

The Plattsmouth Journal

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THE RICHES OF CHRIST

Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he became poor, yet for your sakes he became rich.—II Corinthians viii, 9.

Our idea of a drug on the market is a modern drug store.

Punctures are so afraid of garages they won't go within miles of them.

Being popular doesn't leave you much time for making real friends.

Money may not mean anything, but almost everything means money.

We don't deny that golf is a healthy game, but a doctor is cheaper.

Of course being an old bachelor may be all right, but what does he have to brag on?

Mr. La Follette is denouncing monopoly but he has got plenty of competition himself.

When the round-the-world fliers get back to Los Angeles they will find it hasn't rained yet.

Ireland wants the next Olympic meet to provide an event in brick-throwing so she can capitalize her boudry practice.

There are a few more speeders in this old town that need a dose just like Sanford Short got. Let no guilty man escape!

It is said that Senator Norris refuses to back the G. O. P. ticket in Nebraska. It will be in order now for the G. O. P. to refuse to back Norris—don't you think?

Diamonds are dirt cheap in Russia. So are other precious things—human life, for instance. And that is why foreigners with money don't rush in and buy the diamonds.

Fanny Hurst says she was a Red when she went to Russia, but she has returned cured. Lucky woman! We have several over there who are cured all right, but they can't return.

A feature writer on one of the Hearst papers draws a fanciful picture of the last man taking his last meal before the earth finishes freezing 100,000,000 years hence. Don't you wish you knew as much as that bird knows?

Secretary Weeks is convinced from the defense day showing that the nation could raise an army of two million men on short notice. There is no question about the men, if the war department can only induce congress to keep enough officers in the regular army to train them. It has not been very successful in doing that so far.

In China, the minister of education is urging young Chinese scholars to go to Europe to finish their education, instead of to America. His opinion is that college courses here are too easy. The real education Chinese get in America is not from textbooks, however. Instead, it's the knowledge they pick up of American institutions.

John W. Davis has been noisily welcomed on his western trip. He has spoken to shouting hundreds from the train. He has been serenaded by students, defensed by marching clubs, assailed by handshaking politicians. All of this is normal and gratifying to a candidate. But the thing that is likely to linger longest in his memory, the incident that will remain most vivid, will be the country dinner at the Nelson home in Missouri.

Mr. Davis upon this square-deal platform strikes straight from the shoulder at the existing robber tariff, which is enormously increasing the cost of living for the benefit of favored manufacturers. He is striking at the betrayal of public interests in Washington during the Harding and Coolidge administrations. He is striking at all the forms, not of wealth gained honestly, but of predatory wealth, which through lobbies and commissions and official appointments, gains advantage of the mass of the people.

MR. DAVIS' SQUARE DEAL

In his Denver speech, John W. Davis gave a definition of the much abused phrase, "100 per cent American," which is a classic. Quoting from Jefferson's Declaration of Independence with regard to the inalienable rights of men, he defined the 100 per cent American as one who believes in "human equality, personal liberty and popular sovereignty."

Amplifying the definition, he defined equal rights as equality under the laws, in which there must be no discrimination between man and man. Equality of opportunity, by which every man shall be free to work out his own destiny in life. And personal liberty does not mean license. It means restraint insofar as the respect for other men's liberty is concerned and "the freeman is he who lives within the circle of his own rights and does not invade the equal rights of his neighbor." Popular sovereignty means that our government is and must always remain a government of, for and by the people upon equal terms; that is, of all the people, regardless of sections and classes.

Upon this foundation of all free government and sound progress, Mr. Davis outlines a square-deal program in which there shall be maintained honest government between the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the wage earner. There shall be no discrimination in favor of any man or set of men.

Naturally, under this square-deal program he denounces corruption in office and the betrayal of public interests in behalf of "wealthy malefactors." He condemns privilege of all kinds and especially tariff plundering, which enriches the few at the expense of the many. He condemns any alliance between parties and plutocracy and piratical spoliators of any kind.

Our estimate of the situation is that the third party will carry all these states which have not hitherto gone republican or democratic.

Evidently, the plain people of Maine were too busy with their work to go to the polls. It was thus they forfeited victory to the idle plutes.

We are glad to learn that Senator Reed, who has been ill so long, is recovering rapidly now, and will be able to do some good work for John W. Davis.

A little while ago they were telling us the league was dead and now they're apologizing for not climbing on the band wagon they thought was a hearse.

Statisticians are again sending out the warning that the earth is threatened with overcrowding. And the last chance to hop off to Mars is rapidly receding.

People by the thousands turn out to see John W. Davis and a general ovation from town to town all along the railroads over which he travels from one appointment to another.

The Nebraska boys will return home in an exceeding happy mood. They got what they mostly went for—the 1925 national American Legion convention.

The Kansas City Star evidently thinks that John W. Davis is a big man and paid several very complimentary remarks to the next president of the United States while he was in that city.

Some astronomer now says we may have to wait two hundred years before communication with Mars is established. Oh, well, if that's the prospect, we'll drop the project. We can't hang around forever, waiting for something to happen.

Another big campaign, European generated, to induce Uncle Sam to cancel war loans to allies, is about ready to be "sprung." The usual scheme is for France to "forgive" and so on. Unfortunately, there is no one to forgive us. We'd be left holding the bag. Money loaned to Europe was raised by selling Liberty bonds. If the loans are canceled, the bonds could only be paid off by increased taxation.

General Pershing, as the leader of this country's largest and most effective military force, is thus denied the place in the public mind which under other circumstances would have been accorded him. But when the military history of this period is written and the work of General Pershing is seen in the right perspective his service to the nation and to the world will be appraised at its true value. And in the meantime Citizen John J. Pershing will carry on. He retires, he tells us, from the army only. With him to his new work, whatever it may be, he will carry the grateful affections of millions not only in his own country but in Europe.

MAKERS OF CASS COUNTY

Charles L. Graves was born November 23, 1861, at London, Iowa, a small place east of Glenwood, Iowa. He was the youngest son of William A. Graves and Mahala Graves, who contributed an even dozen children to assist in making America the greatest nation on earth. When but an infant, Mr. Graves' parents moved to Nebraska, settling south of and in 1864 located in the real live town of Rock Bluffs, where when old enough, Attorney C. L. Graves, then a rollicking youngster, first attended school. He was at one time a student of the late Judge Basil S. Ramsey and later became a teacher himself, teaching at Columbus, Nebraska, and at his home in Rock Bluffs studied law under not the most favorable circumstances, and in the year 1885 entered the law offices of Attorneys Allen Beeson and A. N. Sullivan and for these excellent attorneys formed a very close friendship, as well as having an exalted opinion of the sterling traits of character of these two gentlemen whose legal opinion will ever be remembered and they revered for their sterling traits of character. With the knowledge of law which Mr. Graves had attained by self study and persistent application, he was able to pass the bar examination with much credit and was admitted to practice in one year after having entered the law office of Beeson & Sullivan.

On December 18, 1887 Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Alice J. Graves, she not changing her name when marrying. This union was blessed by three children, they being Harry Graves, now residing in Wisconsin; Mrs. Verna Royal and Mrs. Leola Dirreag, both of Lincoln.

When the Union Ledger had been published for about ten months, Mr. Graves had to take it over in 1890 and became its editor and publisher for 25 years making a success of the same, when it was sold to W. H. Browne. During the time Mr. Graves was publishing the Ledger, he was also attending his law practice.

On January 9th, 1912, his wife sickened and died. This with the children grown and married broke up the household. Mr. Graves came to Plattsmouth in 1887 and began the practice of law. At the time of the inception of the Old Settlers association in 1889, he was selected as the secretary and was elected each year following for 35 years and the year 1924, feeling that he had served long enough, refused to act further. Mr. Graves has in the records of his office, a book containing record of the date of birth and time of coming to Nebraska and Cass county of most of the older settlers of Cass county.

Mr. Graves was always a republican and always willing to put man and principles before party.

INTEREST GROWS IN CONTEST FOR LEGION HONORS

The contests for the positions of Sheriff, Mayor and Mayoress at the American Legion Roarin' Gulch festival are growing in interest and to add to the interest the prizes that will be awarded are on display in the show window of the M. D. Brown store at Sixth and Main.

Coupons good for votes in this contest are being given with each chance sold on the Ford sedan and friends of leading candidates are given opportunity to materially boost their standing by aiding in the disposal of car chances.

The latest count of the ballots reveals the following results:

Sheriff

Henry Soennichsen	39,000
James Warren	26,000
Dr. R. P. Westover	20,000
T. H. Pollock	13,000
Jess Warga	8,000
E. P. Stewart	5,000
M. D. Brown	5,000
H. W. Adams	4,000
G. E. Brubaker	4,000

Mayor

Henry Soennichsen	29,000
Byron Arries	26,000
Walter Tritsch	17,000
J. P. Sattler	11,000
E. C. Harris	10,000
M. D. Brown	8,000
Jennings Seybert	6,000
Dean Duncan	4,000
George Kerr	3,000

Mayoress

Thelma Kroehler	75,000
Ruth Knochen	13,000
Estelle Gise	10,000
Frances Krejci	7,000
Willis Kaufman	6,000
Edwilya Wiles	5,000
Laura Leacock	3,000
Mrs. P. J. Flynn	3,000
Martha Vallery	2,000
Mrs. C. A. Rosencrans	2,000
Mrs. Lena Droeg	2,000
Edith Farley	2,000
Eleanor Burnie	2,000

THE WHEREFORE OF STONE

The Coolidge administration may take justifiable pride in the new order of things that has come about in the department of justice under the direction of Attorney General Stone. The department is no longer the headquarters of a spy system composed of crooks and plug-uglies and agents' provocators sent out to hunt reds. It is resuming its traditional and proper atmosphere of a law office. Mr. Stone is a barrister worthy of the name who does not fit his Americanism to his prejudices. His loyalty to the Constitution does not consist of a mere appetite for fighting radicals. In fact he recognizes the constitutional rights of radicals as well as of other individuals and of property interests. Acknowledgement of this fact is freely made by officers of the American Civil Liberties Union, which fought the cause of the political prisoners.

Let Mr. Coolidge enjoy full credit for the appointment of Harlan F. Stone. But the credit of creating the vacancy that made Stone's appointment possible belongs to the senate and particularly to Senator Burton K. Wheeler. Coolidge was satisfied with Daugherty and removed him under pressure. He expressed his contempt for the exposures made by the Brookhart committee by calling for Daugherty's resignation on a technicality. It was Wheeler, backed by the democrats and progressives in the senate, who ousted the insufferable Daugherty and made way for the competent, fair-minded Stone.

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ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Yardley, Deceased.

Now on this 3rd day of September, A. D. 1924, it being one of the days of the regular May, A. D. 1924 term of this court, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Alma Yardley, Administratrix of the estate of John W. Yardley, deceased, praying for judgment and Order of Court authorizing the petitioner as such administratrix of said estate, to negotiate a loan of Thirty-one Hundred Dollars \$3,100.00 and secure the same by giving a first mortgage on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-nine, (29) in Township eleven (11) North, Range fourteen (14) East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Cass county, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying mortgages already against said real estate and past due, and securing funds for paying debts and expense of administering said estate, there not being personal property with which to meet such obligations.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the District Court room in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1924, to show cause why a judgment and order should not be issued by the Court authorizing the said administratrix to mortgage the real estate hereinbefore described for the sum of \$3,100.00 to pay off mortgages against said real estate and pay debts and expenses of administration. It is further ordered that service of this order be made by publication thereof for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal.

Dated this 3rd day of September, A. D. 1924.

JAMES T. BEGLEY,
Judge of the District Court.

NOTICE OF SUIT FOR DIVORCE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.

Minnie Evans, Plaintiff, vs. Myron Evans, Defendant.

To the defendant Myron Evans: You will take notice that on the 12th day of May, 1924, the plaintiff Minnie Evans filed her petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from you upon the grounds of desertion and non-support, and to obtain restoration of her former name.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, October 13, 1924, or a decree will be entered in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

Dated August 30, 1924.

MINNIE EVANS,
Plaintiff.

W. A. ROBERTSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PLEASED WITH SELECTION

From Thursday's Daily—

The Plattsmouth members of the American Legion and service men in general in this locality are very much pleased over the action of the national convention of the Legion at St. Paul yesterday in selecting Omaha as the next convention city. The location of the Gate City in the exact center of the American nation will give all service men an excellent opportunity to attend the convention and as the bulk of the membership of the Legion is in the great Mississippi valley there is no doubt that the convention will draw the greatest crowd since the Kansas City convention in 1921.

Many notables will be invited by the Omaha committee, including the Prince of Wales, who is a former service man, having served with the British troops in the Flanders campaigns and who is expected to again visit the Canadian possessions in 1925 on his annual outing.

Omaha boasts of the largest Legion post in the world, Douglas County Post No. 1, and in addition to this there is a large post on South Side and these two posts will be the hosts of the great convention. It is the greatest convention that Omaha has been called upon to entertain and the plans are now being made to make it a great success.

Walter Reed was a visitor in Omaha today, going to that city on the early Burlington train.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Kuhnheim, 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 October 14, 1924, and January 14, 1925, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their admission and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 14th day of October, A. D. 1924, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 14th day of October, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 11th day of September, 1924.

ALLEN J. BEESON,
(Seal) s15-4w-sw County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING

On Petition for Appointment of Administratrix

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Harry H. Kuhney, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Pearl Mayfield, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Mary Kuhney as administratrix.

Ordered, that October 2nd, A. D. 1924, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court, to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of the petition 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 weekly newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.

Dated September 4th, 1924.

ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge.

WHAT AFTER FIFTY?

A writer in The Christian Century inquires how a successful man should spend his life after the age of 50 and asks such pertinent questions as these:

"Should such a man largely and increasingly give of his time to the cultivation of his own physical, mental and spiritual well-being and that of his family? Should he also give large of time and money to organizations for the betterment of society and in furthering personally other religious work? Is it wise for a man of 50, during his remaining years, to gradually sell out his business to employes of tested ability and thus give them greater opportunity for service and reward? After providing reasonably by will for wife and dependents should such a man aim, while yet living, to administer and distribute the bulk of his estate for God and humanity rather than leave it to adult children?"

The plain implication is that the case of an elderly man who has been successful in material things, his wife and children probably need him more than they need his estate? Why, then, go ahead and accumulate more property?

John H. Clarke, late justice of the United States supreme court, attracted wide comment by retiring in order, as he explained, to be free to perform certain public services he had in mind and "to become acquainted with his own soul." He was past 60 and had no family.

It was the same spirit that actuated John Sharp Williams, senator from Mississippi, when he announced his determination to retire in order to "loaf, and rest, and read, and invite the soul."

Fifty is not "old" any more, as it used to be. Youth and middle age last longer. But surely there is no special merit for any, especially a well-to-do man with a family in plodding on and "dying in harness," instead of starting, before old age comes to relax, broaden and humanize his activities, to cultivate family and friends and books and fine living generally, and do at his leisure things long desired but impossible because of his daily grind.

GOVERNMENT AS AN EMPLOYER

"The Bureau of Statistics, Department of Labor, announced in June that cost of living was 69.1 per cent over the 1913 prices," states Luther G. Stewart, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees. "Government workers, even with their bonus of \$20 a month, receive a wage of only 15 per cent over their pre-war wages. I cannot go into any department of the government but what some married man with a family to support will ask if there isn't some relief in sight."

Little as the people of this country like the prospect of increased taxes, they would rather pay more than allow a hard-working class of public servants, such as the mail carriers, less than their due. The mail carriers have a real grievance. Mr. Coolidge's veto of the postal salaries bill is not forgotten; the railway mail association and other organizations announce a renewed fight for the Kelly-Edge bill. There are other departments which have been too economical at the expense of employes highly trained and expensively equipped.

But there can be as little doubt that there are many departments and bureaus which are overmanned. The war and other departments have never come down to a size in any sense commensurate with peace-time duties. If only the needed employes were retained there should be money enough to go round.

"We are not a bellicose nation," says Secretary Hoover. But we really ought not to eat as much as we do, or we may become one some time.

Baseball, the greatest American game, is having its influence on all nations of the world. The other day a great battle in the Chinese war was postponed on account of rain.

ONE FORM OF MADNESS

A "boy robber," arrested, says he staged a score of holdups and robberies to get material for magazine stories he intended to write. His idea was to watch the reactions of human nature confronted by a pistol, then work his observations into fiction.

Unless this lad is kidding the police, he is in earnest. In which event, he appears to have a form of the madly known as graphomania. Graphomania is a definite and recognized form of insanity. The victim has "the urge to write," just as the kleptomaniac has "the urge to steal."

Unfortunately, the graphomania usually turns out nothing but drivel. Still more sadly, he occasionally finds a market for it. In your reading

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