LEGAL NOTICE

To Vera McCarver, Defendant:

You are hereby notified, That on the fifth day of March, 1920, Robert McCarver, Plaintiff, filed his petition and commenced an action against you in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an absolute divorce from you on the grounds of desertion, misconduct and incompatibility, without cause or fault of the plaintiff.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 20th day of September, A. D. 1920.

ROBERT McCARVER, Plaintiff.

a12-4w.

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The schools named below are members of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools—a guaranty of the highest standards of teachers and courses. Write them for catalogue, mentioning name of this paper.

BOYLES COLLEGE Omaha, Nebraska — Lincoln Business College Lincoln, Nebraska

Orange Model 2d is for sale, also some good spring boars at $50 to $65, while they last.

S. RAY SMITH
Plattsmouth, Neb.
Tel. No. 3422

Poultry Wanted!

Wanted, a car load of live poultry, to be delivered at poultry car near Burlington freight depot, in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on Saturday, September 4th, one day only for which we will pay cash as follows:

Hens, per lb.	28c
Springs, per lb.	28c
Old Cox, per lb.	14c
Ducks, per lb.	22c
Turkeys, per lb.	25c
Beef hides, per lb.	10c
Horse hides, each	$5.00

Remember the date. We will be on hand rain or shine.

Yours truly,
W. E. KEENEY

TRYING TO UNDO SUFFRAGE VOTE

Officials at Washington Not Much Impressed With Action Taken, But No Authoritative Statement Made.

Nashville Tenn, Aug. 31.—The Tennessee house of representatives, a quorom present for the first time since August 20, expunged from its journal today all record of ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, and voted forty-seven to twenty-four, with twenty not voting, to non-concur in the action of the senate in ratifying the amendment. Governor Roberts, upon being notified of the house's action, declined to make any statement other than to say that the situation could only be dealt with in a legal manner and was in the hands of Attorney General Thompson. The latter, in a letter read on the house floor during discussion of the matter of reconsidering the vote, expressed the opinion that reconsideration of the resolution of ratification was impossible since the house already had adopted it and Governor Roberts had certified to Secretary of State Colby this action by both house and senate.

State officials and members of the legislature expressed the belief tonight that legality or illegality of the ratification would be decided upon the record certified to Washington by Governor Roberts and not on the action taken today.

Shortly after the house convened it became evident that the anti-ratificationists, a majority of whom have been in Alabama on a filibuster for more than a week, were in the majority, through failure of several of the suffrage members to arrive in time. With clocklike program, the antis proceeded to put through their plan of attempting to undo what was done August 21, when ratification was accomplished.

The first step was the motion to expunge from the journal of that day all reference to the proceedings upon the suffrage ratification resolution. After this was carried, forty-seven to thirty-seven with six not voting, motion was made and carried that a copy of the resolution, the original of which is in the hands of the senate, be spread upon the journal.

Representative Raddick, floor leader of the ratificationists, made the point of order that the resoultion was out of the hands of the house and now a part of the federal constitution through proclamation of Secretary Colby. He was overruled by Speaker Walker.

The house, by a viva voce vote, then adopted a motion to reconsider its previous action upon the resolution. A motion was then made and carried to non-concur in the motion of the senate in ratifying the ratifictaion resolution.

The anti-ratificationists would not state tonight when they expect to make an effort to have the senate, which voted to ratify, twenty-five to four, to reverse its action.

Washington, Aug. 31.—State department officials, in the absence of Secretary Colby, tonight hesitated to express an opinion as to the effect on suffrage ratification of the action of the Tennessee house in reconsidering its vote on the ratification resolution and then voting not to concur in the senate's ratification. The situation, it was said, however, was one with which the state department was not at present concerned. The action of Secretary Colby in proclaiming the suffrage amendment a part of the federal constitution was based on a certification by the governor of Tennessee, as required by law. Accordingly, it was said, unless the governor should rescind his certification or unless the certification should be declared invalid by the courts, the state department had no interest in the matter.

Suffrage leaders in Washington did not regard the Tennessee situation as serious, declaring that the best legal advisers had informed them that once ratification was voted by a state legislature, the vote could not be reversed, except in case congress presented to the state a resolution to appeal the amendment.

Many anti-suffragists claimed that the legal tangle in which Tennessee's ratification has become involved would undoubtedly be made more complex by the action.

WHISKY WORTH $2,000 IS FOUND IN CAR

Omaha, Aug. 31.—Whiskey, estimated to be worth $2,000, some of which the police said they believed was smuggled frm Canada, was seized by officers from an automobile found here. The driver of the car was not located.

PARTIAL VICTORY FOR SMALL MILLERS

Minimum Car Weight Drops from 60,000 to 48,000 Pounds—Effective Until January 1.

The minimum weight of car loads of grain and grain products, including flour drops today from 60,000 pounds to 48,000, for a temporary trial to January 1. This is considered something of a victory for small millers of Nebraska.

The state railway commission has had much to do with obtaining this reduction, for the operators of half a dozen large flour mills in the state did not care how high the minimum weight was fixed.

A minimum of 48,000 pounds has been authorized by the interstate commerce commission throughout the country on interstate traffic. All railroads operating in Nebraska have applied to the state commission for the same minimum to be applied to state traffic. The Nebraska commission will consent to this, though it desired 40,000 pounds as the minimum on flour. It did not object to a high minimum on grain.

The minimum weight on car loads of flour in Nebraska was once down to 42,000 pounds. There was litigation on the part of the roads for a higher minimum and the state commission lost. Forty thousand pounds was made the minimum in Nebraska to correspond to the minimum on interstate shipments. That was before the war.

Director General McAdoo ordered a minimum of 60,000 pounds to terminate March, 1920. The interstate commerce commission extended the period to September 1 in interstate traffic and the transportation act of congress extended it to state traffic.

At a conference at St. Louis for the purpose of agreeing upon uniform minimum weights nothing was accomplished. Commissioner Thorne A. Browne of Nebraska, when recently in Washington, conferred with Chairman Clark of the interstate commerce commission. The latter, as a carconservation measure, believed 60,000 pounds should be the minimum. Mr. Browne did not object as to such a minimum ongrain but did on flour. On his return home he wrote Chairman Clarke a letter stating that the Nebraska commission was greatly concerned over a 60,000 pound minimum for flour. He said there are many small mills in Nebraska and 5 per cent of the flour consumed in this state is made in the state, that while half a dozen large mills in Nebraska ship by car load lots to distributing stations and do not care how much the minimum is on the long haul, there are many small mills that are compelled to ship less than car load lots on short hauls and these shipments carry a higher rate than carload lots.

The Nebraska commission also asserted that a high minimum does not conserve cars on state traffic, the use of more mercantile cars offsetting any conservation. The Nebraska commission favored 40,000 as the minimum, and indicated it would make an order to that effect on state traffic.

Chairman Clark wrote that he was willing to make the minimum 48,000 for a temporary period. The Nebraska commission will accept this and issue a similar order rather than stand for 40,000 pounds and be compelled to defend its order against complaints of discrimination that would be filed with the interstate commerce commission.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE

The commodious brick residence in Plattsmouth known as the Weckbach-Walker home located at 4th and Oak streets. This property is the last of the best down town properties that can be secured at a reasonable price. Only half block from post office, library, court house and shopping districts. About four fine lots, is high, sunny and sanitary, fine shade and lawn, good well, cistern, city water, has good barn, partly modern, polished oak floor in living room. The place needs some repair; will make splendid home for retiring farmer or any one desiring a substantial investment or high class residence property. Out-of-town owners of this property have requested me to dispose of it at once| I will therefore offer it for about one-fourth of its actual replacement value.

L. C. SHARP MFG. CO.,
M-F Plattsmouth, Neb.

CHOICE BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

Two blocks north of postoffice, between 4th and 5th streets. Has cement walk, sewer, city water and curbing completed. Best of terms. For particulars see—

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COX FRIENDLY TO LABOR, SAYS A. F. L.

Compares His Record With That of Harding and Announces Its Findings.

Governor James M. Cox gets a decided advantage over Senator Warren G. Harding in the report of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee consists of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation; Matthew Woll, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary.

Cox's record in two years in congress and six years as governor of Ohio is declard eto be uniformly favorable to labor, while Harding's record in the Ohio senate was as uniformly unfavorable to labor.

In the senate of the United States the committee finds that on eighteen votes important to labor Harding voted ten times and was paired once unfavorably to labor and voted seven times favorably to labor.

Harding's Anti-Labor Votes.

Of then ten votes unfavorable to labor, four were in favor of the stopwatch systems and bonuses on government work, which labor opposed.

Harding voted against an appropriation for an employment bureau in the department of labor, September 25, 1917, the committee finds.

Harding also voted for the Borland amendment increasing working hours of government employees.

Harding voted against the motion to extend federal control of railroads for two years and voted for the Cummins-Esch bill, containing the anti-strike provision.

Harding also voted to strike the labor charter from the league of nations covenant and for the Pomerene substitute for the civil service retirement bill.

Harding's Pro-Labor Votes.

Harding voted twice favorably to labor on the bill to restrict immigration, soldiers' and sailors' rights bill, war risk insurance, woman suffrage, a proposition to increase the appropriation for the bureau of conciliation, department of labor, and against prohibiting federal employees from affiliating with organized labor.

Harding in the Ohio senate voted for employers' liability, mine protection, safety couplers, air brakes, horseshoeing and child labor bills.

The bills that Governor Cox voted for in congress favorable to labor were the children's bureau bill and the anti-phosphorus match bill.

The fifty-nine bills which Cox has signed as governor of Ohio cover every bill favorable to labor passed by the legislature during his service.

Praises Cox's Sympathy for Labor.

The A. F. of L. committee says of the acceptance speeches of the two candidates.

Cox has shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world.

In addition to his superior understanding Governor Cox is the candidate on a platform which labor has declared "marks a measure of progress not found in the republican platform" and the planks of which "more nearly approximate the desired declaration of human rights than do the planks found in the republican platform."

Not only in the specific utterances relating directly to questions held paramount by labor is the comparison favorable to Governor Cox. His progressive and constructive viewpoint holds throughout his declaration of public questions, though he slips at times into that ambiguity which unfortunately has marked to a greater or less degree the lpatforms of both parties and the utterances of both candidates.

Wishes for Straightforwardness.

It must be exasperating to the whole American public that political parties, bidding for the suffrage of the whole citizenship, cannot state in definite terms what are their proposals and what are their pledges. The same exasperation must be felt regarding many utterances of candidates. However, the viewpoint of Governor Cox is, we find, more clearly expressed and less open to the criticism of lack of clarity.

Moreover and as an argument that admits of no qualifying or denial, there is Governor Cox's record as governor of Ohio, during which he acted upon fifty-nine measures of interest to labor without actingly on a single one adversely to labor.

This is a record of fidelity to humanity, of understanding of the needs of the great masses of the people that has few equals in American political life.

The committee quotes from Senator Harding's acceptance speech and other utterances which, it suggests, characterize his attitude toward labor more clearly than the committee can.

Harding's Attitude Toward Labor.

A reference made by Senator Harding to "group citizenship" was pointed out by the committee as one of the things it holds significant. This quotation starts.

"The manifest weakness in popular government lies in the temptation to appeal to grouped citizenship for political advantage."

The committee makes this comment:

Whether the senator had in mind the labor movement and its political effort is not clear.

Harding's approval of collective bargaining, the committee points out, is coupled with his "unalterable insistence" that its exercise must not destroy "the equally sacred right of the individual in his necessary pursuit of livelihood."

The committee says:

No definition of this exception to the senator's approval of collective targaining has been found coming from him, and his meaning is necessarily left open to conjecture.

This quotation from a Harding interview, given before his nomination, apparently is objectionable:

"The vital problem of the present day is this: How is the established order going to resist the pressure of inconoclastic forces? When our congress was intimated into enacting the Adamson law, the apprehension was justified that all existing governments might be influneced by the political strength of organized minorities."

Organized labor took a leading part in forcing passage of the Adamson law.

Another quotation from Harding said:

i am an employer of organized labor, having never known a controversy. Organization and collective bargaining under wise leadership have done more to advance the cause of labor than all other agencies combined. But the advance of unionism is one thing, and the domination of subscribe to the former, and oppose organized labor quite another. I the latter. I do not believe in any class domination, and the long fight to remove the domination of capital, now fairly won, is lost if labor domination is submitted in its stead.

Attention is called to Cox's characterization as "a dangerous industrial philosophy" any belief that employers can enforce their will upon workers.

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I am back from the western part of the state, where I have been employed draining lagoons and have taken up my work blowing out stumps, hedges and trees of all kind. Let me prove to you with my ten years experience that I can do a cheaper and better job than any other method.

W. J. PARTRIDGE,
Weeping Water, Nebraska

WILL DEMONSTRATE

One Buick 45 Coupe, 3 passenger, $1,000; one Apperson 45 touring car, 5 passenger, $400; one Davis 35-J 5 passenger, $500. These are in A-1 condition; good tires and extras. All have electric starters.

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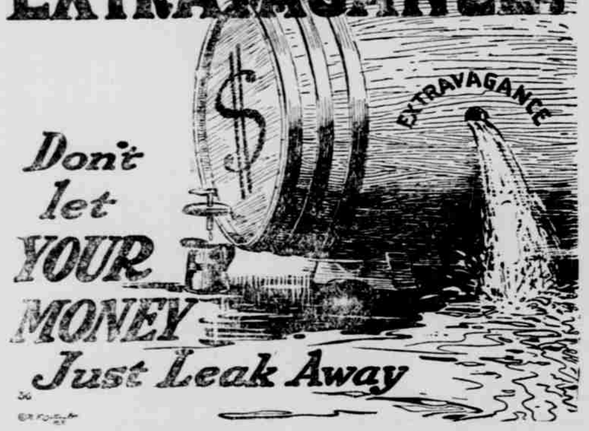

IF YOU WORK FOR YOUR MONEY, IT IS YOUR MONEY—THEN WHY WASTE IT?

THOSE LITTLE SUMS YOU THROW AWAY FOOLISHLY FOR UNNECESSARY THINGS WILL MAKE A BIG PILE OF MONEY SOONER THAN YOU THINK, IF YOU CAME TO OUR BANK AND DEPOSITED THEM REGULARLY.

PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK.

YOU WILL RECEIVE 4% INTEREST.

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PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA

Special Discount Sale

September 1st to 10th

We have just received a shipment of Gas Ranges which should have been delivered on May 1st, and due to it being so late in the season we will dispose of these Ranges during this sale at 10 per cent above our cost price.

We have a few Electric Fans which we will put on sale during this period at just what they cost us. We also have two new Electric Vacuum Cleaners which we will sell for $35.00, guaranteed to be the best on the market.

If you are interested in these three staple appliances, you cannot afford passing up this sale. We would be glad to have you call at the office and look our stock of Fans, Ranges and Cleaners over.

Nebraska Gas & Electric Company