

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

A play has been produced in America with only three actors in the cast. We remember seeing some plays with less than that.

Using water from its thousands of hot springs, Iceland now is able to grow large quantities of vegetables, fruits and flowers throughout its long, cold winters.

A local youngster, on her return from her first day of school, was asked by her mother if she learned anything and back came the answer, "No, I've got to go again."

A cross-eyed bandit is being hunted for a bank robbery in Oklahoma. It is understood he intended to rob the filling station across the street but his eyesight got twisted.

Further confirmation of our theory that old jokers are the best is the fact that the studio audience in the Cantor, Ed Wynn and similar broadcasts always go into the loudest convulsions over the old ones.

Another sign of advancing age, is a disposition to worry over the weather. Young people find ways to enjoy themselves, no matter how hot or how cold, how wet or how dry it may be.

The editor, as a precautionary measure, plans to go to bed with his socks on Saturday night so when he awakens Christmas morning he will be sure to find something in them.

Another argument against war is that for forty or fifty years after fighting in a war, there is a dim suspicion that perhaps we may have fought on the wrong side. The popular anger against France just now makes many people feel that suspicion.

France has sent us several very fine letters about the debts, but none of the letters contained a check. Which is a good deal like listening to some of the ultra-modern French music, like Ravel's "Bolero"—it promised great things, but it never delivers much music.

How far did Rome fall when she fell? What shade of red was the Red Sea? What did Jonah do to pass the time those three days he stayed inside the whale? Have Hoover dresses lost their popularity since the election? Is the man in the moon married or single? If the road to Hell is paved with good intentions what's the road to Heaven paved with? How many counties have cushions on their seats?

If the eighteenth amendment is repealed or revised a lot of the folks are wondering if the cellar will just become a cellar again.

Somebody suggests a tax on homicide, but the probable willingness of the murderers to kill the collectors might make the scheme unworkable.

The back seat driver has been given legal status in Kansas. Like home brew and beer they have ever been with us, but happened to be legalized first.

While lying awake at night trying to go to sleep try counting sheep. You may not go to sleep, but you will be surprised to learn how soon it is time to get up.

If Mr. Roosevelt thinks he set a new record in vote getting, he is wrong. In 1824 Daniel Webster received 4,990 out of 5,000 votes cast for a Massachusetts seat in congress.

Over in Europe they are speaking of Uncle Sam as Uncle Shylock again. If what he's got back so far is any criterion, we'd be inclined to think that Uncle Shy was nearer the truth.

As we understand it, the senate isn't so sure that the Philippines will be ready for independence in twelve years, as it is certain that we'll have our fill of looking out for them by the end of that period.

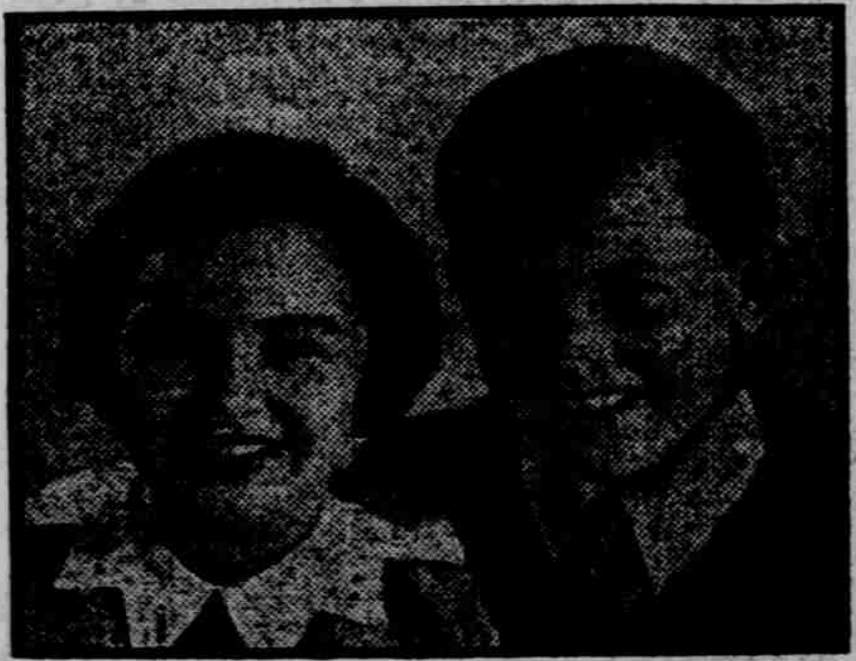
The new adjutant general of Missouri is a dentist. This is appropriate. Getting adequate funds for military purposes out of the legislature this year is going to be like pulling teeth.

A young wife has just found out that the dates she had before her marriage were financed from her fiancé's allowance for meals when he was a college student. She feels so bad about it that she is stuffing him at every meal to make up for it.

Another bad time for father is when the boys in the family get to the age where they want good-looking clothes for Christmas instead of toys. All the relatives begin buying the boys clothes, utterly oblivious to the fact that father still needs toys.

Wisconsin coeds are attracting considerable favorable attention by their generous view of student financial problems. Some of them are said to finance their dates, furnishing motor cars, theater tickets and late suppers. Such a girl, we think, is entitled to a very cordial handshake and a merry Christmas after such a splendid evening.

They've Never Tasted a Tonic!



THESE are not patent medicine children. Their appetite needs no coaxing. Their tongues are never coated, cheeks never pale. And their bowels move just like clockwork, because they have never been given a habit-forming laxative.

You can have children like this—and be as healthy yourself—if you follow the advice of a famous family physician. Stimulate the vital organs. The strongest of them need help at times. If they don't get it, they grow sluggish. Dr. Caldwell's syrup pepsin is a mild, safe stimulant.

When a youngster doesn't do well, it may be the liver that's at fault. The waste is being poured into the system. A spoonful of delicious syrup pepsin

once or twice a week will avoid all this. It contains fresh laxative herbs, active senna, and pure pepsin, and does a world of good to any system—young or old. You can always get this fine prescriptive preparation at any drug store. Just ask them for Dr. Caldwell's syrup pepsin.

Get some syrup pepsin today, and protect your family from those bilious days, frequent sick spells and colds. Keep a bottle in the medicine chest instead of cathartics that so often bring on chronic constipation. Dr. Caldwell's syrup pepsin can always be employed to give clogged bowels a thorough cleaning. It is not a habit-forming griping, or burning, irritating cathartic. It isn't expensive.

BIGOTRY FORGOTTEN IN LAST ELECTION

Catholics and Protestants combined to elect Herbert H. Lehman, a Jew, to the governorship of New York state, defeating a Catholic in the process. Creed played little part in politics. Catholics voted for and against Catholics, Protestants for and against Protestants, Jews for and against Jews.

After January 1, three other states will have Jewish governors, and a fourth will have as governor one who was born a Jew and is now a Christian.

Four Catholics at least were elected to the United States senate, which will have a total of eight Catholic senators. A number of Catholics and Jews will take seats in the house of representatives.

Two members of the supreme court of the United States are Jews, and any number of Jews and Catholics hold judiciary posts and other positions in national, state and city governments.

To some observers this marks the end of religious bigotry in politics and the definite removal of the Ku Klux Klan from the sphere of political influence.

With minor exceptions, says a National Catholic Welfare Conference News Service dispatch in the Catholic News (New York), the question of religion was not raised, directly or indirectly, in the election.

"The one-hundred-per-cent-American slogan seems to have been thrust into storage along with the other political clap-trap of forgotten campaigns. It is generally recognized that the chances of dragging it out again are remote. In the campaign of 1932 neither religion nor race was made a qualification for political office. Catholics, Protestants and Jews were found in the front ranks of both political parties."

Everybody will recall that Governor and President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, an Episcopalian, and former Governor Alfred E. Smith, twice a presidential candidate, a Catholic, joined forces to elect Lieutenant-Governor Lehman, a Jew, to be chief executive of New York.

Three other states which will have Jews as governors are Illinois, Henry Horner, first term; New Mexico, Arthur Seligman, re-elected, and Oregon, Julius L. Meier, incumbent.

The four successful Catholic candidates for the senate are Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut, Lewis Murphy of Iowa, Patrick McCarron of Nevada and F. Ryan Duffy of Wisconsin. Holdover Catholic senators are Thomas J. Welsh of Montana, Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Felix Herbert of Rhode Island.—Literary Digest.

RATHER FAR FETCHED

Many of the good women who stand by prohibition and ignore the proofs of its failure insist upon seeing mundane things, not as they are but as they ought to be. They hear with "shocked protest" some very innocent things that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is reported to have said, and promptly set to work drafting condemnatory resolutions which give the impression that Mrs. Roosevelt had advised young girls to drink as much as they pleased, provided they properly gauge their capacity.

The sum of Mrs. Roosevelt's offending is that she deplored conditions that have existed since prohibition and contrasted them with those that prevailed prior to the dry era. She said that the hope that prohibition would prove to be a protection for the weak had been disappointed. She regretted that, with the loosening of former restraints, "in a certain extent the average girl of today faces the problem of learning very young how much she can drink of such things as whiskey and gin and sticking to the proper quantity."

What is there in this statement that puts "a severe strain upon the loyalty of countless American women" to the "first lady of the land?" The first lady of the land has been in position to see more than a vast majority of her critics of what prohibition has done to young people, girls as well as boys. And when she says that it has precipitated a situation in which it is wise for them to learn that hard drinks are something not to be trifled with, only those who do not understand plain speaking or who misinterpret its meaning will take exception to her remarks.—Baltimore Sun.

Do you remember the man with the long chin whiskers who used to come to town wearing a woolen comforter wrapped around his head and with a basket of eggs under one arm? For three pounds of plug tobacco, a package of soda and a spool of thread.

COST OF GOVERNMENT A NATIONAL CRISIS

The federal government closed its fiscal year June 30, 1932, with a deficit of \$2,385,000,000. This deficit followed one of 903 million dollars for the preceding fiscal year. It is conservatively estimated that with the deficit of the current year the total will be five billion dollars.

This staggering sum, accumulated in three years of peace, is twice the deficit created during the desperate struggle for the union in the four years of our civil war. During these three years of peace the ruthless spending of national government in excess of receding revenues, a burden will have been piled upon the back of the nation by the close of this fiscal year four times as great as the nation was carrying when we entered the late war. The national government stands on the brink of an abyss.

In the face of this disaster the government, both its executive and legislative branches, shows no conception of its meaning to the nation. The rising demand of the people for relief is met by evasion and stubborn resistance. Parasitic politics and bureaucracy hold their trenches and defy the nation's instant and critical need.

No crisis in the nation's whole history was more fatal than that which confronts it in this situation. It is our battle of the Marne. If it is not won by the people against the forces absorbing the life blood of the nation there can be no hope of the restoration of our prosperity or the resumption of our progress.

The battle can be won but not unless the people realize the full significance of the issue. They are beginning to, but it is an astonishing fact of the present stage of the struggle that in the business and financial leadership of the country there is thus far no adequate sense of its responsibility. There is no adequate sense of the meaning of the crisis in the press. There is the beginning of organization among business men and there are men in public life who are fighting singly to bring the significance of the issue home to the government and the people. But it is only necessary to read the proceedings of congress and the executive to realize that the battle has only begun.

The American people should not be distracted by the sensationalized events in international finance from the major issue of national solvency. It is our vital concern and our first duty to put our own affairs in order. That does not depend upon international payments or politics. It depends first and last upon the establishment beyond quibble or evasion of sound public finance, upon the immediate drastic reduction of public expenditure to meet the drastic reduction of public incomes, upon the immediate cessation of public spending beyond revenue, and the fatal increase of public debt.—Chicago Tribune.

PHILIPPINE BILL FULFILLS A PROMISE

The senate's vote of 54 to 19 discloses its attitude on the question of Philippine independence. It was by that large majority that the senate refused to recommit the measure, after it had adopted the Byrnes amendment providing that the adoption by the Filipino people of a constitution for their coming republic would be tantamount to a direct popular vote in favor of independence.

The Byrnes amendment seems to be a satisfactory substitute for the original plebiscite clause in the bill, inasmuch as the adoption of a constitution drafted for the purposes of an independent and sovereign state would necessarily be the equivalent of a direct vote for separation from the United States. The Filipino people thus retain the power, under the Hawes-Cutting bill, to remain under American jurisdiction, although the assumption is that, having demanded independence for 33 years already, they will not refuse the boon when it finally comes.

One or two important differences remain to be adjusted between the senate and the house. The senate bill provides for the attainment of independence after 12 years from the date of the adoption of the Filipino constitution, while the house bill limits the preparatory period to eight years. It is to be expected that in conference the two branches will agree and that the measure will be sent to the president very soon.

A veto would not be surprising. As a republican president, Mr. Hoover may choose to follow the republican tradition, which consists of 50 parts promises and 50 parts postponement so far as Philippine independence is concerned. But the work in the house for this legislation was so overwhelming that a veto could

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be overcome in that body. The senate vote of 54 to 19 against recommitment also indicates a two-thirds majority in the upper chamber against executive disapproval.

When and if this bill becomes law, one pledge will have been sufficiently redeemed to mitigate the force of the reproach that the promises of political parties and even the promises of nations are written in water.—Springfield Republican.

A PURPOSELESS QUARREL

"We favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the constitution and to provide therefor a needed and proper revenue."

On this platform plank Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president of the United States by an immense majority of the popular vote and of the several states. On this plank, too, was elected a house of representatives overwhelmingly democratic, and on it republican control of the senate was overturned.

Included also in the platform was the declaration: "We advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment."

There was nothing hidden or deceptive about these planks. They were frank, clear, and definite. Everybody understood them. They were widely and fully discussed in the ensuing campaign. Everybody knew that a democratic victory would mean a government solemnly pledged to undertake these reforms. In the light of that knowledge and understanding the people voted as they did, decisively and unmistakably.

Shall platform pledges be regarded as debts of honor, binding upon a party and its elected candidates? Or shall pledges be ignored and the clearly expressed will of the people be disregarded?

This is really all that is involved in the efforts of the present "lame duck" congress to enact a beer bill into law, and to submit to the states joint resolution for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. It was promised, the people accepted the promise and issued their mandate. Action should be according.

It is true that the president and

congress elected on these promises are not yet in power. But the mandate is as plain now as it will be in March. And in both house and senate are numerous members who last November were re-elected on these party pledges, either actively supporting them, or supporting them indirectly by failing to repudiate them. There is every good reason why they and other members in sympathy with these planks should lose no time in permitting the people to rule. And as to repeal of the Eighteenth amendment both parties stand pledged to action, differing in degree rather than in kind.

Rehashing in congress of the old arguments, long since worn thread-bare, is only a waste of time and energy. Obstructive tactics can only delay, they cannot defeat, the destined end. If the present congress fails to act the incoming congress will not fail. If the present president vetoes a beer bill, the incoming president will sign another. Why waste time, why make trouble, all unavailing? The incoming congress will have an appalling lot of important measures demanding its instant attention. The decks should be cleared for action regarding them. The new congress should not needlessly be saddled with a revival and continuation of this quarrel already decided by the people themselves.

Nation-wide prohibition, as we have known it and know it now, is a failure. Given ample opportunity to prove itself, it has brought us by a degenerative process from bad conditions to conditions growing steadily worse and more intolerable. Pending its repeal, beer, as a mild, nutritious and harmless beverage, with its promise of providing needed revenue, should be permitted, in states desiring it, as a substitute for lawless bootleg liquor. And such is the popular mandate.

Though much is needed little is expected from what remains of the term of the existing government at Washington, congress included. But one service it can and should render is to submit to the states a repeal amendment and enact a beer bill, so that these questions, at least, will not remain to vex the incoming administration. If then President Hoover were to take his courage and convictions in hand and sign the beer bill he would by that action add a bit of needed luster to his crown of glory.—World-Herald.

California, which is probably our greatest consumer of African lions, is now shipping California mountain lions to zoos in Egypt. This new branch of international trade is still very young, but we can look into the future and see how a great tariff issue may rise from it in a few years.

Journal Want-Ads cost only a few cents and get real results!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

In the County Court, Probate Fee Book 9, at page 326. In the matter of the estate of Jonas Johnson, 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 January, A. D. 1933, and on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to 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 13th day of January, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of January, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of December, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

Probate Fee Book 9, at page 307. To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Bertha Halmes, deceased:

On reading the petition of John N. Halmes, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 24th day of December, 1932, and for assignment of the assets of said estate; determination of heirship; and for his discharge as Administrator;

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 26th day of January, A. D. 1933, 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 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.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said County Court this 24th day of December, 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.

Probate Fee Book 9 at page 333. To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. L. Ofé, deceased:

On reading the petition of Carl P. Ofé praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 3rd day of December, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proven and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Henry C. L. Ofé, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Edward G. Ofé and Henry J. Ofé as executors;

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 30th day of December, A. D. 1932, 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 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.

In witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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Everything for the student—from penny leadpencils to typewriters. The place to get them—why, at Bates Book Store, of course.

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Probate Fee Book 9, at page 335. Estate of Frances Bartek, deceased. In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Joseph E. Benak has filed his petition alleging that Frances Bartek died intestate in Cass county on or about March 5th, 1922, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot five (5) of northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section two (2); northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section eleven (11), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Cass county, Nebraska—

leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Paul Bartek, widower; Wesley Bartek, son; Mary Benak, daughter; Fred Bartek, son; Henry Bartek, son; Anna Bartek, daughter; Paul Bartek, son; William Bartek, son; George Bartek, son; John (Bartek) Hesser, son;

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a purchaser of said real estate, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Frances Bartek, deceased, and of her heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 20th day of January, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 19th day of December, 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.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

Probate Fee Book 9, page 334. To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Wash Landis, deceased:

On reading the petition of Beas Halstead praying that the instrument filed in this Court on the 9th day of December, 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 Wash Landis, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Frank A. Cloldt, 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 6th day of January, A. D. 1933, 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 9th day of December, 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.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

Probate Fee Book 9 at page 333. To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. L. Ofé, deceased:

On reading the petition of Carl P. Ofé praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 3rd day of December, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proven and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Henry C. L. Ofé, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Edward G. Ofé and Henry J. Ofé as executors;

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 30th day of December, A. D. 1932, 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 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.

In witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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