

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Louisiana is hard at work trying to keep the supply of governors within the limits of actual demand.

Russia still remains the most notorious gangster among nations. Some principles that actuate Scarface Al Capone.

Ear rings are again in vogue, according to a fashion note. Why not a law requiring farmers to wear nose rings and let the politicians lead 'em around?

A big gold medal was awarded to the Iowa farm boy who exhibited the best milk cow in that commonwealth. It ought to be called the Croix de Guernsey.

One must commend the valor but deplore the judgment of that New Orleans lad who went out to fight the whole world, armed only with a water pistol.

A hit-and-run driver in New York bowled over a violinist and smashed his \$25,000 fiddle, but it's nothing to cry about. Perhaps he belonged to a jazz orchestra.

A press dispatch says that blondes are employed in the gambling houses of Reno "to boost the games." Blondes have ever been our most buxom boosters.

"We have not made so much progress as the clatter of the times would suggest," says Henry Ford. Henry seems to be doing darned well despite depression.

Since they're suggesting paying England's war debt by transferring English war ships to the United States, how about settling Germany's reparations with a few cargoes of beer?

"The latest fashion is to conceal the radio in the furniture," says the Chicago Daily News. Several hundred thousand husbands have tried to conceal their liquor in the same fashion, but they didn't get away with it.

It would be a fine idea in economy to call off the Republican and Democratic national conventions next year. The nominees will be Hoover and Roosevelt. Just think of the wear and tear on several thousand delegates that could be saved by concealing the inevitable.

We can best get to the understanding of the World War debt problem by frankly recognizing that on August 1st, 1914, the nations of Europe committed financial suicide, and we on this side of the Atlantic are spending too much time and money trying to galvanize the corpse.

More than 65 per cent of the total area of Arizona is owned at the present time by the United States government.

Talking of political angels, was there ever another one who flapped his wings so joyously as does Mr. Raskob?

In Chicago a woman is suing her husband for a divorce because he refuses to go to church with her on Sunday. Perhaps the poor chap is behind on his payments to the preacher.

John Massfield, post-laureate of Great Britain, was once a sweeper in a New York saloon. His son is now playing a saxophone in a New York orchestra. We can't see much hope for the son.

It is not necessary for the United States to abandon the gold standard. Any citizen is willing to accept a silver dollar and be glad to get it. In fact, nickels, dimes, quarters and halves are cheerfully taken.

If you don't believe the problem confronting the railroads is serious, please pause to consider that nearly 10 per cent of the people of the United States derive their living direct from these common carriers.

The swapping season is with us. Uncle Sam swaps wheat for coffee and wheat for celestial I. O. U's. Russia swaps grain for high-grade cattle. Gandhi hints of swapping India's trade for freedom. The third oldest profession, politics, continues to swap its word of honor for votes.

It is costing Uncle Sam more than \$20,000,000 per year to maintain airmail service, and the revenue therefrom does not reach one-half that figure. Another instance of demanding things we can't afford, and which we might manage to get along very well without until times get better.

Three years ago they were telling us all about Herbert Hoover being a great engineer. Perhaps he still is. But the cold conclusion is forced that he is merely a stationary engineer; that he lacks facilities for moving forward. No other crisis in American history found our people with a more ineffectual leader.

The people who spent their money with lavish hands two years ago at least have the blessed consolation of knowing that they got what they wanted when they wanted it, and while they were able to enjoy it. It's too bad that present-day grocery bills cannot be paid with the fond memories of yesteryear.

WHAT M. LAVAL SAW IN N. Y.

We are glad that M. Laval went to the top of the Empire State building before he sailed from New York. From that commanding height he saw the metropolis under the direction of Alfred E. Smith, who is a good guide—so far as New York is concerned.

Mr. Smith probably told M. Laval that what he saw was the city of New York—the city which the Frenchman had told Mayor Walker so charmingly was the largest city in the world. But we hope M. Laval's imagination told him, if Mr. Smith did not, that he saw more than the city of New York. He saw—he must have seen in the manifestation of wealth and energy and genius spread before him—the country that created that city. Whether it is the best or highest expression of that country we wouldn't like to say, but it is one expression of it at any rate, and we hope M. Laval sensed it while listening to Mr. Smith tell about the city's sidewalks on the East Side and the West Side. If M. Laval wasn't able to travel over continental America, to see its farms and forests, its industries and lakes and rivers—to see America at work producing and fashioning and transporting its wealth—he must have somehow visioned these scenes in the vast city at his feet.

It would not be there today except for the great continent of which Manhattan Island is the merest speck, and except for the race of Americans who subdued that continent and brought it under the yoke of their industry and creative genius. The skyscrapers M. Laval looked and marveled at, the bridges, the streets and their argosies of trade, could have no meaning for him except as he realized the forces that called them into being. We wish M. Laval might have seen those forces at work building that city, not its engineers and masons and steel workers on the immediate job, but its actual architects who fashioned those buildings thousands of miles from Manhattan Island—the farmers and miners and lumbermen and shopkeepers of the West and South and North—the producers and workers and business men of a continent. That would have explained New York to the visitor better perhaps than Mr. Smith could do it, familiar as he is with the city.

Well, M. Laval's time was limited and he couldn't visit America, but we are glad he got to the top of the Empire State building and viewed what might be called a few of America's products in its front window. There is much more that is not exhibited there for which that window is far too small, but we are sure M. Laval got a rough idea of what lies behind on the shelves of the national shop. It will help him to eke out the information he got in Washington and New York, and information is what he came for and is perhaps beginning to be recognized as a usefulness to statesmanship.

WHAT ONE MAN COULD DO

There are at least three men in the United States who could—if they would—assume the whole burden of unemployment relief. Not calling any names. Their cognomens flash instantly into your minds.

One of this trio is noted for his philanthropy. He has given away more money than any man in human history.

The remaining pair of the trio confine their gifts chiefly to advice. They put out mighty little money for the welfare of the world or the alleviation of suffering.

The members of this trio are well advanced in years. Life may be precarious, but it offers them little left to live for. Their days are numbered. Only dreamless dust and the immortality of the soul awaits them.

Yet either of these men, by a magnificent manifestation of self-sacrifice, could place on his shoulders the whole burden of unemployment, save millions from perishing from starvation, cold, and suffering, and send his name echoing down through the imperishable pages of history.

Will either do it? Frankly, we doubt it. However, the opportunity is open.

Premier Laval, French statesman, and H. G. Wells, British novelist, are the most distinguished visitors now in our midst. We are downright glad both had sufficient money to pay the cost of crossing the Atlantic. Also, it is not ungracious to express the hope we will not have to pay their fare back home.

Now the Federal farm board comes forward with a suggestion to destroy every tenth dairy cow in order to prevent over-production of milk. It sounds as silly as Bilbo's plan to plow under every third row of cotton.

IMPERIAL WITHOUT IMPERIAL OUTLOOK

France is obviously in a position, either by deliberately destructive action or by failure, to undertake constructive courses to shape the fate of Europe. Which road will she take?

Judging from what her record has been since the war, the outlook is not promising for future policies and acts that will be in her own eventual best interests or those of the world.

France is an imperial nation without the imperial outlook. Despite many fine qualities, the typical Frenchman is incredibly provincial, as might be expected from the national characteristic of extreme self-consciousness coupled with an inheritance of ingrowing caution and a passion for thrift that often degenerates into avarice. Add intense nationalism and a persistent national fear complex and you can hardly expect the France of today to use her vast power with any degree of the altruism that she has shown in the past.

Perhaps if this power were controlled by business men, even of the narrow French type, the future might not be viewed with fear, but in France external politics and business are blended. The Bank of France is dominated by the government; the foreign loan policy is directed by the government as a complement of policy and diplomacy. French investments go where French governmental policy leads—and for the most part they don't go anywhere just now, for the government holds the nation's financial resources in reserve as a means of realizing French policy at a critical moment.

Broadly speaking, most of the loans that France has made out of her abundance to the impoverished nations of Europe have been loans that looked simultaneously to the strengthening of her military alliances and the stimulation of the French industries of military importance.—Roscoe F. Crenshaw in the Magazine of Wall Street.

FEAR OF MINORITIES

Congress will be a mere mechanism to record the wishes of the most noisy and the most coercive minorities unless we banish fear of small minorities, curb political coercion, and set lobbyists in their proper places. Fear frequently causes a member to vote for a bill which is harmful to the welfare of his state or district as a whole merely because an active and militant group threatens to defeat him the next time he runs for office.

Congress representing the American people collectively, far too often places the demand of a special group before the interests of the nation as a whole.

Pressure from organized minorities helps explain also the socialistic tinge that characterizes so much legislation. Observers of American politics agree that there has been a marked trend in this direction. Observers of American politics agree that there has been a marked trend in this direction, a trend which clashes with the traditional American principles of self-reliance and individualism. Every group wants to have its share of subsidies and special favors. A group has its eye on special privileges. So it launches a drive through lobbying and political coercion. Playing on the fear motif of the crowd, it sets out to gain the necessary votes in congress.

Not only is there a need in politics for more men of courage, but to solve the great problems of our democracy, more intellectual capacity is needed. Politics is a calling that demands the nation's best, and it takes time and study to understand its many phases, international, economic, constitutional and historical. The voter has a right to look for intellectual leadership from those placed in public office, as well as the courage to allow honest convictions to guide all actions.—Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts in Nation's Business.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield, who seems to be some sort of scientist, says that "kissing is the result of two sets of emotional ocular vibrations which attract each other and become harmoniously merged into a rich chord of contact." Gosh, Doc, why didn't you call it an irresistible inclination to smack, and let it go at that? Millions of millions of poets have written definitions of a kiss far better than yours.

"Bugs" Baer, who writes the best witticisms in Mr. Hearst's newspapers—he is often funnier than Brisbane—says: "The revolutionary celebration at Yorktown was okay. That's the only war we are sure we won." No occasion to be so certain about that, either. England still owes us a lot of money.

Analysis of the Cause of Motor Car Accidents

Believes Law Enforcement Would Have Saved Many of the 329 Lives Lost

Attorney General Sorenson upon receipt of an analysis of the cause of motor vehicle accidents for the year 1930, the first ever made in Nebraska, issued a statement in which he advocates a state system of highway patrolmen or a state police system. He asserts that rigid enforcement of state and municipal laws would have saved many of the 329 lives taken in 1930 and prevented injury to 5,084 persons who were hurt in motor vehicle accidents.

He urges a relentless campaign to deprive of road rights "those potential murderers who disregard safety laws and rules."

The analysis was made by request of the attorney general by J. E. Jewell, supervisor of rehabilitation of disabled persons, state department of vocational education, from clippings of 400 weekly newspapers and daily newspapers furnished by the Nebraska press association, to be used in a suit in which the attorney general is a party.

The attorney general's comment upon the report follows: "A large number of the accidents are due to violation of speed laws, driving while intoxicated, disregarding stop signs and stop buttons, passing cars at top of hill, blinding lights or no lights, and inadequate braking equipment. One is convinced that if in 1930 there had been vigorous enforcement of the state and municipal laws and regulations governing the use of automobiles and trucks on the highways, one-half of the 329 persons killed would now be alive and one-half of the 5,084 who were injured would not have met that fate."

"A state system of highway patrolmen would in my opinion during the next ten years have hundreds of lives and prevent injuries to actually tens of thousands of men, women and children. There has been a sharp reduction in the number of serious accidents in Seward, York, Hamilton, and other counties, since these counties instituted a highway patrol system. We are spending this year in Nebraska on the roads over twelve million dollars. Two percent of this amount would go a long way toward establishing a state police system. California, Oregon, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and a number of other states have adopted such a system. I for one hope that Nebraska will follow suit."

"The time has come for a stern, relentless campaign to deprive of road rights those potential murderers who disregard safety laws and rules."

One wild-eyed writer suggests that the government ought to take over all the railroads and pay for them with non-interest bearing bonds, covering a ten-year period. That would be awfully nice for several million citizens who have their money invested in railway securities, wouldn't it? Incidentally, such a scheme would bankrupt nearly every insurance company in the nation, since they have billions invested in railway bonds.

Despite depression the marriage rate in a majority of the large cities of the United States is running above normal. Perhaps it is because girls who have good jobs are showing their patriotism by being willing to support idle husbands in the style to which they have been accustomed.

ASPIRIN
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
DEMAND

LOOK for the name Bayer and the word genuine on the package as pictured above when you buy Aspirin. Then you'll know that you are getting the genuine Bayer product that thousands of physicians prescribe.

Bayer Aspirin is SAFE, as millions of users have proved. It does not depress the heart. No harmful after-effects follow its use.

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Genuine Bayer Aspirin is sold at all druggists in boxes of 12 and in bottles of 24 and 100.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer manufacture of monosodiumacetate of salicylic acid.

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOTES

The circulation of books in the Plattsmouth Public Library for September was 3,060. The largest number in any one day was 202.

The library is being used by many people outside the city limits. Such persons are allowed library privileges by paying a small fee each year. Two ladies from Fort Crook have become new borrowers. When outsiders find it worth their time and money to come and use our library, surely every citizen in Plattsmouth will find it worth while for him to use it, free of all charge, except the ten-cent charge for a library card.

One of the most timely books which the library has to offer its readers now is "Humanity Uprooted" by Maurice Hindus. This book has been reviewed before in this section, but it is worthwhile mentioning again.

A splendid book of fiction is "Good Earth," by Pearl Buck. The setting of the story is Chinese, but the human problems it presents so well, are universal.

Some interesting new posters have been received. These will be put up from time to time as they come to use them. If you are interested in "poster messages" you will enjoy watching for them.

The library has received a very lovely gift from Mrs. J. S. Livingston. It is a scrap book, which she has compiled, of colored paper, large and small, assembled in such a way that each page has a story or thought of its own. There are original verses with each complete picture. It is difficult to describe how beautiful the book is and you will have to come to the library and see it. Its title is "Happy is the Child with Books." It is to be used in the children's department as a reward of merit. The librarians took it with them to the Nebraska Library Association meetings in Omaha, where it attracted much attention.

The Nebraska Library Association meetings were much enjoyed by Miss Jones and Miss Leonard. Among other things they brought back with them a bulletin entitled "History of Carnegie Libraries in Nebraska," and a Bibliography of material on Nebraska, which may be of interest to the general public.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The subject of the lesson-sermon in all Christian Science services on Sunday, November 1st, presents an occasion for studying an important point in religious philosophy. It is the teaching of Christian Science, based on a study of the scriptures and the words and deeds of Jesus, that sin inflicts its own punishment, and that punishment must of necessity continue until sin is completely destroyed.

A passage from the Bible, which is a part of the lesson-sermon states the promise: "The harvest of the righteous will be in accordance with the seed that is sown. It reads: 'Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting.' (Galatians 6:7-8.) This passage is illuminated by a citation from the Christian Science text book: 'The design of Love is to reform the sinner. If the sinner's punishment here has been insufficient to reform him, the good man's heaven should be a hell to the sinner. They, who know not purity and affection by experience, can never find bliss in the blessed company of Truth and Love simply through translation into another sphere.' (Science and Health, p. 35.)

The subject of the lesson-sermon for Sunday, November 8th, is "Adam and Fallen Man."

MORE ELMWOOD ROBBERIES

Since we printed the article last week concerning several robberies it has developed that there were several other robberies taking place on the same evening, Wednesday, of last week. At the Peter Eveland place a fine robe was taken from his automobile, as well as other articles. At the home of Mrs. Beas Streeter Aldrich the robbers entered her garage and took a robe and the fine silver mounted clock from her car. Supt. Leger reports that he just filled the gas tank on his car the night before, which was also drained. It was also reported that the spare tire was taken from the car of Wm. Siegel at his place. It seems as though the guilty parties of this act went from place to place and hastily took what they could get away with quickly.—Elmwood Leader-Echo.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John Campbell, deceased.

Notice of Administration.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Peter Campbell, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Carl G. Carlesman, 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 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, and on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of 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 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of November, A. D. 1931.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of October, A. D. 1931.

(Seal) o18-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Fred Patterson, 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 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, and on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of 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 13th day of November, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of November, A. D. 1931.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of October, 1931.

(Seal) o19-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

Daniel G. Golding, Plaintiff,

vs.

Frederick L. McLeod and Emma McLeod, Defendants.

NOTICE

To the defendants Frederick L. McLeod and Emma McLeod: You are hereby notified that on the 30th day of September, 1931, plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, the object and purpose of which is to foreclose lien of tax sale certificate and subsequent taxes paid on Lot 14 in Block 2 in the Village of Union in Cass County, Nebraska, and for equitable relief.

You are further required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1931, and failing so to do your default will be entered and judgment taken upon plaintiff's petition. This notice is given pursuant to an order of this Court.

DANIEL G. GOLDING, Plaintiff.

A. L. TIDD, His Attorney. o12-4w

NOTICE OF REF-REE'S SALE

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Saunders County, Nebraska, made and entered on the 22nd day of October, 1931, in an action pending therein, in which, Nora Polson and husband, Guy Polson; Margie Gilbert, a widow, are plaintiffs, and David Wagner and wife, Abbie Wagner; Edward Wagner and wife, Sarah Wagner; Harry F. Wagner and wife, Anna Wagner; William Wagner and wife, Rose Wagner; Jessie Nichols and husband, James Nichols; Amanda Morgan and husband, Morris Morgan; Jesse Wagner and wife, Neddie Wagner; Addie B. Gilbert and husband, John Gilbert; Emma Graves and husband, Hod Graves; Nancy Graves and husband, Wallace Graves; Frank G. Arnold and wife, Effie D. Arnold, are defendants, ordering and directing the undersigned Referee in said cause to sell the following described real estate, to-wit:

The South half (S½) of Lot two (2) in the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼), Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing five acres (5 A.).

And, the North half (N½) of Lot three (3), in the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing five acres (5 A.).

And, all of Lot five (5), in the Southwest quarter (SW¼) of the Northwest quarter (NW¼) of Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing five acres (5 A.).

And, the West half (W½) of the Southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing sixty and 28/100 acres (60.28).

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of November, 1931, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., at the Wagner farm, one mile east and one mile south of the Post Office in Ashland, Nebraska, the undersigned Referee will sell the above described real estate at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash. Said sale to be held open for one hour.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1931.

JOE MATR, Referee.

J. C. BRYANT, Plaintiff's Attorney. o19-5w

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