

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Air lines are reported to be reducing rates. In other words, the cost of going up is coming down.

Meditation of a farmer: Now that the floods are over, I wonder how large a crop of grasshoppers we will have?

A South Dakota farmer was jailed for making liquor of farm-broad wheat given him by the Red Cross. He did dot, of course, show the right spirit.

Now they are talking about making a motor car that will go 150 miles an hour. Regardless of how fast it will go, you can always count on the finance company catching up with you.

A Kansas campaigner for public office has adopted "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" as his radio theme number. We feel, however, that "I Can't Give You Anything But Love" would be more honest.

In his telegram to his manager concerning the two-thirds rule, Governor Roosevelt ventures that "this is no time for petty strife and momentary advantage." It's just a piece they're having in Chicago, eh?

A patent does not always give the inventor the right to build and sell his device. Sometimes a patent is merely an improvement on a prior patent and its only immediate value is in stopping others from using the idea.

Many white-hot Democrats worked themselves into a high pitch at one of the orations delivered by radio from the Democratic convention until they discovered the orator was not the keynoter. Isadore Dockweiler of California was reading Jefferson's first inaugural address.

When the bonus army gets its bonus for service with the A. E. F., it will begin a campaign, no doubt, for a bonus for its service with the B. E. F. It appears from press reports that the boys are having a harder time of it in Washington than they had in France, and quite voluntarily, too.

Denmark now numbers its eggs so they may be traced back to the farmer; Spain is broadcasting scenery over a television station to attract tourists; and Russia is again printing kings and queens—instead of Soviet heroes—on its playing cards in order to kill a large bootleg traffic in the old-fashioned decks.

From all the talk, newspaper articles, etc., in regard to contract bridge together with the bridge parties, one would imagine that the playing card industry should be prosperous. But government statistics show that over a million less packs of playing cards were sold in May, 1932, than a year ago. If bridge is on the increase seven-up and poker must be on the decline.

Bargains

are what we are all looking for these days of the great depression.

In view of this fact, we are offering the following labor specials for a limited time only. Bring your car in!

Valve Special

Including Refacing and Reseating Valves, Cleaning Carbon and Tuning up the Motor

Chevrolet 6 ----- \$3.50
Chevrolet 4 ----- 2.75
Ford, Model A ----- 3.75

Bearing Special

Adjusting Main and Rod Bearings and Cleaning Oil Pan

Chevrolet 6 ----- \$4.00
Chevrolet 4 ----- 3.50
Ford, Model A ----- 5.00

Above Prices are for Labor Only

R. V. Bryant

O-K Garage Phone 76

In politics the past master is the postmaster.

The assets that freeze most readily are the ones that are full of water.

When they named 'em "dough-boys," somebody certainly knew their bonus.

Suggested slogan to end the depression: "There's a great day coming—buy and buy."

Republican repeaters didn't bring home the bacon from Chicago, but they scrambled the eggs.

Patriotic Chileans are ousting foreign Communists. They propose to do their own confiscating.

Vice-President Marshall was wrong after all. The country needs more than a good 5-cent cigar.

Sometimes the art of framing a political platform is confused with the art of framing an electorate.

A little girl of 10 has more common sense and better behavior than she will have again until she is 18.

The exploits of Mr. Means suggest that there is no danger of America going off the gold-brick standard.

The trouble with that \$43.85 of cash per capita in circulation is that everybody owes it to the other fellow.

"Democrats Held Outing."—Headline. They're good on the outings, but what those boys crave is their innings.

Some lines show no deviation from normalcy. The annual discovery of a positive cure for hay-fever has been proclaimed on schedule time.

How many are old enough to remember when a woman went to the store and bought a cake of yeast they knew she was going to make bread.

While our women folks are flying across oceans and climbing mountains we men have had baseballs made soft and squashy so we won't get hurt.

If the two party platforms were reduced to "We want to stay in," and "We want to get in," they would probably be just as influential with the electorate.

The little red schoolhouse may be all out of date, but anyway it wasn't covered with bond issues. And the teacher's main work was not "activities," but teaching school.

The Roosevelt forces charged the power trust with trying to defeat Senator Walsh for chairman. Well, when the big push got under way in that first ballot it was evident the senator had considerable power of his own.

A transient knocked at the door of a local home the other day and asked for a hand-out. The housewife agreed to give him a bite to eat if he would work for it. He agreed to work. She put him to work bottling a double batch of beer. He got his bite to eat... and drink. She got her weekly chore done. Everybody was happy.

We'll lay odds to this: That no G. O. P. orator during the impending campaign will "rear back on his dignity," clear his throat—harumph—shake his shaggy mane and, with serious mien, sum up: "Friends and fellow citizens, I have placed the case before you and I—harumph—leave the fate of the—harumph—nation in your hands. But once more let me warn—harumph—warn you: If you neglect your patriotic duty and through such negligence the—harumph—Democrats win this election, there will be such panic as has never occurred since the big wind. I—harumph—thank you."

Sawing wood is better exercise than playing golf, but sawing wood is unpopular because you don't have top of dues to be a wood sawer.

Journal Want-Ads get results!

A TRICK AS COMMON AS IT IS UNWORTHY

The bonus probably would not even have come to bat in Washington, much less ever getting to first base, if the congressional proponents and backers of it had thought of themselves as taking responsibility for the accomplished fact, for the legislation and the actual payment of the money. They traded on the certainty of obstruction. Either the senate or the president would prevent the signing of the contract and the fulfillment of its terms. If the senate failed, the veto would dispose of the affair. Meanwhile the supporters of the bonus, having escaped accountability, would gain such political profits as they could, being friends of the veteran.

This trick of legislation is, unfortunately, as common as it is unworthy. It permits one outfit of politicians to acquire what they think is merit by throwing upon more responsible persons in government the need of stopping something which should not have been started. The intriguers not only light a fire which, as they know, must be extinguished by other persons, but they endeavor to raise a moral reproach against the rescue. They deal in false sentiment and unfair political action, filling out the whole boundary of demagoguery. The relief of veterans is one of the high obligations of any country. It should be scrupulously protected. It is exposed to fraud and usually each fraud rebounds to hurt some person entitled to what others have taken.

The demand for the complete adjustment of compensation at this time was stimulated by men seeking acclaim. It was to be expected that thousands of service men, hit by the general economic conditions, would think of such relief as a god-send, would not consider how little, relatively, it would mean to them or how much it might retard the recovery from what ails them and the rest of the country. They saw the life belt and did not know it was filled with lead.

The congressional manipulators of this natural sentiment cannot be excused as the service men can. They knew what they were doing and did it only because they relied upon prevention somewhere along the line.—Chicago Tribune.

PRUNING COSTS IN GOVERNMENT

Economy in government is always a valid objective. But there may be good or ill in the methods by which the objective is sought. Alongside many measured criticisms of governmental spending tendencies, one may hear in public forums or see in public prints perferid diatribes the very tone of which may well call up a mental question mark.

When one finds all officeholders indiscriminately excoriated as bureaucrats, despots, snoopers or hangers-on, and the whole category of public servants vilified as brazen feeders at the public trough or leeches on the body politic, it is time to put up the gates for a moment and inquire what the fuss is all about. Usually the burden of the argument is that the salaries of these federal, state or municipal employees and the upkeep of their departments constitute a tax bill which the complainant does not like to pay.

Granted that there are abuses and wastes in public pay rolls, the best remedy does not lie in the blunder-bus type of economizing which can think only of wholesale dismissals, abolishment of bureaus or flat percentage pay cuts. There may be instances where one of these actions is necessary, but Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the department of political science of the University of Chicago gives a better set of recommendations in the current issue of State Government.

His first counsel is to substitute the merit system for the spoils system of appointment to public positions in the many states and localities where the spoils system continues, and to support the civil service method of selection where it exists. Reorganization of government units and departments to prevent the great wastes of overlapping and duplication is a further proposal. And he puts his finger on the current penchant for belittling government service as being one of the factors which makes that service expensive. This "boycott of government and public life," as Professor Merriam calls it, makes difficult the recruitment of high-grade personnel for government; "It produces higher costs and lower achievement levels."

The more rational form of economy in government is that which makes savings not by a sacrifice of needed services but by greater efficiency of service.

If you want to sell anything, try a Journal Want-Ad. The cost is small.

ABANDONED

When Herbert Hoover accepts the republican party's presidential nomination it will be necessary for him to sound a brand new keynote. Something terrible happened to the old keynote and he can't burble in it any more. It would sound too much like "Hail to the Chief" on the retreat from Moscow. In 1928, under the spell of that species of self-hypnotism which so often confuses sapience with emptiness, he said:

"One of the oldest and perhaps the noblest of human aspirations has been the abolition of poverty. . . . We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. We have not yet reached the goal, but, given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation. There is no guaranty against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the policies we advocate."

Wouldn't that sound funny coming from the lips of Herbert Hoover in 1932? Tragically funny perhaps, but funny nevertheless. And yet in 1928 it was accepted as natural and justifiable good sense. For eight years the republican party had been in undisputed control of the government. Harding and Coolidge had sat in the White House. Mr. Hoover had been at the right elbow of each ever ready with helpful advice and doing yeoman service for business by infatigable labor as head of the department of commerce. Except for agriculture we were doing pretty well.

Unless that paragraph from the acceptance speech of 1928 is to be put down as plain demagoguery the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Hoover didn't know what he was talking about, that he really and sincerely believed that the work of himself and his administration associates had been bringing about the abolition of poorhouses and poverty, had been creating jobs and would, if permitted to go forward, eventually complete the task.

Republican orators, campaign managers and sloganers took their cue from that paragraph. They expanded it to fulsome. It became "a chicken in every pot." The republican party had erased the "degrading phrase, poor man, from our political vocabulary." It had "stabilized output, employment and dividend rates." It had "restored to the railroads solvency, efficiency and par securities," its record had been "written in factory chimney smoke, written on the walls of new construction, written in savings bank books, written in mercantile balances, and written in the peak value of stocks and bonds."

That was written only four years ago under the inspiration of and in verification of Mr. Hoover's own words that "given a chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, we shall soon, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

The people swallowed that. The chance to go forward with "the policies of the last eight years," under the personal direction of Mr. Hoover, was given. And the record today is written in thinner wage envelopes or no wages at all, in cold and smokeless chimneys, on empty space where there are no walls of new construction, in savings bank accounts drawn upon for current subsistence, in mercantile red ink balances and in the lowest value in history for stocks and bonds.

Mr. Hoover four years ago stipulated one other condition beside being allowed to go forward with the policies of the past eight years. He guaranteed to abolish poverty only "with the help of God." Are we to conclude then that God has abandoned Mr. Hoover and the republican party?—World-Herald.

THE FITNESS OF FRANKFURTER

The opposition that has arisen against the appointment of Felix Frankfurter as an associate justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts seems to rest largely upon his criticism of the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, who were charged with murdering a paymaster at Braintree in that state. Insofar as it does, it is without merit. Whether or not Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty and whether or not they were given a fair trial, Professor Frankfurter had the right to his honest opinion. And if in a field where he is considered an authority he felt a terrible mistake had been made, it was not only his right, it was his duty, to try to correct it by every fair and legal means.

To many persons outside of Massachusetts, Professor Frankfurter's course in advocating an unpopular cause did him honor. But to many

persons in Massachusetts, apparently, anyone who so much as doubts that Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial is almost equally guilty with them. Because they held radical political beliefs, he must be a radical, presumably a Communist. Of course, if a sincere difference of opinion with the majority should disqualify a judge, then Professor Frankfurter, in spite of all his fine qualifications, should not be confirmed by the governor's executive council, which must pass upon appointments to the supreme court. But if that is the case, then every jurist who ever turned in a dissenting opinion should be removed from his bench.

CLAIMED TOO MUCH ADMITS TOO LITTLE

Why, writes a Nebraska farmer in the forum department of this paper, should the cry be raised now America's plight is the result of world conditions, growing out of the world war?

France, he declares, by common consent will be recognized as the nation which suffered most grievously in the war. She lost more of her young manhood and her northern provinces were under the heel of the invaders during the greater portion of the war. Her towns and cities were devastated, her great mining industries appropriated by the Germans, her factories reduced to dust.

And yet, France has been experiencing one of the most prosperous eras in all her national history. Up until a few months ago, when she too began to feel the effects of depression, only 28 thousand industrial workers were out of employment, her agricultural classes were enjoying the highest prices in many years, and next to the United States, the French people had the largest slice of the world's gold supply.

If it were war which has brought such acute distress, why shouldn't the nation which suffered the greatest losses in man power and material wealth be the one to feel it the most keenly? The query is pertinent and it does unmask the superficiality of the claim now being advanced by the republican party. It has been in power for 12 years. It assumed office when farm and factory workers received the highest prices in history for their services. It took over the reins when all lines of business and industry were flourishing. Isn't it an amazing plea that it now begs to be relieved of responsibility because the ills from which we are suffering are the accumulation of events which took place more than a decade ago? What postponed the evil hour? In 1924, the party took credit for placing the nation's affairs on a sound basis when it said ruin was threatening. Again, in 1925, it pointed with pride to the fact it had ushered in a new golden era which was to be permanent, stable standard of the United States.

Either it was wrong then and is right now, or it is wrong now and right then, although pinched pocketbooks are a grim reminder that it wasn't right. But it can't be in both places. If what we are experiencing must be charged up to a crazy world, the party in power has wasted 12 precious years in doing nothing to avert the troubles now piled upon our shoulders.

It is a strange spectacle to discover the republican party disclaiming responsibility. They have been the political party which has repeatedly insisted that all of the good things of the last half century have been bestowed as a result of its wisdom and vision. There is something strangely ludicrous in its piteous appeal to be excused. It is not pleasant, however, to observe a strong virile man, or in this instance, a party, suddenly losing track of the historical facts, falling back upon illogical, whimsical arguments to justify himself or itself.

The most severe indictment to be brought against the republicans is in the field of foreign relations. Overnight, and without warning, they tossed aside the clearly defined course which this country had adopted and assumed an attitude diametrically opposed. It cost us the friendship of the world. It brought upon us the full shock of tariff reprisals. It smothered our foreign trade, closed our factories, and left us without a market for the products from the farm. The party which has occupied the White House in Washington for the last 12 years must accept responsibility for present day conditions.—Lincoln Star.

HOW HENRY FIELD CAMPAIGNS

Her certainly did lambast his old friend Brookhart, among whose warm supporters he was numbered until someone shoved the senatorial bee under his own bonnet. He told us that we are suffering from extravagance and graft in every department of the

government and that what we must do is to clean house. Chief among the grafters he named he kept coming back to Brookhart. He said, however, that no matter who the republicans nominated, he, Henry Field, was going to support him. Which was his bid to the old guard and notice to them that the devil himself is no more regular in his republicanism than Henry Field will be if elected.

Field sells himself with the same line of patter he uses over his radio to sell overalls and teddy bears. None of us who have heard him mail-ordering on the air would have been surprised if he had yanked out a bunch of three dollar watches and offered them for seven and a half. He'd have sold them too, faster than the members of his six-piece band could have wrapped them up.

You may call it personality, hypnotism or plain bunk, but you will have to admit he puts it across. Here's how the psychology of the thing works, my wife was regretting on election day that Henry Field was not a democrat so she could vote for him. I couldn't find out any reason except that two years ago she bought a rose bush of him by mail. The fact that the darn thing didn't grow made no difference.

Well, time will tell. It may be that in ages to come he will go arm in arm down the corridors of fame with Kirkwood, Allison, Dooliver, Maybe, but I doubt it like heck.—Independence, Ia., Conservative.

PORK BARREL HOME IN HOOVER OFFICE

President Hoover speaks with truth, but with poor grace, when he characterizes Speaker Garner's relief measure as a "pork barrel." Mr. Hoover himself has been most active in this line of enterprise and his record during the last three years has been filled with handouts of the pork barrel variety. Mr. Garner has cited the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and he could have mentioned by mentioning the Hawley-Smoot tariff, the farm relief program, the shipping board subsidies, and dozens of minor ventures into the realm of soliciting votes with special favors.

If Mr. Hoover is concerned with pork barrels he should recall the 500 million dollars that his farm relief board sank in market speculations in a vain attempt to win the agricultural west. Nor should he forget the grants to the grape growers of his own sunny California, who learned under the tutelage of Mabel Walker Willebrandt how to convert government subsidies into wine bricks. Then there was the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Two years after the depression had become a grave problem Mr. Hoover decided to do something about it and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with two billion dollars in handouts for private industries was the result. If there has ever been a larger pork barrel history has failed to record it.

We are opposed to all pork barrels, and we trust that in his sudden zeal to abolish them Mr. Hoover will begin right in his own office, the home of the pork barrel menace.—Asbury Park Evening Press.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
Pursuant to a stipulation entered into between the State of Nebraska, plaintiff, Walter C. Johnson, defendant, and The General Motors Acceptance Corporation, in the case entitled The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff vs. Walter C. Johnson, Defendant, in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, I will sell at the west front door of the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 16th day of July, 1932, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, One Deluxe Chevrolet Coupe, 1931 Model, Engine No. 2833862.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 13th, 1932, A. D.
ED. W. THIMGAN,
Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

113-5w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lots seven (7) and eight (8) in Block fifty-seven (57) in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John Bauer, Jr., and Emma Bauer, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by L. F. Hofferty, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 3, A. D. 1932.
ED. W. THIMGAN,
Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

116-4w

Lumber Sawing

Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications.
We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices.
NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
The south one-half (1/2) of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block twenty (20), in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of B. A. Rosenbergs et al, Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Standard Savings and Loan Association, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 26th, A. D. 1932.
ED. W. THIMGAN,
Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

m30-5w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of John F. Gorder, deceased.

For Book 9, Page No. 305.
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 22nd day of July, A. D. 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 22nd day of July, A. D. 1932, at 9 o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Henrietta Gorder or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
Dated this 22nd day of June, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING

and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of John Rich, deceased:

On reading the petition of Frank A. Cloldt, Administrator C. T. A., praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 18th day of June, 1932, and for final assignment of the residue of said estate and for his discharge as Administrator, C. T. A. thereof—
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 15th day of July, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 18th day of June, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE

To Byron Gough, Joseph Kinsey and all persons having or claiming any interest in or to 33 acres off the south side of Lot 6, and in or to Fractional Lot 27 of Government Lot 3, all in Section 33, in Township 12, North, Range 14, East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, defendants:
Notice is hereby given that Louis Stava and Samuel T. Gilmour as plaintiffs, have filed in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, their petition against you as defendants, praying for the decree of said court barring and excluding each and all of you from having or claiming any right, title, interest or lien in or to any part of said real estate, and quieting the title to 33 acres off the south side of Lot 6 in Section 33, Township 12, North, Range 14, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, in Louis Stava; and quieting the title to fractional Lot 27 of Government Lot 3 in Section 33, Township 12, North, Range 14, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, in Samuel T. Gilmour, all in fee simple title.

You are required to answer said petition in said Court at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on or before July 25th, A. D. 1932, or your default will be entered and a decree entered, in accordance with the prayer of said petition.
LOUIS STAVA and SAMUEL T. GILMOUR
C. A. Rawls, Attorneys.

116-4w