

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Thanksgiving and turkey is now all the talk.

A flexible tariff but follows the examples of the treasury.

Some men would sell out their best friend for a handout.

Santy Claus talk is now in order especially among the kids.

Beauty helps, but a lot of beauty helps, don't seem to, much.

You can't fool the people all the time, that's one thing certain.

Jimmy Walker's majority is nearly 600,000. How's that for might?

Republicans lose out in Indiana. A Democratic mayor at Indianapolis.

Froebel never intended kindergartens should be regular educational courses.

True democracy is for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

True Americans are always loyal to their country first and the world afterward.

G. O. P. loses out in Indiana; Sullivan wins at Indianapolis in sweeping Anti-Klan vote.

Possibly these rumors of jury bribing are merely insidious propaganda to tempt our best citizens to accept jury duty.

No wife can have much patience with a husband who thinks not getting their name in the society column is absolutely the last thing in the world to worry about.

Corn huskers are busy between rains.

Farmers to back national grain corporation.

It appears that the only New York candidate who ran at all was Walker.

The Christmas buying is about to begin; the paying, however, is still some way off.

The recent elections are not so much a blow to Mr. Hoover as it is to the tariff mongers.

A woman corset manufacturer has become very wealthy. We didn't know so many men wore corsets.

Louisville police arrest Democrats.

Headline. That's one way to keep your opponents from voting.

They're executing rich peasants in Russia, since that's the current way of eliminating ability from the nation.

A scientist now thinks that there is no such thing as an atom. There must be. What is it that comes out of atomizers?

Over in Europe they're going to have a tariff holiday, but our Congress has beat them to it by a whole special session.

Two notions a wife gets that her husband can't quite figure out are—that she has no faults, and that he has nothing else.

With men like Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover in power, nations can live in perfect peace so long as they have nothing to argue about.

The Ak-Sar-Ben has done itself proud in the Diamond Jubilee. Make it an annual event.

Men think they are smarter than women, but you never see a woman chasing her hat down the street on a windy day.

The reason a woman can't keep as warm in a cloth coat as she can in a fur coat is because the fur coat looks so much "hotter."

You usually can tell from a once over of the bride whether getting her will make him as happy as getting six wrong numbers in a row.

Grafters everywhere, and Plattsmouth has her share who try awful hard to get in on everything going, to the detriment of their position.

An egotist is a husband who thinks if he died his wife wouldn't marry again because she wouldn't be able to find another man as fine as he was.

Kissing may spread germs, but a germ would have to be able to change its residence when an old married man kisses his wife "Bye" in the morning.

A SEAT FOR GRUNDY

When the Senate reconvenes in regular session in December, it will take up for disposal the case of Mr. Vare, deprived of his seat as Senator from Pennsylvania because of election frauds.

That the body will deny Mr. Vare the privilege of serving as a member seems to be a foregone conclusion, that he will appoint Joe Grundy to the vacancy.

Mr. Grundy is a more unsatisfactory Republican than Tom Hefflin is a Democrat, and the qualifications he lacks for a seat in the Senate, if embalmed in print, would fill a large-sized volume.

Joe Grundy is president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association and chief of the high tariff advocates.

He is a big bluff, self-assertive, bull-dozing person, and his pugnacious nature will no doubt lead him into a lot of loquaciousness on the floor of the Senate. But just how he will answer the able, scholarly debaters in that body is still another question.

THE BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT

Great Britain, in resuming relations with Soviet Russia after a five-year interval, is in much the same case as the United States. That is, she also has large claims against the Soviet for debts incurred by previous Russian Governments, as well as claims for property of British citizens seized by the Bolsheviks. Our statesmen cite these claims as a reason for not recognizing Russia, but Great Britain takes the opposite view. She believes the best way to collect them is to negotiate and the best way to negotiate is to exchange duly accredited Ambassadors who have power to act for their Governments. So Great Britain's recognition, far from signifying abandonment of her claims, opens the way to a settlement.

That, however, is only one objective of the Labor Government. It is even more interested in Russia's potentialities as a customer for British goods. Russia is in the buying market. The Soviet is founding new industries and rejuvenating old ones; it is transforming agriculture by displacing primitive tools with tractors and threshing outfits. A vast, semi-barbarous country is being adjusted to the Machine Age.

Great Britain is in desperate need of markets for her products. What could be more logical than that the British should cultivate this powerful customer? The British have always been like that. It is their quickness to seize opportunities that is responsible for the Empire. In the present instance, an accord with Russia is vital because Russian purchasers have already shown a fondness for the American market and Great Britain hopes to lure them away before it is too late.

In 1927 the United States exported goods valued at \$64,000,000 to Russia. We did in that year more than twice as much business with Russia as we did in the average year before the war. Great Britain's exports to Russia, on the other hand, have diminished since 1924, when relations were broken off. British exports of \$62,000,000 in 1925-1926, dwindled to \$48,000,000 in 1926-1927, and to \$23,000,000 in 1927-1928. In the meantime, English imports from Russia increased, resulting in a trade balance markedly unfavorable to Great Britain.

These figures illustrate forcibly why one of the first acts of Ramsay MacDonald's Government was to negotiate with the Soviet, especially since by a 1918 decree the Soviet monopolized foreign trade. The decree reads: "Transaction for the purchase and sale of all products with foreign states . . . are concluded in the name of the Russian Republic by specially empowered representatives." That means that the Soviet Government can, if it chooses, make Great Britain the preferred market for its purchases.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPHS

Results of the state election in Virginia show that there has been a return of reason in the Old Dominion.

Virginia disgraced herself by going Republican last year. A campaign of prejudice, religious intolerance, and downright lying, led by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., resulted in a defeat of the Democratic ticket.

Since that time, evidently, the voters of Virginia have been repenting in sackcloth and ashes, and the result of the last election was not unexpected. Cannonism was repudiated, and Virginia went Democratic by a majority more than twice the size of that which carried it into the Republican column in the presidential election last year.

It was a big day for Democracy almost everywhere. Jimmy Walker was re-elected on a tidal wave, decisively defeating three strong opponents for the Mayorality of New York. A negro Republican seeking a seat in Congress from New York City went down in defeat. Chicago's judicial election brought victory for a Democratic coalition ticket. Democracy repulsed a Republican drive to capture the Kentucky legislature, and in upstate New York there was a gain of two Democratic members for the lower house of the legislature. In municipal contests in Indiana Democrats were uniformly victorious.

All in all, it looks like there is still a little life left in the Democratic party. Its obituary has been written many times, but it refuses to stay dead.

"I don't see why any person, man, woman, or child, wants to smoke," says Dean Esther Allen Gaw, of Ohio State University. Eather, dear, you evidently didn't give the habit a fair trial.

The judge was told by the accused, that he was a soldier of fortune; to this the judge said that might go down in Mexico, but not here.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE UNMASKED

If proof were needed that the tariff has degenerated into a system of spoils that proof is furnished in the story of manganese.

If proof were needed of the hypocrisy of the Grundys who profess to regard the tariff as "almost a religion," and evilt the protective policy as the shield and buckler of American prosperity, that proof is furnished in the story of manganese.

Manganese is used in the manufacture of steel; that is its biggest commercial value, though, of course, it had many other uses. Before the World War most of our manganese came from Russia. There was practically no production in the United States. The war cut off the Russian supply. Known deposits in the United States were negligible in quantity and of inferior quality. The need of this metal, however, was so urgent that an intensive and extensive campaign of prospecting was launched. Manganese was found in 21 states. The blue-sky boomers reaped a harvest, but the fact remains that an American industry, unborn in 1914, was a pretty promising stripling in 1917. The year we entered the war the United States produced 120,000 tons of manganese.

That was far from sufficient for our steel industry. Our production is still inadequate. Nevertheless, manganese is mined successfully in Montana, Nevada and Arizona by reason, it is claimed of the duty of a cent a pound placed upon it by the Fordney-McCumber tariff law.

Here in the truth is an infant industry. Whether it can ever grow big enough to stand on its own feet we do not know. The men who have invested their money in it—and it is a considerable investment—say that it cannot meet foreign competition without protection. Be that as it may, this much may be said: If any American industry can ask for protection with good conscience, if any American industry can honestly say that the protective tariff, as originally conceived, was designed to meet its necessity, manganese is that industry.

The case does not rest there. It has been shown that the steel companies—the great consumers of manganese—have prospered magnificently under the present tariff law. The duty of a cent a pound on manganese has proved no hardship to them. Nor does it work any hardship on the American consumer. Would steel be any cheaper if the duty on manganese were removed? Of course it would not. The only obvious result would be that the immense profits of the steel companies would be increased, while an infant mining industry might perish.

Still, the Finance Committee of the Senate removed the duty on manganese, and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, generally accredited with dominating the committee, and recognized as the friend in court of the steel interests, voted to put manganese on the free list. Further, nobody has heard the voice of Grundy lifted in behalf of protection for manganese. Montana, Arizona and Nevada, reproached by Grundy with being "backward states" that have neglected to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the tariff, don't get so much as an encouraging smile from this high priest of protection when they do ask for a protective crumb. In the geography of the Grundys, the trans-Mississippi states are "somewhere east of Suez."

There, then, is your protectionist of the Grundy stripe, in his true colors. There is special privilege, stripped of its mask, prostituting the tariff for its own greedy purpose and denying protection to a deserving industry.

Farms for Sale!

80 acres, new improvements, good land, 12 acres alfalfa, running water, on gravel road, 3 miles west of Plattsmouth.

240 acres, splendid improvements. 30 acres prairie hay. All land has been seeded down to sweet clover and timothy and clover, and now producing good crops. Good small orchard. Three miles south of post office and 1 1/2 miles from gravel. Terms to suit purchaser.

Other Bargains in Cass County Farms—See

T. H. POLLOCK
PLATTSMOUTH, NEBR.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 8th day of November, 1929.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

Greater efficiency... smoother operation and not one cent added cost

One of the 15 sensational improvements offered by the 1930 "Red Line" Delco-Light is a larger and heavier armature. It brings you higher efficiency, smoother operation, longer life. And yet it doesn't cost you a single penny extra. And remember this is just one of the new improvements offered exclusively by the 1930 "Red Line" Delco-Light. Until you've seen this mechanical marvel you will have no idea how much more we're offering.

We're so enthusiastic about this new plant that we can't talk about anything else. Why not stop in and let us tell you about it?

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Weeping Water, Nebraska
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Just phone or drop us a card and we'll bring Delco-Light to your home for a night demonstration

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ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT PLANTS
Also Manufacturers of Electric Water Systems
PRODUCTS OF GENERAL MOTORS
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dustry for the same sordid purpose. Well, special privilege is getting the licking of its life, and the Grand Order of the Square Deal, from its ringside seats, is having a fine time.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

OYSTERS IN

Oysters in from Tangier (Oysters in from Wye. Oysters in from Chesterstown And home the tongsers fy' Home the bugeyes shimmier, The pungles follow swift—Oysters in from Chinotague, Home the skipjacks drift.

Come you, Mister Buyer, Docks are full of boats— "Oysters, oysters, oysters" Echo all the throats; Oysters in from Tilghman's, Oysters in from Kent; Oysters in from Nanticoke, Oh, that oyster scent!

Here's a load from Crisfield, This from Pocomoke! Oysters coming up the bay On the ships of oak! Oysters, oysters, oysters— And with them up the bay The glory of the Chesapeake When autumn wind's at play! —Baltimore Sun.

Our memory is pretty good, and we are to confess that glimpses of the dainty white face that used to peep out occasionally from beneath a skirt, was a heap more interesting to look at than a lot of legs that have been almost revealed in their entirety by short skirts—so let the long ones come back, if they want to.

It was inevitable that the investigation of lobbies should be, jointly, an investigation of Congressmen.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of Flora F. Sans, 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 6th day of December, 1929, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of December, 1929. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of March, 1929.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Ruth A. C. Beverage, 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 December 6, 1929, and March 7, 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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 6th day of December, A. D. 1929, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of December, 1929. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 8th day of November, 1929.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

TALKING THE TARIFF TO DEATH

Even Senators who are regulars in the Republican ranks now say publicly that no tariff legislation will be enacted by the present Congress. The differences between the Senate minority and the differences between the Senate minority and the House minority are deemed too great to admit of adjustment by compromises in conference.

It is conceded, however, that if the garrulous Senate, by exercise of self-control, should now adopt a gentleman's agreement for the limitation of irrelevant talk it at least would be able to pass a tariff measure satisfactory to a rather heterogeneous.

An addition to the Hall of Fame is the man held in Kansas City for a \$500,000 fraud. His name is skinner.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
John A. King, Plaintiff
vs.
T. K. Juergens and wife, Mrs. T. K. Juergens (first real and true name unknown); J. A. Stark and wife, Elizabeth Stark; John Bach and wife, Elisabeth Bach and wife, Elisabeth Bach, Defendants.

To: T. K. Juergens and wife, Mrs. T. K. Juergens (first true and real name unknown) and John Bach and wife, Elisabeth Bach, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of October, 1929, the plaintiff, John A. King, filed a petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against you and each of you, which cause appears on Docket 4, page 230 of the records of the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which petition is to foreclose mortgages recorded in Book 47 at page 273 and in Book 47 at page 274 in the Mortgage Records of the Register of Deeds office in Cass county, Nebraska, and a decree forever barring you and each of you of all the right, title or interest and equity of redemption in and to the following described land, to-wit:

The East half of the Southeast quarter (E 1/2 SE 1/4) of Section 20 and the West half of the Southwest quarter (W 1/2 SW 1/4) of Section 21, all in Township 12, Range 10, East of the Sixth P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—and for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the aforesaid premises during the pendency of this action and for equitable relief.

The plaintiff further offers Arthur Kellogg as the Receiver and S. R. Park as surety for said Receiver and the plaintiff offers Otis Richards as his surety. You and each of you are further notified that the plaintiff will call up for hearing his application for the appointment of a Receiver on the 18th day of December, 1929, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard and that a Receiver will be appointed unless good and sufficient cause can be shown that such Receiver should not be appointed, and that Arthur Kellogg will be appointed as such Receiver.

You and each of you are hereby notified that you are required to answer said petition as aforesaid on or before the 18th day of December, 1929.

JOHN A. KING, Plaintiff.
By W. G. KIECK,
His Attorney.

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Successes never before approached in the history of transportation have won for Studebaker Eights an unchallenged first place in public approval.

More Studebaker Eights are built and bought than any other Eight because, by establishing eleven world records and more American stock car records than all other makes combined, Studebaker Eights have proved their right to preference.

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the fastest time ever recorded by a stock car—the brilliant successes of Studebaker Eights are the marvel and envy of all motordom.

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