

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Even the motor cars are demanding alcohol.

After all the relief promised in the recent campaign, the main relief seems to be from the radio speeches.

The quoted prices of turkeys indicate that they can easily replace the corned beef on the family table this Thanksgiving.

If we understand the news from the far East, the new government of Manchuria is not clearly recognized by the Manchurians, either.

Correct this sentence: "I favor what is best for my country." But the earnest citizen, "regardless of the effect on my pocketbook."

Another difference between the major parties this year is that the Democrats are taking the oath of office while the Republicans are emitting it.

The election returns at least have relieved us of one continual anxiety and worry. We don't have to wonder any more where Mrs. Dolly Gann is going to sit.

A good way to distinguish "high-brow" magazines from the other kind, is that they do not advertise alarm clocks. Their readers are not presumed to be interested in early rising.

President-elect Roosevelt announces that he will not make any appointments for the next two months, thereby blasting the hopes of the boys who were hoping they would be taken out of their anxiety by Christmas.

Foldi Millner, 17-year-old pianist from Vienna, played several Chopin themes at the New York port of entry and thereby gained admittance to this country, charming the customs inspectors to the extent that they were convinced she actually was an artist. Now, how in the world do you suppose that little Viennese miss knew that Chopin would melt the heart of a customs man?

William Allen White has nominated Governor Woodring for a position on the Roosevelt cabinet, notes the Lawrence Journal-World. But just what weight the Emporia editor will have as a cabinet builder under the new deal is somewhat uncertain. Now would be a good time for some of the Democratic party's big shots who were saying pleasant things about the Kansas governor at the Chicago convention to repeat their remarks.

The bravest man we ever knew was afraid to go out in the dark to lock the coal house.

Libby Holman goes free when the prosecutor at Winston-Salem turns the heat off the torch singer.

Reverting to the subject of relativity, all we know about it is that a dog trot is slow until compared with a snail's pace.

If the people get lonesome and can't find anything to do since the election they might start working on their New Year's resolutions.

Now that we have turned the corner, we can see clearly amid the sea of troubles the road to duty. But the path of the ship of industry is beset with thorns and the Slough of Despond which hangs threateningly on the horizon has yet to be stemmed.

SAMPLE OF TARIFF FOLLY

The United States has no monopoly on tariff folly.

North Dakota farmers are letting potatoes rot in the field because the price is too low to pay for digging. A short distance to the north, Manitoba farmers, hit by drouth and grasshoppers, lost their crops, and have not even enough to eat. North Dakota sent word that their Canadian friends might have all the "spuds" they wanted, just for the digging.

This is the normal, human way of acting; for the animal called man is a pretty decent fellow, when he gets the chance. But Canada had a tariff of 46 cents a bushel on potatoes; and when asked to suspend this duty in the present emergency, the minister of national revenue replied that this is "not a proper remedy," and that to let in free potatoes for hungry people would be "unsound in principle."

Canada doesn't often make a fool of herself; but she's a thorough soul when she gets started. People of the stricken region of Manitoba say that they will have to get public relief this winter because they haven't money to pay duty on the potatoes which North Dakota is more than willing to give them.

To add to the irony, Canada suspended the duty on hay under similar circumstances a few years ago. It reminds one of our own drouth two years back, when the federal government was willing to advance money to feed mules—but not to feed the people.

Next time someone scolds about our tariff, you can win the argument by admitting all he says, and then telling him this potato story. There are others.—Labor.

THE RED CROSS—ARM OF MERCY

Behind the Red Cross appeals of the President, the President-elect, Chief Justice Hughes, and other leaders, in the humanitarianism of a nation long attuned to the call of this agency for support. In his message to the American people, Mr. Hoover aptly notes that "a thousand remembered associations of its magnificent response to the cry of distress in emergency cluster around the name Red Cross." The Red Cross is America's far-reaching instrument of mercy, the co-ordinating and likewise the reserve force of all the local and other charitable relief organizations. It is immediately responsive to the appeal for aid in disaster, whether it be flood, fire, famine or the ravages of unemployment in a time of economic stress.

Just now, when the annual Red Cross roll call is in progress throughout the country, it is in order to observe the scope of relief which this agency is extending. The recently issued report of the Red Cross for its last fiscal year, ending with June, shows that more than 12 million men, women and children were the objects of its ministrations. Among the sufferers in the drought areas and the unemployed elsewhere there was the distribution of wheat and other supplies. Use of grain for food and cotton for clothing was authorized by congress, but the proper distribution and the expense of it were the work of the Red Cross. Emergency relief has extended not only to distribution of food and clothing, but of feed for livestock and garden seed and to provision of shelter, nursing advice and care. Working thru 2,275 chapters, the Red Cross gave unemployment aid to nearly 1/2 million families over two-thirds of the country, expending nearly 2 1/2 million dollars for that purpose.

These activities merely are representative of the inclusive service of this nation-wide agency. Its work is done quietly, as becomes the nature of its ministrations. But behind it all is the silent gratitude of the millions that have been reached, together with a sense of obligations discharged on the part of other millions who have made the work of mercy possible.

UNDERSTANDING NEEDED

The government of the United States has gone very radical in Herbert Hoover's administration—more radical than ever in its peacetime history. We have taken immense strides in the direction of state socialism or state capitalism, which ever term one's environment may incline one to prefer. We have, among other such steps, created an immense corporation, part of whose capital of nearly four billion dollars the whole people provide and the other the whole people guarantee, and we have undertaken to devote almost the entirety of that stupendous sum to the financing of banks, railroads and other enterprises which are owned and controlled by private business interests. Less than one-tenth of the huge total goes to the direct relief of millions of poor people who are without work and without food.

It is an unprecedented policy, and it makes a mockery of the conventional doctrines of individualism—and especially of the familiar pat phrases about keeping government out of business and keeping business self-reliant. But "conservatives" have justified this policy on the ground of emergency affecting the whole people. (The Sun has joined in support). They have said that when we loan the whole people's money to a particular bank or to a particular railroad, we do so not to help a particular bank president or a particular railroad president, but to protect the whole people. For, our leaders have argued, the emergency is so widespread that it is impossible to isolate a particular bank or a particular railroad; when one goes down others are pulled down and ultimately the whole structure might go, destroying the whole people's jobs and savings.

But if our patriotic conservative groups will stop a moment to think, they should see that it may be difficult for a mechanic to understand that when the government lends General Dawes' bank \$0 million dollars it is helping him (the mechanic). If that mechanic has been as faithful in his station as General Dawes has been in his, and yet is living on the crusts of charity, it may require a considerable act of faith to believe that all is for the best and justice reigns under our "American institutions." And it ought not to be hard for conservative groups to understand that a man who has fought for his country may think that in his distress, his actual want, the government that can lend money to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad could also advance him the money pledged un-

der the bonus act—notwithstanding what opponents, for example, the Sun, may say to the contrary.—Baltimore Sun.

PROBLEM INVOLVING TWO ADMINISTRATIONS

President Hoover has broken a precedent, it is agreed, in asking the president-elect to confer with him about the answer to the notes of foreign governments requesting a conference on debts. Mr. Hoover makes the occasion clear. The note calls for an answer; it seeks postponement of payments due December 15. President Hoover can give the answer; he can ask congress to extend the time of payment, or decline to ask this of congress. But if he accedes to the request for an international conference, the discussions will extend beyond his term of office. The final action will be for the new president and the new congress. Therefore, Mr. Hoover asks for personal consultation with Governor Roosevelt.

The president's motive is admirable. Here is a question that involves two administrations. It is also an American and not a party question. Mr. Hoover's sincerity cannot be questioned. He is acting in the spirit of his telegram of congratulation on Governor Roosevelt's election, in which he promised co-operation in every possible helpful effort to further the common good.

Moreover, by his experience during the Wilson administration and as president, Mr. Hoover is able to give much aid to the study of foreign questions to a president-elect who, however deep his study may have been, has not had such experience.

The disadvantages of such a process are not so apparent, but they are great. Neither party and neither outgoing nor incoming president has defined a policy to meet this situation. Mr. Hoover has suggested that in exchange for markets we might forgive payments due in a particular year. Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that he thinks the debt question is tied up with the whole matter of tariffs, foreign trade, and our permanent relations with the rest of the world. But it does not seem that any conference on national debts could discuss such a combination of foreign and domestic policies.

And there is the jealous congress, not entrusted with the power of negotiation, but with the authority to defeat the result of any negotiation. Mr. Roosevelt will go into office with a large majority of democrats in congress. Yet he cannot tell now how large a majority he will have for his policies. He cannot afford to alienate sentiment in advance by appearing to take over too much authority. If he agrees to a conference, he will of course have representatives from the American delegation. He must be prepared to fight for the conclusions arrived at, or to fight against them. It comes down to Governor Roosevelt's having a major problem of his administration dumped in his lap three months before the time.

What will Governor Roosevelt do? What can he do? His co-operation is asked in a situation in which it is to the advantage of the country that his counsel be given. He may ask for postponement of the conference proposal, but he cannot refuse the counsel that is asked of him. A situation is come to him which he could not have anticipated, and it is that peculiarly difficult kind of situation in which the authority will not be solely his, but in which he will be heli chiefly responsible for the outcome. His leadership is demanded, not that he could have expected, but it is demanded in the interest of his country and he must give it.—Milwaukee Journal.

FIFTEEN MILLION VOTES

In one of the last two presidential elections it has been the fashion to say that the defeated party was "wiped out." In 1928 the Democrats were supposed to have been the victims of this process of erasure by vote, and now the same fate is said to have overtaken the Republicans. For a party that was "wiped out" only 10 years ago, it might be suggested the Democrats have made a remarkably quick recovery; and the persons who shook their heads over the loss of the vote in 1928 and wondered whether there was any future for the party of Thomas Jefferson, might feel as if they had seen a modern miracle.

The fact is that whatever wiping out there was in either election was confined to the electoral vote. As a result of the 1928 election, for example, Smith polled eighty-seven votes in electoral college, as compared 444 for President Hoover, or about 16 per cent of the total. In 1932 President Hoover has fifteen electoral votes, while his opponent apparently has won

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472, giving the defeated candidate approximately 11 per cent. Those are overwhelming portions. But the popular vote in each election tells a different story.

Four years ago the Democrats were "wiped out," but had 15 million votes out of a total of less than 37 million. This year, with the count still incomplete, the Republicans seem certain to have polled more than 15 million out of a somewhat larger total vote. In each case the defeated candidates have received a far greater proportion of the popular vote than the electoral count would indicate. Smith obtained about 41 per cent and President Hoover's percentage to date is about the same. As the 1928 election has shown, the party that is "wiped out" with 15 million votes is still in fairly good condition.

GOOD SHOWING FOR THE CORPORATION

There are three noteworthy features in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation report of loans up to the first of this month. They are:

The continued decline in applications for loans, the total for October having been less than 40 per cent of that for April, the high record month. This indicates that demands for aid toward recovery are being satisfied and that the critical situation of last spring and early summer is passing.

The progress already made in loan repayments, about 25 per cent of the total now having been returned. The repayments have been made principally by banks and railroads, the former returning nearly 27 per cent of loans. This, again, is an encouraging sign. As the loans are repaid with interest, it suggests not only that they have done the work for which they were designed, but that the corporation is proceeding on sound, businesslike lines.

The fact that nearly three-fourths of the fund of 200 million dollars for relief loans to the states yet remains for distribution. This condition affords evidence of conservative policies in the granting of this aid, also reassurance that as money may be needed from this source later in the winter it will be on hand for probable use.

Altogether, this powerful agency of the government is proving to be a factor of vast influence in stabilization and reconstruction. Its capacity to aid further, as occasion demands, is considerable. Including repayments, it still has available more than \$50 million of the 2,000 million dollars for loans to banks, railroads, insurance companies and other corporations, together with about 85 per cent of the 1,500-million-dollar fund for loans on self-liquidating projects. The latter especially are expected to be an aid to large-scale employment in the months ahead.

"Concise is a form of ill health," a scientist says. Never mind the man who pats himself on the back. He may just be the victim of lumbago.

Senator Norris is Not After a Cabinet Job

Says Would Not Accept Position if One Offered Him—Opposed to Cancelling War Debt.

McCook, Neb.—George W. Norris, insurgent republican senator from Nebraska, will not accept a position in the cabinet of President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt if one is offered.

Norris arrested rumors of his possible appointment to the next cabinet in an emphatic statement Friday as he departed for Washington to attend what will probably be the last "lame duck" congress in the nation's history.

"I would not consider a position in the cabinet, even if one was offered," Norris declared. "But it must be made clear that no such post has been offered me."

Since the Nebraska senator pledged his support to Roosevelt during the recent campaign, rumors have persisted of asserted plans of democratic leaders to reward Norris for his service with a chance at a cabinet position.

As Norris departed for Washington, he made it clear that the incoming president and Mr. Hoover will feel the bite of his criticism if in their forthcoming conference on international debts they decide upon further extension of the moratorium on foreign debts.

Against Cancelling War Debt. "Make the foreign nations pay their debts or default," Norris said. "And if they default, let those debts stand against the sky for generations to come as a constant reminder of the costs of war."

Norris expressed belief he will be asked to surrender his high post as chairman of the senate judiciary committee when the democrats reorganize congress.

Chief among the interests of the Nebraskan, he said, will be two measures which will be presented on the senate floor. One of the measures will originate with Norris. The other will originate with Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Nebraska Schools Cut Expenditures

A \$4,000,000 Decrease in the Amount of Money Voted for the Current Year.

Nebraska schools reduced their expenditures last year along with reduced incomes but balances on hand were reduced despite a lower average education cost per pupil. The annual report on the state schools, compiled by the state superintendent of public instruction, showed a slight decrease in public school enrollment last year although high school enrollment increased and number of eligible children in the state increased. Other data shown in the report included a substantial reduction last year in building operations, more than \$10,000,000 reduction in indebtedness of the state's schools and a \$4,000,000 decrease in amount of money voted for the current school year. The schools last year reduced their expenditures from \$28,114,616 in 1930-31 to \$25,654,743. At the same time, income dropped from \$32,561,611 to \$28,761,952. Balances on hand dropped in city and village schools from \$3,761,952. Balances on hand dropped in city and village schools from \$3,559,423 to \$2,880,200 and in rural schools from \$1,521,574 to \$1,374,443. Attendance in the towns continued better than in the country. Town attendance was nearly 85 percent of enrollment while it was barely more than 70 percent in the rural districts.

The superintendent's office said only 1.618 percent of the state's taxable wealth was devoted to public school education. The year before it had been .923 percent. The number of school districts was reduced last year from 7,255 to 7,222 and school-houses from 7,598 to 7,542. Fewer women teachers were employed last year but a slight increase was shown in the number of men teachers.

ENJOYS VISIT HERE

Walter H. Jurgensen, lieutenant governor-elect, with H. M. Wulf of Lincoln, were in the city Friday for a short visit and while here were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Walling at their home on North Third street. While here the visitors also enjoyed visiting with the many friends here.

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AUXILIARY HOLDS MEETING

The American Legion Auxiliary held a very pleasant meeting on Friday afternoon at the home of the unit president, Mrs. H. L. Thomas on Elm street, a large number being in attendance.

The session was taken over with the discussion of the plans for the district convention of the Auxiliary which will be held in this city on December 6th. The local unit being the hostesses to the representatives of the posts of Cass, Otoe, Lancaster and Seaward counties.

The ladies also held the election of the delegates to the convention for the local unit. Mrs. C. A. Rosenkrans, Mrs. H. L. Thomas, Mrs. Fay McClinton, Mrs. John Palacek and Mrs. Don Seivers being chosen as representatives.

At the close of the afternoon Mrs. Thomas served dainty and delicious refreshments that added to the pleasures of the occasion.

ILL OF PNEUMONIA. BROOKHART "BETTER"

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.—Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa was reported today to be recovering from a slight attack of bronchial pneumonia at the home of friends in suburban Hinsdale.

Mrs. Zephine M. Pope, his hostess, said the senator had been suffering from a cold since Friday, but was improved.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The north eighty-seven (87) feet of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in Block four (4) in the original town of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded; The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William A. Wells, Flora M. Wells, Edith Martin and Becker Roofing Company, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Occidental Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 1st, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

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Lots 1 and 2 in Block 31 in Young and Hays' Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska; The same being levied upon and taken as the property of James E. Waller, Clara Waller, husband and wife; Walt Minnear and Elizabeth May Minnear, his wife, and M. S. Briggs, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 1st, A. D. 1932.

Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska. ED W. THIMGAN,

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Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in Block twenty-seven (27) in Young and Hays' Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, excepting the west thirty feet of said lot two (2); The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Thomas S. Svoboda and Anna Svoboda, husband and wife, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 2nd, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska. n3-5w.

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