

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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The things we put off yesterday look just as objectionable today.

Money will do almost anything, but it's best performance is vanishing.

Then there is the type of business man who, even when business is good, doesn't like it.

If sleeping through an earthquake is equivalent to being unwilling to spend a dime to see one, we're guilty.

Florida is also paying for some of her political folly. The gasoline tax in that state has been raised from six to seven cents per gallon.

It has been a great season for watermelons and muskmelons. Even Uncle Andy Mellon got a nice vacation in Europe with all expenses paid.

There are big town hicks as well as little town hicks, and one kind of big town hick is one who tries to get a \$50 traveler's check cashed in a little hick town.

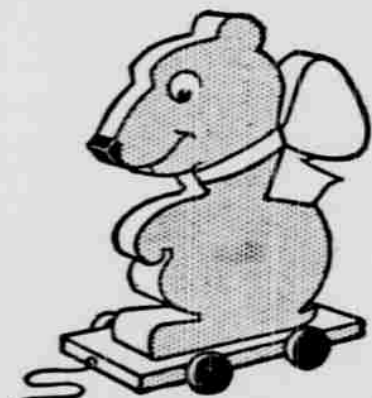
A few months ago Herbert Hoover was urging us to make an earnest effort to keep up the standard of living. Now he can shorten it to: "Try and keep living."

Hollywood sends out word that there'll be no more gang movies, and we wonder what the gangsters will do with the early part of their evenings. Go to Norma Shearer pictures, maybe?

There's utterly no excuse for all this timidity being shown by our foremost financiers. Anything so popular and universally esteemed as money should not suffer from an inferiority complex.

Edna May Oliver is getting a divorce, because her husband wrote her and asked her to do so. We dissent from the popular opinion that the husband took this step after seeing her work in "Cimarron" and other recent films; we are inclined to think he delayed the action until a number of his cronies had seen the films and submitted reports.

Motor cars are only one of the dangers that assail child life in the city these days. Wild bullets from the guns of wild gangsters are also to be reckoned with. And of course there will be more bullets if, as and when the police catch up with the gangsters. It seems a lot of us are lucky to have grown up in the good old days when nothing much menaced a child's safety as long as somebody could keep him from playing along the railroad tracks.



CHILDREN CRY FOR IT—

CHILDREN hate to take medicine as a rule, but every child loves the taste of Castoria. This pure vegetable preparation is just as good as it tastes; just as bland and just as harmless as the recipe reads.

When Baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria have him soothed, asleep again in a jiffy. Nothing is more valuable in diarrhea. When coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, invoke its gentle aid to cleanse and regulate a child's bowels. In colds or children's diseases, you should use it to keep the system from clogging.

Castoria is sold in every drug store; the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

Judging from the conversation of doctors and nurses, more people remain well when times are hard.

Kansas farmers are in a quandary as to what to do with their wheat. If they throw it away it will grow where they throw it.

Statistics show that 70 per cent of all motor vehicles in the world are in the United States. We also have about 85 per cent of the emergency wards in the world's hospital.

A lot of folks are trying to explain to the butcher and the family grocer that if they will just call everything off for a year or so, times will immediately become more prosperous. It sounds good even if it isn't sensible.

One thing to be said of the current epidemic of beach pajamas: they come in modest, subdued shades. If they had happened to arrive in anything suggesting loud colors or striking patterns, we don't suppose they'd have been permitted. Not for a moment.

The height of devilment, in the old days, was to steal clothes off the crook bank and hide them while the owners were in swimming. But now, we understand, it is a much higher type of humor to slip up on a party of modern swimmers and hide their bathing suits.

A Memphis citizen has complained to the police department that his home has been robbed fifty times within the past two years, and he wants something done about it. It does seem that even a Memphis policeman ought to be able to catch a robber who is such a familiar figure on the premises.

We like the stand recently taken by the New Orleans Federation of Women's Clubs. Their program does not aim at the usual trite reforms, most of which use up a lot of gas and achieve no mileage. Their program is to oppose loud radios and beach weddings in bathing suits and beach pajamas, both measures which almost anyone is glad to support without reservation.

It is now possible to cash in on a promising case of hay fever. Hospitals in Illinois will pay hay fever sufferers to undergo observation in their wards. It doesn't however, seem quite fair to those of us who haven't hay fever. We felt the same way when the hospitals were paying headache sufferers last winter. We produced several different kinds of headaches, but the doctors always said ours weren't the kind they were looking for. We suppose when they finally get around to advertising for chilblains, ours won't be the right kind. You'd think we'd broken a mirror or something the way our luck runs.

ROADS ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

As the individual buys furniture, automobiles, refrigerators and what-not out of income, so can the community buy roads. Modern, scientific developments in surfacing materials have made "roads-on-the-installment-plan" both practical and possible.

The method varies with the locality, but the principle remains the same. Roads of local materials, whether gravel, clay or top soil may be asphaltically treated at a very low cost, and the result is a weather-proof, year-round thoroughfare suitable for all but the heaviest of traffic. As traffic flow increases new layers may be placed on the surface, building it up to any necessary thickness.

In this way rural areas can get the good roads they need without going deeply into debt; the farmer and the inhabitant of the small town can be given the contact with the outside world that is so vital to his progress and standards of living. The day of the cow path, impassable during several months of the year, is coming to an end. The model rural community of the future, with quick accessibility to main highways and the facilities of the great cities, will be a far different place from the average community of the present.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

There is a general agreement that there will be a worse unemployment condition next winter than there was last year. President Green of the American Federation of Labor predicts there will be a total of seven million out of work. A survey of 184 cities has revealed that the relief needs probably will be twice as great as they were last year.

All of which is unnecessary for the reason that it is avoidable. The country is looking toward the winter season with too much resignation, is accepting the fact of an inevitable, worse condition as a matter of course. Instead of doing something to remove the cause of human distress, it is preparing to alleviate the effect of unemployment. Resourceful, efficient, thoroughgoing America appears to be falling short of her boasted competency.

The American people are following the lines of what they think is least resistance. How strange that such an impression should exist! As a matter of fact the country stands ready to undertake a much more onerous task in providing relief for the idle than if common sense steps to understand and remove the cause were taken. We are going to muddle through. We have left our initiative somewhere along the road. And we are going to pay heavily for these shortcomings.

Eventually we shall shake off this lethargy and do something to put an end to the disgraceful situation in which we now find ourselves. At last public opinion will acknowledge that it is better to provide a different kind of relief for the people who are out of work. The kind of relief needed at this time is a job rather than a handout. Workers prefer wages to doles.

There may be a menace in this humiliation of millions of good American citizens. If it does not create within them a bitterness toward the economic, social and political order, it will weaken their spirit of independence and shake their courage. America cannot afford to have the confidence of her people shaken in this way. Our people to succeed must retain their natural virility. Even as there is danger of physical weakness because of malnutrition and undernourishment, it is reasonable to assume that our morale will suffer. Mr. Green echoes the Journal when he says the only permanent solution to the unemployment problem is shorter hours. Let big business put men to work, thus increasing the country's buying power. Let us keep our charity list at a minimum. It could be done if we only would do it.—Sioux City Journal.

A CIVIL WAR

Martial law is never a cure for any unhappy governmental situation; at best it is a palliative with irritating after effects. President Machado is the doctor and Cuba is the patient and martial law is the medicine he prescribes regularly and in large doses. The doctor is not a particularly skilled one. He cannot cure the patient. But he has been successful in maintaining his position in the community by administering liberal doses of his favorite prescription, a concoction strong enough to keep the patient weak in the knees for a considerable period after each dose. And a weak kneed patient is not likely to knock the doctor's block off.

The fact is that President Machado's martial law declaration merely covers up a condition of rebellion. Cuba is actually suffering from an acute attack of civil war. The opposition has long been unable to gain any voice in the government thru constitutional means, Machado defeating every move of this kind, so it has resorted to arms.

The village of Seira Morena is reported to have fallen into the hands of the armed opposition. Rebel forces are gathering there. Another rebel group has captured the city of Santa Clara, killed a number of soldiers and has driven troops from the vicinity. Skirmishes are reported from other points, even in the outskirts of Havana.

The Cuban government has long maintained a close watch on the press, often censoring individual publications and keeping important government news secret. As a result the information coming from that country is at best incomplete, and is probably colored. It is impossible to find out exactly what the government has been doing and is now in its desperate effort to maintain control.

Moreover, the rebels lack a national leader unless former President Menocal can be classed as one and government forces have been on his trail for some time so that he can do little more than keep out of custody. If the opposition can be organized into a single driving force, a civil war will be on n earnest.

AN EASING CRISIS

Relief at the result of the Prussian state election Sunday has been felt far beyond the borders of Germany. The reaction in France, where the efforts of the Hitlerites and the Communists to overthrow responsible government in Germany have been watched with special anxiety, is particularly significant. For an improvement in Franco-German relations is essential to the peace and well-being of Europe.

The French, traditionally suspicious of Germany, had become increasingly alarmed at recent developments across the Rhine. They had noticed the enormous strides made by the Hitlerite party in the national election of September, 1930, when it polled nearly 6 1/2 million votes and became the second largest in the reichstag. The Hitlerites, they knew, were the sworn enemies of the peace treaty. The wild speeches and writings of the Hitlerite leaders had further disturbed the French, as had the military demonstration of the "Steel Helmet" society near the Polish frontier some time ago.

The Brüening government, well intentioned as it has been, likewise had contributed to French distrust of German motives by its naval program and particularly by the secrecy with which the Austro-German union was negotiated. The French government reflected this popular distrust by delaying its acceptance of President Hoover's moratorium proposal for seventeen days and by holding back until the last moment its agreement to attend the recent 7-power conference in London, called to consider the German crisis. France, however, had demonstrated its lack of confidence in Germany most effectively by withdrawing a huge volume of French loans and thereby bringing its neighbor to the verge of a financial collapse.

France has been the only nation, except the United States, to be in a position to help Germany financially at this time, and American investors naturally would not shoulder the burden as long as Franco-German relations remained so uncertain. The issue in the Prussian election was clearly drawn. It was between the policy of the Brüening government in abiding by its international obligation and that of its opponents in repudiating them. Prussia, which is nearly two-thirds of Germany, now has decided to support the government. The result has been immediately to increase French confidence. The Germany government is not yet out of the woods, but it is beginning to see light through the trees.

MEDIUM FARM LOSING OUT

Cheap wheat is only one of many things happening to American farms. Census figures just released tell a story of agricultural conditions not wholly calculated to foster optimism. The average value of land and buildings fell from \$10,000 to \$7,000 per farm between 1920 and 1930, and from \$69 to \$48 per acre in the same period. The total value of farm land dropped nearly 20 million dollars.

In the same decade was seen a falling off in all classes of livestock except milk cows and chickens. The widespread popularity of the Sunday dinner of one-half fried or a la king is reflected in the 20-million increase in poultry production. Nor does the American fondness for fresh eggs yet succumb to the general agricultural decline.

Census enumerators found fewer farms run by their owners or managers and more by tenants than heretofore, emphasizing a trend that has been observed for years. What this may mean in terms of a vigorous, independent, native farm population, alert for good government and insistent on right social conditions, one leaves to the experts to determine. It is at least a situation not foreseen by men who brought a virgin continent under cultivation.

These 10-year figures reveal another trend capable of a different interpretation. They show that farms of twenty acres or less and farms of more than 500 acres increased in number; but farms between twenty and 500 acres are fewer than before. The small place and the big place seem to prosper, but the middle-sized plot, the class on which farm prosperity was built, succumbs to a condition which economists may regret, but cannot control.

The farm small enough to permit its owner to maintain it practically unaided, and the farm big enough to justify substitution of machine power for man power, both continue to multiply if not to prosper. It is the farm of the size formerly operated by its owner and a hired man which economics appear to be crowding out of the picture.

Have you anything to sell? Tell the world about it through the Journal's Want Ad department.

THE MAHATMA'S TOOTH BRUSH

Mahatma Gandhi, the chief leader of the movement for self-government in India, is planning to start for London shortly with a spare loin cloth, a spinning wheel, two goats and a copy of Thoreau. It is announced that he will not even take a tooth brush. The simplicity of the mahatma's equipment will be in striking contrast to the importance of his mission. (He will be the sole representative of the congress party, which has engineered the rebellion against British rule, in the negotiations for a new Indian constitution.)

It would be unfair to suggest that the contrast will be a play for publicity. Gandhi has long led a severely simple life from conviction. He hates modern civilization. For India's salvation, he has declared, all "railways, telegraphs, hospitals, lawyers, doctors and such like" will have to go. Presumably he does not carry a tooth brush because he regards medical science as the "essence of black magic." It can be seen from this attitude why many sensible Englishmen sigh at the thought of having to reach an agreement with such a negotiator, no matter how deeply they respect his sincerity.

The Manchester Guardian, the great liberal newspaper of Britain, has summed Gandhi up a "saint who has strayed into politics, a politician who has turned saint." Politicians, the Guardian observes, are hard enough to deal with, but "saintly politicians" are impossible. However that may be, the mahatma is undoubtedly the most picturesque figure today in political life. His parish-like simplicity must be all the more spectacular to his fellow Hindus, so accustomed to a rigid system of caste.

THE SHOES ARE WEARING OUT, TOO

That the shoe industry in June could practically equal its high production record for that month, which was set in June of 1929, is suggestive of one fairly evident fact. Goods wear out and, where they are essential, must be replaced. The boot and shoe industry, along with the woolen and worsted branches of the textile business, has had a remarkable comeback. What this, together with other signs of betterment here and there, may mean for business as a whole is not readily to be determined. But it is an encouraging situation.

Taking the one industry, shoes, alone, there is both actual accomplishment and a prospect reported by leaders in the business as distinctly bright. For the first six months of this year, department of commerce figures show, the industry was ahead of the corresponding period of last year, with its May and June records unusually good. Production for the entire year is not expected to equal that of 1929, but it will equal, it now is indicated, that of 1928, which was a good year. August, September and October usually are the busiest months of this industry. An index to present conditions is the report that one concern employing 17,000 persons has been operating six days a week and having difficulty in filling orders, while several others are reported operating at 95 per cent of capacity.

One explanation of the activity is that the industry has been able to pass on to consumers the benefits of lower prices in raw materials. That should be possible, of course, in all cases. It naturally would tend to stimulate buying, but only on the condition that the goods were needed and the money was at hand for the purchases.

WE ALL PAY TAXES

Less than 3 1/2 per cent of the population of the United States pays more than 96 per cent of the federal income tax, and less than 7 per cent of all corporations in the country pay more than 95 per cent of the corporation income tax.

The average person, merely glancing at these figures, might decide that taxation is merely a matter affecting the rich individual, or the big business, and so none of his concern. But, unhappily, taxes do not work that way. If a company is taxed a dollar or a million dollars, there is but one way it can raise the funds to pay—by passing the cost on to those who buy the articles or services it sells.

Every person in the country is a taxpayer. When he buys food, pays rent, buys gasoline, takes out an insurance policy or goes to a theatre, he automatically pays some of his money to government. The old saying that death and taxes are inevitable is truer today than it ever was. And, as a result, tax reduction, far from being a matter that interests only the wealthy few, is a matter of tremendous personal importance to each of us.

Do you know that over a period of 18 months—1,900,000 Persons were Injured in Auto Accidents?

Why not get your Liability insurance TODAY and protect yourself against damage suits?

L. D. HIATT
Crabill's Store Telephone 434
Plattsmouth, Neb.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT

All paths of discussion concerning the national party conventions for 1932 now lead to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt as the Democratic nominee. Highly interesting is an article by the Boston Transcript's Washington correspondent, Oliver McKee, Jr., who writes with the cool detachment of a trained observer outside of Democratic ranks.

Surveying recent developments in national politics, he says: "The New York Governor now seems assured of the widest possible geographical support. He is the choice of his party in most of the Eastern states; he has received assurances of the strongest sort of support from the Middle and Far West; and in the South his increasing popularity makes it reasonably certain that he will be an acceptable candidate to most of the delegates from Virginia to Texas. Some observers, indeed, go so far as to predict the nomination of Roosevelt on the first ballot, so strong do they rate the tide that is moving him forward. His strength in his own party appears all the greater because there is nowhere in the open any definite opposition movement."

Particularly significant, in Mr. McKee's judgment, was the visit to New York the other day of Mayor Cermak of Chicago. Some months past Illinois was supposed to be chilly toward Roosevelt, but evidently there has been a change. "And if Cermak reflects the point of view of other Democratic stalwarts in his state, its delegates will be found under the Roosevelt umbrella." In the East a no less meaningful omen is the prediction of Joseph F. Guffey, perhaps the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, that the Keystone delegation will be virtually solid for the New York Governor. Touching the South, Mr. McKee notes that there Roosevelt "enjoys a high measure of popularity."

"He has been a frequent visitor in the Southland. His genial personality has struck the chords of many a friendship with Southern leaders, and his family traditions make a strong appeal to the region of the cavaliers. While a liberal in his views on prohibition, he has not unduly concentrated on this issue, subordinating it to his economic and social program. While retaining the support of Tammany, he seems to have been able to steer clear of any damaging alliances with the famous New York City political organization."

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska
William Mangold and wife, Lola Mangold; Ruby Mangold, single; Ella Joek and husband, Jacob Rock; Edward Mangold and wife, Lottie Mangold; Alice Hughes and husband, Perry Hughes; Oscar Mangold and wife, Hazel Mangold; Walter Mangold and wife, Mary Mangold and Winnie Dudley, widow,
Plaintiffs,

vs.
Paul Mangold, a minor, and Louis Schiessl,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 29th day of July, 1931, and an order of sale issued by said court on the 29th day of July, 1931, the undersigned, sole referee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of September, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of section twenty-three (23), Township twelve (12), north, Range twelve (12), east of the 6th p. m., in Cass County, Nebraska.
Said sale will be held open for one hour. Abstract of title will be furnished to purchaser; terms of sale 10% of the amount of the bid at time of sale and balance on confirmation; possession to be given March 1, 1932. Dated this 29th day of July, 1931.

WILLIAM G. KIECK, Referee.
W. A. ROBERTSON, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
J30-5w

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

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

To all persons interested in the estate of Mary Burlan, deceased:
On reading the petition of Andrew Rabb, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 28th day of July, 1931, and for assignment of the residue of said estate and for his discharge as administrator of said estate;

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 21st day of August, A. D. 1931, 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 Court this 28th day of July, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) a3-3w County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

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

To all persons interested in the estate of Margaret Martens, deceased:
On reading the petition of Henry J. Martens, executor, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 29th day of July, 1931, and for an order of assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate and for his discharge;

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 28th day of August, A. D. 1931, 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 Court this 29th day of July, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) a3-3w County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

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

To all persons interested in the estate of William D. Wheeler, deceased:
On reading the petition of W. A. Wheeler, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 8th day of August, 1931 and for assignment of the assets of said estate and 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 4th day of September, A. D. 1931 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 Court this 8th day of August, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal, a10-3w 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.

To all persons interested in the estate of Byron Atkinson, deceased.
On reading the petition of Minnie E. Marolf and Harry F. Marolf praying that the instrument filed in this court on the first day of August, 1931, 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 Byron Atkinson, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Minnie E. Marolf and Harry F. Marolf;

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 23rd day of August, A. D. 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) a3-3w County Judge.