

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Nowadays many think the new dollar bill looks even bigger than the old one did.

Probably the reason outdoor meals taste so good is that people get so hungry waiting for them.

When people haven't enough money to make a down payment on a motor car, times really are tough.

Not to be overlooked among the outstanding current events of 1931 is the electrification of 90,000 farm homes.

It is said that the English language is spoken by 160,000,000, and understood and used by 60,000,000 more. Train announcers, we suppose, may be classified in the latter group.

A lightweight business stationery has been developed for foreign air mail. Rates on such mail are based on the half ounce or fraction thereof, so weight's important.

A woman's clothing, according to a recent New York survey, weighs about a pound, while a man's attire weighs six times that. Here's a case where clothes make the man—warmer!

What looks at first glance like a postman's holiday is Secretary of the Navy Adam's vacation cruise. But perhaps it is not. Perhaps he has longed to go to sea ever since he first got into the navy.

Babe Didrikson seems to be awfully afraid somebody will take her for a sissy, although a thorough reading of her biographical data, including photographs, fails to reveal any reason for such a fear.

A 5-year-old girl who has been much impressed with her religious training, lost one of her toys recently through carelessness. When reprimanded by her mother, she said: "Only God knows where that china puppy is, and that does not do us any good, does it, mother?"

The moon is supposed to pass between the sun and the earth on August 31 and put a strip of the earth in complete darkness. But leave it to the astronomers. Years of profound study with modern equipment have enabled them to turn right around and throw an amazing light on the eclipse!

The saddest words of tongue or pen—September 6 school starts again.

How many years has it been since you saw a woman fanning herself with a turkey wing?

Another reason we don't think "the peak of the depression" is a very good metaphor is that it's so hard to fall off.

An optimist is a man who thinks because the fashions do not change, his wife will not want any new clothing this fall.

A very rabid Democrat calls our attention to the headline: "Fish Won't Let Hoover Go," saying that's about right—they'll vote for him again in November.

In the Olympic games as played in ancient Greece, there was a kissing event, abandoned when centuries later it was decided to keep the duration of the games within a week or ten days.

The Baltimore Sun editorially demands that prohibition agents driving the highways on official business observe the rules of the road, which brands the Sun unequivocally, we believe, as a wet newspaper.

One result of higher postage rates is that publicity matter which used to reach our waste baskets as first class mailable matter, at 2 cents per ounce, now enters the mails on a classification which permits it to come through for 1½ cents.

Wets and dries agree that temperance is a matter of education. The difficulty is that the wets don't want to learn anything about temperance from the dries, and vice versa. If some way could be devised for the wets to learn temperance from other wets, we suppose the question would be cleared up in no time, practically.

A business man desired some stenographic work done, and in order to have it neat and accurate, engaged a stenographer. In the course of time the work was delivered. Later in checking up the man discovered, besides a number of typographical errors, that four lines had been omitted in one place, and in another a whole page was neglected. She probably had been too busy listening to the boss's account of Peter Rabbit and the little brown bears.

FAVOR DEMOCRATIC AGRICULTURE PLANK

Certainly it will not have escaped the attention of farmers that men like Norris, Johnson and Brookhart speedily and without hesitation, indorsed the agricultural plank of the democratic platform in preference to that of the republican platform. That is easily understood when one considers that the democratic agricultural plank embraces everything for which progressive republicans have fought through all these years.

The democratic farm plank is brief and to the point, as is the whole platform. It reads as follows: "For the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages, through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm co-operative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market."

"Enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic agricultural commodities prices in excess of cost of production."

That is a broad statement of policy. It covers and includes the principle of the Frazier bill to refinance farm mortgages and save the homes and land of millions now in danger of losing them. It involves the principle of the equalization fee plan of marketing surplus products. It is broad enough to include a program for the retirement from cultivation of marginal lands. It would provide for the abolition of the federal farm board.

Linked with the agricultural plank, and of equal importance to the farmer, is the proposal for "regulation to the full extent of federal power of exchange trading in securities and commodities" and the other provisions of the financial program to keep the wealth of the nation from being employed for speculative purposes.

Taken together, these two planks, the financial and agricultural sections of the democratic platform, represent the answer to the prayer of every American farmer and every American worker and every small business man and all producers of new wealth for relief from the intolerable conditions under which they now labor.

It is a long step from the statement of a policy to the translation of that policy into law, however. A democratic president cannot accomplish that translation by himself. He must have the support of a congress committed to such policies.

It behooves every voter of the class designated by Governor Roosevelt as "the people down below" to put the candidates for congress "on the spot" and demand to know whether they will stand by the democratic platform. This is the people's affair and the people must do their part.—Sioux City Tribune.

CITY UGLINESS AND MORAL STANDARDS

Municipal corruption in the United States is largely caused by the ugliness of the average American city. Prof. George J. Cox of the fine arts faculty of Columbia university asserted yesterday.

"There is a very direct and vital relation between arts and ethics in that immensely important and vast field, civic art, which covers everything from garbage cans to civic halls, from spotlights and sky signs to schools and colleges," Prof. Cox declared. "I am not prepared to admit that an esthetic person is necessarily an ethical one, but what a speculation the condition of our cities and the state of city politics conjures up."

"Here in this city with its utterly planless piling up of monster buildings, with its endless grids of bleak slums, whether on Park avenue or Eighth avenue, its monotonous iteration of lifeless concrete, stone and steel, of sky signs and screaming advertisements, its eradication of the last vestige of the spring and fall, its rooting up of trees and grass as though they were pests—all this denial of beauty destroys the essential roots of humanity."

"When we compare New York's drab immensity, or any other city's ugliness, with the still surviving beauty of some old cities in Massachusetts, Ohio or Virginia, what sort of interest in civic ethics can we expect of an inhabitant of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, or One Hundred and Twenty-first street for that matter?"

"Look at our roads, befouled with hoardings, billboards and a welter of ghastly tin advertisements."

"When great roads, magnificently engineered, are driven through this country, art should play its part and do the thing triumphantly, with dignity and pride in its own times, and respect for the amenities of the countryside and whatever emblems of an earlier and in many ways more beautiful civilization may yet survive. Instead, we make slatterns of the native beauty spots." — New York Times.

Time was, not so many years ago, when it was predicted that by "merely pushing a button" many laborious tasks would be accomplished, but with the advent of photoelectric rays even the button is done away with. The latest use of the light beam is furnished in a new drinking fountain in the office of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y. When the thirsty stoop to drink, they intercept a beam of light which turns on the water.

Keep in mind that the congress which meets again next December will have the same membership as in the last session, and that the new members to be elected in November will not sit until 1933—either in the spring of 1933 if the President-to-be elected decides to call a special session then, or in December, 1933, at the regular time.

TRIUMPH OF TEMPERANCE

The W. C. T. U., meeting in national convention at Seattle, is distressed at Mr. Hoover's reversal on the prohibition question. That attitude is understandable. This organization has believed devoutly in constitutional prohibition as the only effective solution for the evils of the liquor traffic as the business was conducted before the adoption of the Eighteenth amendment. It believed devoutly that constitutional prohibition would promote the cause of temperance and ultimately establish total abstinence. It still believes the experiment a success, though not in the degree hoped for, believes any retreat is a moral step backward and the leaders must realize, of course, that Mr. Hoover's repudiation of the Eighteenth amendment removes the last doubt as to its fate.

We should like to say, in all sincerity, a cheery word to the W. C. T. U. Its president, Mrs. Ella Booie, expresses the organization's sentiment, no doubt, when she says that putting the states again in control of the business "will create new problems even more difficult."

New problems will surely be created. How difficult they will be remains to be determined. But the W. C. T. U. may be sure of one thing and that is that the old saloon, as we knew it, will never again be tolerated. The destruction of that institution is the prohibition movement's contribution of lasting value.

And since that, after all, was the real objective of the W. C. T. U., the organization, instead of accepting the present situation as a defeat, might well reason that, having won its fight against the saloon—a victory that still stands—it now resolves to combat any evils that may develop under the new system of handling the traffic. In a word, forget prohibition, which experience has shown to be impracticable, and devote its energies to temperance.

There is anxiety, as everyone knows—not confined to prohibition circles, either—lest the old saloon come back with a rush immediately the amendment is repealed. In our opinion that fear is groundless. Our opinion is based on undeniable facts and a political conclusion we believe to be sound. The facts are these: Not a man of consequence in public life, and practically none in private life, proposes the return of the saloon. No political party proposes it. On the contrary, the wettest of our public men insist, as Governor Smith did four years ago, that "the saloon is, and ought to be, a defunct institution."

That is the pledge of both major political parties. It is the sentiment of the distinguished men and women who have enlisted in the war against prohibition when convinced, at last, that it was as bad as, or worse than, the old regime.

As for the conclusion, it may safely be ventured, we believe, that there is not a congressional district in the United States where a candidate could be elected on a platform for the return of the saloon.

We should like the W. C. T. U. and all the honest agencies that have supported constitutional prohibition to realize that abandonment of the plan and the determination to try something else is not a triumph for the forces of evil. It is a triumph for temperance. There are sinister interests that think otherwise. They will be disillusioned.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Keep in mind that the congress which meets again next December will have the same membership as in the last session, and that the new members to be elected in November will not sit until 1933—either in the spring of 1933 if the President-to-be elected decides to call a special session then, or in December, 1933, at the regular time.

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

Pursuant to an order of the District Court entered in the case entitled State of Nebraska vs. Leonard Glover and one Studebaker, Model 1924, Motor No. 116294-4 (D12 18), on the 9th day of August, 1932, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one Studebaker Touring Car, 1924 Model, Motor No. 116294-4 (D12 18), the property of Leonard Glover, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 17th day of September, 1932, at the south front door of the court house, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. Pursuant to an order entered in the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska, in the case entitled, The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff, vs. M. Salthammer, Defendant, I will sell at the South Front Door of the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 10th day of September, 1932, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one Ford Coupe, Model, 1928, Motor No. A 52595.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 6th, 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.

In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of Bertha Holmes, 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 2nd day of September, 1932, and on the 5th day of December, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance.

The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 2nd day of September, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 5th day of August, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. 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 10th day of September, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block seventy-three (73) in the City of Plattsmouth, as surveyed, platted and recorded, Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Ray G. McMaken and wife, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by the Standard Saving and Loan Association of Omaha, Nebraska, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 9th, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

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 Rudolph H. Ramsel, deceased:

On reading the petition of Tillie Ramsel, Executrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 12th day of August, 1932, and for final assignment of the residue of said estate and for her discharge as Executrix 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 9th day of September, A. D. 1932, at 10:00 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 12th day of August, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

Hoarded money will not help business conditions to improve. It's the money in circulation that counts! Read the Journal ads and take advantage of the many bargains Plattsmouth business men will offer you the coming year.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.

In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Marian Elizabeth Miller, 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 2nd day of September, A. D. 1932, and on the 5th day of December, 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 2nd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 2nd day of September, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 6th day of August, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a8-3w

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Theodora Taylor, deceased.

The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Andrew Burns Taylor has filed his petition alleging that Mary Theodora Taylor died intestate at Weimar, Placer Co., California, November 20, 1929, being a resident and inhabitant of said county and state and seized of the following described real estate in Cass Co., Nebraska, to-wit:

An undivided interest in Lots 1 and 2 in Block 46, in Young & Hayes Addition and Lot 4 in Block 152, all in the City of Plattsmouth—

and of an undivided interest in real estate in Furnas Co., Nebraska, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of Section 5, and the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, all in Township 2, North, Range 23, West of the 6th P. M.

leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Andrew Burns Taylor, brother; John B. Taylor, brother; Carl C. Taylor, brother, and Genevieve Sanders, sister.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that he is one of the heirs at law of said deceased; that no application has been made for the appointment of an Administrator within the State of Nebraska and that said estate has not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the prayer of said petition is:

"Wherefore, your petitioner prays for a determination of the time of the death of said Mary Theodora Taylor and of her heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to said deceased in the State of Nebraska"

and that said petition has been set down for hearing in the County Court room of Cass county, Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, on the 2nd day of September, 1932, at 10 a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 8th day of August, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) C. E. TEFFT, Attorney.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John M. Taylor, deceased.

The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Andrew Burns Taylor has filed his petition alleging that John M. Taylor died intestate in Rio Oso, Sutter Co., California, May 20, 1924, being a resident and inhabitant of said Sutter Co., California, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

An undivided one-third interest in the following real estate in Cass Co., Nebraska, to-wit: Lots 2 and 3 in Block 46 in Young & Hayes addition, and Lot 4 in Block 152, all in the City of Plattsmouth—

and of an undivided one-third interest in fee simple of the following real estate in Furnas County, Nebraska, to-wit:

The southeast quarter of Section 5 and the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 8, all in Township 2, North, Range 23, west of the 6th P. M.

leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Andrew Burns Taylor, son; John B. Taylor, son; Carl C. Taylor, son; Mary Theodora Taylor, daughter, and Genevieve Sanders, daughter.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that he is one of the heirs at law of said deceased; that no application has been made for the appointment of an Administrator within the State of Nebraska and that said estate has not been probated in the State of Nebraska, and that the prayer of said petition is:

"Wherefore, your petitioner prays for a determination of the time of the death of said John M. Taylor and of his heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to said deceased in the State of Nebraska," and that said petition has been set down for hearing in the County Court room of Cass Co., Nebraska, at Plattsmouth therein on the 2nd day of September, 1932, at 10 a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 8th day of August, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) C. E. TEFFT, Attorney.

Protection and economy in every drop

More gasoline per mile and less power from your motor—as your mileage creeps up from five thousand to twenty-five thousand miles—is the price of lubrication neglect—the use of inferior oil, dirty oil, insufficient oil or oil of wrong grade.

To lengthen the useful life of your motor, to keep repair bills low, to prevent loss of motor power, to keep down gasoline cost per mile—to secure operating economy—requires high quality oil of correct grade, replaced with clean oil at regular intervals.

Thoroughly dewaxed new Polarine meets every specification of automotive experts. It flows freely at low temperatures, holds its body at high heat, contains no harmful ingredients, does everything oil can do for your motor.

Consult the Polarine Chart. Use the correct grade of new Polarine and you will get finer performance at less cost—25¢ A QUART FOR EVERY GRADE, at Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers Everywhere in Nebraska.

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