

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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A homely face is the best chaperon.

Two can live cheaper than one, but not as fast.

Fortune never smiles at a man because he is a joke.

Occasionally the part of wisdom is pulled off in the divorce court.

Be careful where you put your confidence and you won't lose it.

"Have you heard the last Scotch joke," asks an exchange. We hope so.

All men may be born equal, but it is singular that so many grow up and get rich.

One of the great needs of this country is more home owners and fewer home brewers.

Every growing town passes through a stage when it yearns to be called "The Convention City."

That emergency brake on your auto would be a fine thing if you could only think of it in an emergency.

Sir Thomas Lipton returned home without the yachting cup, but he is in a land where they have plenty of stuff to put in cups, to say nothing of glasses and steins.

The hit-and-run driver is too often a hip-and-rum driver.

Time and tide wait for no man, but time hesitates for a woman.

Many conflicting stories are told in regard to Carol and Rumania.

Why kick about hard times? We had a ten year period of unbroken prosperity.

When a shoe fits a woman comfortably she wants to take it off and get a smaller pair.

Depression affects every form of human activity. Even the fall poetry is punker than usual.

A movement has been started in England to supply radio sets to the 18,000 blind who have none.

The latest contention in the family home is which smokes the most cigarettes—husband or wife.

The Gentiles took the Ten Commandments away from the Jews, but nobody can accuse us of keeping them.

Just as we are beginning to recover from financial paralysis the Surgeon-General at Washington warns us to look for an epidemic of infantile paralysis during the autumn.

When a man attempts to combine business with pleasure, business usually gets the worst end of it.

Man has little chance. When he loses faith in Santa Clause, he buys stocks that promise 20 per cent.

It is not always profitable to do a good turn. A Colorado man broke his nose while cranking an auto.

There are 50,000 horses in New York, latest statistics reveal. So the stock market isn't as badly off as we thought.

Largely imaginary difference between urban and populations at times have constituted a serious obstacle to needed legislation.

A Detroit automobilist ran up against a church last Sunday and knocked off the steps. He must have been late for the service.

A Wisconsin pastor has quit the pulpit to accept the janitorship in another church. From the divine to the ridiculous, as it were.

Henry Ford says that by 1950 the minimum wage for all workers will be \$27 per day. Pass us the stuff you have been sniffling, Henry.

Dresses will be cut low in the back, says a fashion note. Just how far down is not stated, but the kidney line will probably be the limit.

"Will we have a business boom in 1931?" asks a reader. Mebbe so—and mebbe not. It all depends on what happens between now and then.

A military authority has written a book, "Colossal Blunders of the World War." Several second lieutenants have already pointed these out.

The dieting fad has cost American farmers \$150,000,000 during the past year, says a press dispatch. But why worry? It all went into the pocket of grapefruit and spinach growers.

## THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE

President Hoover approaches the problem of business depression as a "great human problem" and not as a "mere problem of academic economists," so he told the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland.

The principal cause of this great human problem of depression he finds in the unfortunate over production of raw materials such as rubber, sugar, coffee and silver. Most of this overproduction, he says, takes place in other countries. (He fails to mention our own surplus of textiles, wheat and coal.) Foreign overproduction reduces foreign purchasing power and makes it impossible for the foreigner to buy our goods. In this way it visits depression upon us.

One who approached the problem from a less "human" and more "academic" point of view might inquire what Mr. Hoover means when he speaks of "overproduction." Does he mean that the world has produced more goods than its people can conceivably consume? Mr. Hoover admits that his goal of the "abolition of poverty" is yet to be attained. Certainly, then, overproduction must mean merely that more goods have been produced than can be sold at the prevailing level of prices. There is not enough purchasing power to buy them unless prices are cut. Why not? For one reason, the supply of gold, on which our currency is based, cannot be increased as rapidly as trade increases; but this fact Mr. Hoover dismisses from consideration.

For another, society's income is being used too largely to build new machines. Not enough of it goes to those who would spend it to purchase the good produced by the machines. But Mr. Hoover professes to believe that we have already learned how to get the products of our factories into the hands of our people. Mr. Hoover would solve this human problem by having the bankers create a boom psychology by scattering sunshine and handing out credit with a free hand. It does not occur to him that business pessimism has rested on anything more substantial than human perversity. Industry is to be resuscitated by pet talks.

Indeed, Mr. Hoover tells us that we have a self-contained economic system and can revive our business without regard to the economic condition of the rest of the world. Other nations inflicted depression upon us; but business recovery is to be a domestic, self-generating affair in 1930, as it was in 1922. Our recovery in 1922, it is true, received its impetus largely from domestic sources. Building construction, automobile manufacture and installment selling played their part.

Can that repeat in 1930? Today we find ourselves largely overbuilt. The automobile market approaches saturation. The consumer has merchandise on which he is still making payments. A further vital factor in the recovery of 1922 was the manufacture of goods which were sent to Europe as a loan. By enacting the Grundy-Hoover tariff we have refused to receive interest or principal from that loan and have prevented the further sale of our goods abroad on credit. It is true, as Mr. Hoover says, that 90 per cent of our trade is domestic while only 10 per cent is foreign; but that 10 per cent determines the prosperity of entire industries, such as wheat, automobiles and the like, upon whose continued operation the fate of American business depends. It is to such exporting industries that our new tariff law has dealt a body blow.

Business crises, says Mr. Hoover, are not inevitable. We have conquered typhoid and smallpox by science. By science we still conquer the business cycle. But the science of economics he scornfully rejects as "academic," preferring to approach the problem as a "human" one. Two of the remedies suggested by economic science, however, he has embraced; namely, the maintenance of purchasing power by the preservation of wage levels and the alleviation of unemployment by the extension of public works. Perhaps this part of the program is "human" as well as "academic."

The other proposals of economic science he has rejected. Economics would have to show him that rapid and decisive advances in rediscunt rates could have been made to prevent a large part of the speculative inflation of security prices. But the human solution was to increase rates tardily and reluctantly and let the market soar. Scores of social scientists fought for the passage of the Wagner bills, which would have decreased unemployment by creating a system of free public employment offices. Perhaps it was human, rather than inhuman, to allow that bill to die in the House. More than 1200 economists appealed to the President to veto the Grundy tariff bill. They were "academic" and he, alas, was all

too "human." The "human" approach to smallpox and typhoid was that of scourging the victim to drive out the devils which infested him. The academic approach has been that of preventive medicine.

Mr. Hoover still holds to his purpose of abolishing "intellectual and economic poverty." We are at one with him in this desire. With him we believe that the present depression is a "temporary halt in the march of progress"; but if economic poverty is to be abolished we must first abolish the intellectual poverty which disparages the accomplishments of science and endeavors to conceal administrative weakness beneath the cloak of meaningless phrases.

Mr. Hoover puts the cart before the horse.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## THE ANTI-WAR COVENANT

The British, Belgian, Danish and Austrian representatives in the judicial committee of the League of Nations urged timely action in completing the proposal, in conformity with the Kellogg pact, to prescribe the latitude of the prohibition of war. Philip Baker of Great Britain said that the public expected prompt conclusion; Max Hoffinger of Austria averred that the public would lose confidence in the League were a decision postponed until next year; Holger Anderson of Denmark declared that failure to act would be a backward step; Henri Rolin of Belgium backed up the British spokesman.

The covenant and its principles will tend both to display the ideals of peace and to prevent war. The proposal will specify the standards of peace, and nations always will have them in mind.

Yet, it is regrettable to note, governments or peoples will be swayed by selfish interests and gainful desires, which will cause them to ignore the blessings of peace. The spirit of peace does not prevail at present in Europe. It will be necessary to teach everywhere to the common people the humanitarian ideals which are the inspiration of liberty, happiness and progress in the United States.

## AN UNFAIR ASSERTION

Aside from the question of prohibition, or any other question but that of justice, the public statement made by Dr. Clarence True Wilson that Mr. Dwight Morrow's victory in the New Jersey primaries was because the Republican nominee for United States senator "was Col. Charles Lindbergh's father-in-law," must be adjudged as farfetched malingering. It properly should reflect discredit on Dr. Wilson, as, there being no basis of fact for it, the motive of dislike and object of injury are obvious.

## TWO-DOLLAR WHEAT IN FRANCE

Because France prescribes importation of wheat until all of that grown at home is consumed, the present price of this breadstuff is \$2 the bushel. The grain cultivated in France is considerably inferior to the American or Canadian product; as may be said likewise of the wheat produced in Russia and Austria, which have surplus for export.

There would be a large market for American wheat, a market large enough to absorb our total yield, were the Orientals induced and trained to use it. In fact, it would be a clever idea for the Federal Farm Board, which probably will be obliged to take a big financial loss this year, to sell some wheat cheaply to people not used to eating it, and teach them how to make white bread. Were the farmers organized as a huge corporation, this is what their concern would do.

It is difficult to develop new, direct uses for grain in the United States. But there is a commercial opportunity to expand the market by finding new customers, the greatest number of whom have never tasted wheat-bread.

For a decade after the war, while major offenses against the law grew appallingly more numerous, there existed no method of checking with any degree of accuracy the prevalence of crime or its chief sites and sources, nor any way of ascertaining which common statutes were most often and most flagrantly violated.

# YOU SAVE IN BUYING

## KC BAKING POWDER

25 ounces for 25¢

### SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

IT'S DOUBLE ACTING  
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

## DEMOCRATIC TREND

Democratic ascendancy may mean all that Attorney-General Bettman says it must mean, but nothing at present appears to be more plainly indicated than that the present political trends throughout the Nation are pointing toward impressive Democratic success, not only in this year's senatorial and congressional contests, but in the next presidential election.

In Ohio, as elsewhere, the tariff is not popular. The Ohio State Journal just has repudiated it. Prohibition and industrial depression here, as everywhere else throughout the country, incite an immemorial psychological reaction on the part of the electorate.

Even Speaker of the House Longworth is quoted as having admitted in a recent interview that the Democrats would gain heavily in the next House, leaving his party perhaps only a nominal majority. He is said to have predicted that the Democratic gains would be heaviest in industrial districts because of unemployment, adding, however, that the greatest source of dissatisfaction was not unemployment, but the growing dissatisfaction over prohibition, which seems certain to be responsible for the defeat of many dry Republicans in November.

Collier's Weekly, in its current issue, goes farther. It predicts a Democratic majority in the House, basing its judgment on the "observed fact" that financial disturbances such as the country now is going through are almost invariably followed by a defeat of the party in power. Only a great issue, more important to the voters than economic conditions, says this authority, ever prevents this from happening after a period of depression, averring that no such great issue now is in sight.

Historical support for this prediction abundantly is to be found in the history of three great depressions of the past and their effects upon the congressional elections immediately following—the depressions of 1844, 1874, 1893.

The New York Outlook and Independent militantly is urging the support of a preponderant number of Democratic candidates for the Senate and the House.

In Ohio the candidacy of Mr. Bulker appears to be assuming overwhelming proportions—seems to indicate that he may carry the state by more than 100,000—not alone because of his position with reference to prohibition, but because he holds the confidence of the people as a statesman whose economic comprehension and convictions are superior to any partisan dictation.

In Pennsylvania, the Gibraltar of Republicanism, there is serious revolt against Pinchot, while in New York the nomination of Dr. Carroll represents the attempt of the Anti-Saloon League to punish the Republican Party for having nominated a wet candidate for Governor.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.  
In the County Court,  
In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Dull, deceased.  
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 7th day of November, 1930, and on the 9th day of February, 1931, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, 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 7th day of November, A. D. 1930, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 7th day of November, 1930.  
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 10th day of October, 1930.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.  
(Seal) o13-3w

It is time for the postoffice department to send posters urging early shopping and mailing of Christmas packages. Gosh, have we got to go through with all that stuff again!

## LEGAL NOTICE

To Lonnie Hargraves, Non Resident, Defendant:  
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of attachment issued by A. H. Duxbury, County Judge within and for the County of Cass, Nebraska, in an action pending before said County Judge wherein Lena Jordan is plaintiff and Lonnie Hargraves is defendant, to secure the sum of \$29.50, a writ of garnishment in aid of attachment was issued and levied upon money in possession of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, as garnishee, and that said case was continued to the 24th day of November for trial, at nine o'clock a. m.  
LENA JORDON,  
Plaintiff.  
o13-3w

## SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.  
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Golda Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Neb., in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:  
West half of Lot 8 and 9, and the south half of the west half of Lot 10, and the west 24 feet of the east half of Lots 8, 9 and 10, all in Block 31, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska—  
the same being levied upon and taken as the property of Sybil Brantner, Edward Brantner and Oscar Wilson, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Paul H. Gillan, plaintiff against said defendants.  
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 11, A. D. 1930.  
BERT REED,  
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.  
By REX YOUNG,  
Deputy Sheriff.

## ORDER OF HEARING and Notice of Probate of Foreign Will

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.  
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Amanda V. Wiley Dills, deceased:  
On reading the petition of Mrs. Addie E. Park praying that the instrument filed in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1930, and purporting to be a duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Amanda V. Wiley Dills, deceased, that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Addie E. Park, as Administratrix, with the will annexed, for the State of Nebraska. 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 7th day of November, A. D. 1930, at nine o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition 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.  
Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1930.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.  
(Seal) o13-3w

## NOTICE OF REFREEE'S SALE

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Saunders county, Nebraska, made and entered on the 18th day of September, 1930, in an action pending therein, in which Sedwick R. Parks and wife, Gladys Parks; Carl H. Parks and wife, Millie Parks, are plaintiffs, and Lulu Cadwell, a widow; Addie Rager and husband, Bert Rager; Pearl Richardson and husband, C. D. Richardson; Mattie Hewitt and husband, Irvin Hewitt; Daisy Kline and husband, Leonard Kline; Grace Parks, single, incompetent; Carl H. Parks, as guardian; and Edwin Fricke, are defendants, ordering and directing the undersigned Referee in said cause to sell each piece of the following described real estate, separately, to-wit:  
The East One-Hundred Twenty Acres (E 120 A.) of the North West Quarter (NW ¼) of Section Twenty-four (24), Township Twelve (12), Range Nine (9), Cass County, Nebraska.  
The East One-Hundred Twenty Acres (E 120 A.) of the North West Quarter (NW ¼) of Section Thirteen (13), Township Twelve (12), Range Nine (9), Cass County, Nebraska.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, 1930, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the south front door of the court house, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, the undersigned Referee will sell each piece of the above described real estate, separately, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash. Said sale to be held open for one hour.  
Dated this 23rd day of September, 1930.  
J. B. PARKS,  
Referee.  
J. C. BRYANT,  
Plaintiff's Attorney. s25-5w.

## Children's Underwear

### Boys' Union Suits

Just the kind of suits for husky active boys. They're of rib cotton and wool with set-in sloped shoulders that take the heat of swimming, pulling and twisting. **98c**

### Trunk Union Suits

The younger members of the family won't protest at slipping into this kind of underwear. They're of closely knit cotton with enough wool to keep those young bodies warm.  
Children's Suits **49c** Misses' Suits **98c**

### Combination Suits

No extra underwaist to fuss with, because one's attached right to this long sleeve-and-leg cotton union suit. **49c**

### Nobby Pajamas For Girls

Of flannelette in the best looking tuck-in and coat styles you ever saw! Snuggle up in one of 'em and see how comfy they are. **98c**

### Infants' Wear

Hoods—Bonnets—Berets **49c 98c**  
Baby will coo with delight at the soft pure wooliness of these hoods.

Hand Crochet Booties **25c 49c**  
Little toes will curl in pleasure wearing these novel knit woolen booties. They come in many styles.

Knitted Sacques **98c**  
Cunning little collars with button or cord fastenings are best style in Babylond.

Seamless Hose **49c**  
Rayon, wool and cotton with silk tipped heel and toe.

### Sateen Bloomers

25c and 49c  
Wear the kind of bloomers your chum does. You can have them in a dainty stripe in lovely colors or jet black ones. They'll wear like iron.

### Boys' Pajamas

98c and \$1.39  
They're just like Dad's flannelettes with silk frogs and pearl buttons. The pants have drawstring tops. The one piece suits have military collars.

### Children's Sleepers

Soft and warm as a rabbit skin in pink and blue striped flannelette with romper feet and pearl buttons. **49c**

SOENNICHSEN'S  
Plattsmouth, Nebraska