deal by applying the eternal principles of the Jeffersonian doctrine to present conditions.

The concept that "the business of the United States is business" has been tried, and not a voice can now be raised in its behalf. The business of the United States is happiness and security of the people of the United States, through government committed to justice to all. Such is the obligation and purpose of democracy as expounded by Senator Walsh. And there is really no option about it. That is what must be done.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LEST WE FORGET!

There are some things that will remind you of what has been going on in governmental affairs for the past decade. Every time you mail a letter that additional 1-cent stamp will remind you of extravagance in government expenditures. Every time you lay down an additional nickel when you purchase a 50-cent admission ticket to the movies will remind you that a decade of maladministration brought about a great deficit in the national treasury which you must help make good. Every time you fill the tank of the family car with gasoline the extra cost will remind you that you are helping to pay for an administration that just didn't seem to give a darn as long as it could squeeze the money from the public to carry its load of useless employes and commissions.

Every way you turn you will find another tax to pay to make up a deficit that never had a legitimate excuse for existence, but was brought about by the most colossal mismanagement in the history of government. Every way you turn you will see jobless men suffering in a land of plenty because a once great party failed to rise to its responsibility. You will not be able to forget it. You will be reminded of it every time you turn on the electric light or step on the throttle of the family diver. It will meet you at the breakfast table and be called to your attention every time you hear the postman's whistle.

Twelve years of misrule—and the heaviest taxes ever laid upon the people. The highest tariff ever levied "for the protection of American labor," and more jobless men and women than were before in the history of the republic.

If you can forget it, then you deserve all you are getting.—World-Herald.

CAN UNCLE SAM BE UNIVERSAL BANKER?

Loans to private competitive business concerns by the Reconstruction Finance corporation, recently urged by the administration, have found little favor in the senate, which has passed the Wagner relief bill minus any such provision. The government since January 1 has gone a long way, through that corporation, toward state capitalism in the loaning of great amounts of government funds to railroads, banks and insurance companies; but, in extending such loans to private competitive business not having the character even of so-called public utilities, the government would confront rather staggering implications and demands.

As an illustration there is this item in the news:

"Efforts are being made to induce the Reconstruction corporation to extend advances to private industry in the hope of creating work. Steel companies in the Pittsburgh-Youngstown districts are said to have under consideration appropriations of 100 million dollars for modernizing equipment and it is understood that application will be made to the Reconstruction corporation for assistance in carrying out this program."

If steel companies may secure loans from the Reconstruction corporation, there is no private business that is not entitled to fully as favorable treatment. If no discrimination could be fairly shown by the corporation in making loans of what is really government money, an impossible situation would arise. There would not be funds enough to go around by billions of dollars, as the petitions for loans piled in from all quarters of the country.

A case for such loans to private business can be made out on the ground that they would reduce unemployment, but, practically speaking, there are limits to the United States government's capacity to act as a distributor of credit which the banks are loath to extend on ordinary business principles.—Springfield Republican.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Bertha Halmes, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court, alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon her estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1932, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 5th day of August, A. D. 1932, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to John N. Halmes or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 7th day of July, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Christina Rummel, deceased:

On reading the petition of Max J. Rummel, William Rummel, Edward C. Rummel, Charles Rummel and Lucille Rummel praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 29th day of June, 1932, 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 Christina Rummel, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to William Rummel 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 29th day of July, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners 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 25th day of June, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

Samuel Zacharia, Attorney, 344 Brandeis Theatre Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1932, at eleven o'clock a. m., at the former Jones Livery Barn, at 7th and Main streets, located on Lot 5, Block 26, Original Town of Plattsmouth, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash:

- One White Truck, Model 51, Motor No. G. R. 16512, Serial No. 129209;
- One White Truck, Model 51A, now Motor No. G. R. 685; formerly Motor No. G. R. B 4132, Serial No. 147139;
- One White Truck, Model 51A, Motor No. G. R. B 11225, Serial No. 149965;
- One White Truck, Model 51, Motor No. G. R. B 6766, Serial No. 149463, including one A-frame crane;
- One White Truck, Model 51A, Motor No. G. R. B 10571, Serial No. 147138;
- One White Truck, Model 51A, Motor No. G. R. B 3332, Serial No. 147099;
- One White Truck, Model 51A, Motor No. G. R. B 11223, Serial No. 149963;
- Seven Pole Trailers, complete with poles;
- One Caterpillar Tractor, Motor No. P. S. 5969.

NOTICE is further given that on said 1st day of August, 1932, at 12:30 o'clock p. m., at the lot at 11th and Timber streets, located on East half of Lot 2, Block 224, Original Town of Plattsmouth, in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, the undersigned will also sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash:

- One White Truck, Motor No. G. R. 6987, Serial No. 112549, complete with Crane;
- One Pierce Arrow Truck, Motor No. 4106, complete with Crane;
- One Pierce Arrow Truck, Motor No. 2114, complete with Crane;
- One Pole Trailer, less tires—covered by chattel mortgage executed and delivered by Gerry Transportation Co., a corporation, by A. M. Gerry, President, to The White Company, a corporation, on the 24th day of February, 1932. Said mortgage was duly filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska, on the 23rd day of February, 1932, and filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 28th day of June, 1932.

Said sales will be for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, for costs of sales and all accruing costs, and to satisfy the amount now due thereon, to-wit: Nine Thousand Two Hundred Seventy-Two and 54/100 Dollars (\$9,272.54); that no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

THE WHITE COMPANY, Mortgagee. J11-5w

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NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.

Pursuant to a stipulation entered into between the State of Nebraska, plaintiff, Walter C. Johnson, defendant, and The General Motors Acceptance Corporation, in the case entitled The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff vs. Walter C. Johnson, Defendant, in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, I will sell at the west front door of the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 16th day of July, 1932, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, One Deluxe Chevrolet Coupe, 1931 Model, Engine No. 2833862.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 13th, 1932, A. D.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John F. Gorder, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 22nd day of July, A. D. 1932, at 9 o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Henrietta Gorder or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) J27-3w

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Minutes of Meeting of the Village Board of Greenwood, Cass county, Nebraska, held on the 28th day of June, 1932.

The Village Board of the City of Greenwood, Nebraska, met in regular session at the regular meeting place in said Village, on the 28th day of June, 1932, at the hour of 8:00 o'clock, p. m. The members of the Board present were: E. A. Landon, Chairman; E. O. Miller, Dr. N. D. Talcott and Rex Peters. R. E. Mathews was absent.

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Landon. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved as read. Bills were allowed as follows:

R. E. Mathews, \$7.90; John E. Turner, County Treasurer, \$67.50; Ashland Gazette, \$10.65; The Kormeyer Company, \$3.99; Andy Mays, \$23.40. Total, \$112.54.

Bill from the City of Lincoln in regard to poles salvaged was read and clerk was instructed to write the engineer that the bill would not be paid until the street that were crossed by the pipe line were repaired and drained.

Judge Cosgrave was in attendance and gave his opinion on the proposed contract with the Light Company.

Motion by Dr. Talcott was made, and seconded by Miller, that the levy made for Water Bonds and interest be rescinded and no levy be made. Village Clerk to notify the County Clerk of the action of the Board. Motion was carried.

Motion was made by Miller and seconded by Talcott that a levy of three and five-tenths (3 5/10) mills be made for street lighting purposes. Motion was carried.

The Chairman then had submitted to the Village Board, the proposition of the sale of the Village distribution system and transmission line to the Iowa-Nebraska Light and Power Company.

After a thorough discussion of the matter by the Village Board, it was decided to accept said proposition and it was moved by Trustee Dr. N. D. Talcott, and seconded by Trustee E. O. Miller, that an election be held in the Village of Greenwood, Nebraska, on the 8th day of November, 1932, for the purpose of submitting to the electors of said village the question of selling to the Iowa Nebraska Light and Power Company the electric distribution system in the Village of Greenwood, Nebraska, and the electric transmission line extending from a point adjacent to the Village of Waverly, to Greenwood, Nebraska, a distance of approximately seven (7) miles, and that notice and proclamation for calling said election be immediately submitted for publication as required by the Statutes of the State of Nebraska.

Upon the motion being put by the Chairman, the following Trustees voted "Aye": E. O. Miller, Dr. N. D. Talcott, Rex Peters, E. A. Landon. Those voting "Nay," None.

Moved by Peters and seconded by Talcott that meeting adjourn. Motion carried.

(Signed)—L. C. MARVIN, Clerk.

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