

The Plattsmouth Journal

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THE LAWS AND STATUTES OF THE LORD

The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb.—Psalms 19:7-10.

In France, all the cabinets seem to be taking French leave.

Only a fool would hang around the door of a starving man.

Alas! Rich relatives are usually distant relatives or close relatives.

Maybe men don't kiss their wives more because rouge is expensive.

Washington's dope probe should take in the Congressional Record.

Hurried Chicago bandits got only \$33,000, missing a case of booze.

Many a man who says he doesn't chew tobacco smokes nickel cigars.

There are almost as many people cursed out of office as there are sworn in.

Americans have no mandate territory. They do all of their killing right at home.

The captains and kings depart, but the generals seem to stick around to start something.

When two women talk the subject of their conversation is often conspicuously absent.

American tourists purchase 30 per cent of the liquor sold in Montreal and Quebec, Canada.

There are thousands of millionaire bootleggers who didn't have the price of a pair of shoes before prohibition.

Looks like Harry Hawes, senator on the democratic ticket, in Missouri, and Williams on the republican ticket.

Gene Tunney has applied for a license to fight Jack Dempsey. But that will give him no license to lick him.

The nomination for sheriff seems to be the great struggle in Cass county. Who he will be is still in the dark.

McKinley spent \$350,000 in his unsuccessful campaign, which probably brings him down to his last ten or fifteen million.

The criminal court of Chicago is presided over by one Judge Lynch. There is lots of business up there for a judge of that name.

How could it be otherwise? They come so often wanting something—wanting office, wanting to flatter, wanting to hoodwink, wanting to importune, wanting to make impressions deeper than the truth. The old friend of easy human intercourse has gone; the air takes on the chill of unattractiveness, watchfulness, a settled and timid and fabricated relationship.

If the president picks new warm friends, these friends are called 'White House pets. Immediately there is attributed to them strange powers of influence; they are besieged by favor seekers; they are branded by the envious as having wormed their way into preferment.

A Frenchman has invented the seeing telephone, which we hope will be suppressed. What chances has a man calling up his wife and telling her why he will not be home for dinner if she can see his fact?

We are in favor of the majority rule in the Democratic National Convention. Democracy has always favored the majority rule.

FARM FOR SALE
The Dovey section. Will sell in one piece or will divide to suit purchaser. See or write—
O. H. ALLEN,
Omaha, Nebr.
2220 Howard Street.



How is Your Engine Performing?

That knocking that comes when you try to climb a grade on high is a sign of excessive carbon. The remedy is to have us remove the head, clean the cylinders and grind the valves. The operation will give your car new power and result in a saving of gas. Our charge for doing the job will be most reasonable. See us about it today.

Frad's Garage
Phone 58

AMERICA'S MORAL ISOLATION

(From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

In the last six years the role of the United States has been transformed from that of a savior into that of a scapegoat. We can, if we like, take a cynical view of this collapse of American popularity and say with Senator Borah that we were flattered in 1920 because Europe was hoping for favors, and that we were denounced in 1926 because Europe would like to wretch on its debts. This is the easy explanation and the most flattering to our own vanity. But it is not the explanation which will yield the most wisdom, for it is a half-truth. It is fundamentally as misleading as the current theory abroad that the United States has taken advantage of the weakness of Europe to set up an economic empire.

There will never be a solution of the problems of the war while men insist on looking for shining heroes and black villains. We are dealing here with history, not with melodrama, and in the historic world nothing is so childish as hatred and self-righteousness, and nothing is so destructive of wisdom as judgments about the motives of nations, their guilt or innocence. This habit of mind can be laid only to controversies like that between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Mellon, to stupid invective like that emitted by Lord Rothermere and Senator Borah. The problem is to find a sane and honorable course for the future and to leave to the historians and ultimately to God the question of who has behaved the worst in a time when events were too great for the capacity of statesmen and the passions of the people.

The only men who are dead sure about the history of the world since 1914 are the men who do not know anything about it. Those who have studied the known facts longest and most carefully are the least ready to praise and blame. For they know how mixed were the motives, how blindly the decisions were taken, how confused and complicated the circumstances. Ten years ago we knew for certain that on a particular day at a particular hour at Potsdam the World War was planned. We do not know any more, and 10 years from now we shall not know so definitely as we do today a great many other things that are not so.

In 1918 the Prime Minister of Great Britain thought Germany could pay the whole cost of the war. In 1919 he thought Germany could pay for all the property destroyed, and for pensions. In 1923 he announced that he would be satisfied to collect from Germany and Britain's allies enough to repay the United States. From 1918 to 1923 one French Prime Minister after another thought the French army could collect enough money from Germany to pay all the French debts. From 1920 to 1926 the President and Congress of the United States thought they could collect the whole foreign debt of Europe. Slowly but surely these beautiful theories have withered. Each time a beautiful theory died a less beautiful but more practical theory was created to take its place. But this process the world got to the Dawes plan and the debt settlements. They are still rather beautiful and not wholly practical. It is only a question of time, and a little more experience, when they will pass into history along with the Versailles, the London, the Spa and other forgotten settlements which did not settle anything for very long.

The fundamental reason why these great international war debts cannot be regarded as ordinary debts is that they are dead. They do not represent capital invested in a living enterprise which produces as it goes along the interest and the principal to repay the money which was loaned. An ordinary debt is productive for the debtor, but these international debts are like bills submitted to pay for the damage done on a wild party by one's grandfather. The payment seems to the debtor like a pure loss, and when it is paid by one nation to another it seems like tribute by the conquered to the conqueror. Money borrowed to build a railroad earns money to pay for itself. But money borrowed to fight a war produces nothing, and if it has to be paid it becomes a dead mortgage superimposed upon all the living credits of a nation.

The United States has engaged itself to collect for the next two generations the sum of \$400,000,000 a year on a dead debt. Most of the veterans of the war will be gone. Their children born after the war, knowing no more of its reality than an American college boy knows of the Civil War, will be elderly men, their children, in turn, will be approaching middle age, and still the huge payments will go on. The last instalments will be paid in part out of the earnings of the great-grandsons of the men who directed the war. Is it conceivable that for the rest of this century this thing will go on? Does anybody

really think he lives in a world where such things are possible?

Let us not deceive ourselves. Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mellon and Mr. Borah and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Briand and the other gentlemen who have made these arrangements will not bid posterity or mortgage the future in any such fashion as this. To us the war was a great event. But already there is a generation out in the world which has almost no knowledge of it. In a few years those of us who lived through the war will seem like reminiscence old bores to the young people, who will have many better things to do than hash over the rights and wrongs of 1914-1918. Yet here we are deluding ourselves with the preposterous idea that from now until about 1984 people and governments are going to be bothered with carrying out what to them will be perfectly meaningless settlements. Already Mr. Mellon and Mr. Churchill can't quite remember what the money was spent for. The next generation certainly, our own if it is wise, will say in the face of the endless bother and animosity, that these settlements entail: Let the past be past; let the dead bury the dead; let us forget, let us forgive, let us have peace.

To those who say that it is impossible to do this because the American taxpayers must be repaid in full, we reply that we are speaking as taxpayers who do not like to pay taxes any better than Mr. Borah does. There are much more important matters than taxes. The international position of the United States is much more important. In the last 10 years destiny has brought this nation to a place of unexpected power in the world. That new position creates problems which were undreamed of in that age when Mr. Borah and Mr. Johnson acquired what knowledge they have of human affairs. It is a matter of deadly seriousness as to whether the men who conduct our affairs can find enough wisdom in themselves to meet the unprecedented responsibilities which our wealth, our power, our size and historic circumstances have thrust upon them.

Thus far, to speak plainly, they have sacrificed the larger interests of this country to the clamorous expediency of the moment. Look back at the record of the last six years, a record in which, we hasten to add, the Democrats have had a hand along with the Republicans.

Congress and the administration, between them, have acted as if they believed it was of no importance whatever whether we won or lost the friendship of other nations. They cannot be unaware, for example, that our relations with Japan are delicate and difficult, yet in a fit of temper they produced the exclusion act to exclude 146 Japanese, and thus carelessly hurt and rolled a proud and sensitive people. There is honor in statesmanship which takes risks for some purpose, but to insult a great nation when there is nothing to be gained is unpardonable. They have ceased to cultivate the friendship of China, and toward Russia, the third power of the Western Pacific, their attitude has been utterly scornful. It is almost as if they had determined to get rid of all possible friends in that part of the world.

Toward the Latin nations of this continent they have shown what may be described moderately as a lack of interest in their sensibilities. This was shown most clearly in the utterly misjudged and mishandled intervention in Tacna-Arica, but the same unimaginative convictions that all mankind is to be measured by the moral ideas of, let us say, the senate of the United States has shown itself in their dealings with other Latin-American problems. In this spirit they have treated the Monroe Doctrine as a one-sided doctrine, and have shown small respect for the liberties of small nations in the Caribbean.

They have utterly denied the ancient American tradition of asylum for political refugees, and in their handling of conspicuous cases like that of the Karolyis they have invited universal derision. In respect to Europe they have pursued a self-destructive and self-contradictory program; they are demanding huge debt payments, and they insist on the highest possible tariff to keep out goods that could be sold to make payments. Yet they hope at the same time to flood the European markets with American farm and industrial exports. They abstain from participation in the organization of peace, and every time they make a speech they ooze with good advice to Europe. They are not even uniformly courteous, because they think brusqueness is strength, and they have not yet learned to state their case without setting people's teeth on edge. This tactlessness reached what is perhaps its climax when Coolidge, addressing the Eucharistic Congress, said with exquisite inappropriateness that America is accused of undue attention to material things, because "in that di-

rection we have been more successful than others." A president who can boast of our economic success in a letter to the Eucharistic Congress is obviously without the equipment to understand the imponderable factors in international affairs.

It may be possible to ignore these imponderables for a while. We are fairly safe, we are strong; Europe is distracted and dependent upon our financial resources. But it is not possible for a great world power, such as the United States has become, to practice an ill-tempered, crude, high-protectionist nationalism and not reap the consequences sooner or later. Six years have elapsed since, under the guidance of Henry Cabot Lodge, we embarked on this course. And in that six years we have created against ourselves a moral union of the European world. Not only in the countries that owe us money, but in the neutral countries as well, the moral isolation of the United States has reached a point which it is no longer possible to ignore.

The men who are driving us into this position, the Borahs, the Reeds, the Hearsts, and the timid, shortsighted men, the Coolidges, the Mellons, the Hoovers, who are allowing themselves to be driven by the irreconcilables, are between them doing an injury to the prestige, to the future prosperity and perhaps the future peace of this country for which no phantom debt collection will ever repay it.

They misrepresent the best of which America is capable. They appeal to our meanness, not our best, instinct. For six years the spirit that made America an ideal for mankind has been smothered under a blanket of complacency. These men, in their tight-lipped, mean and evasive fashion, have tried to teach this great people to ignore its duty to mankind and to shrug its shoulders cynically at the corruption of its own political life.

Their time ought nearly to be over. There is another America besides the America which has been presented to the world in these six years of corruption, complacency and cowardice. There is an America which can be generous and can be wise and can protect its interests and guard its future on the basis of principle and with a long view of the facts.

BARNYARD TWINS TO BE SALARIED RADIO PLAYERS

Walter Stohman of this city and Ray Denham of Cedar Creek, have been elected staff (or salaried) members of the Mono Motor Oil (KOIL) radio station at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and will broadcast every Monday night from 10 to 11 o'clock for the Crosley Radio corporation of New York.

William Crosely of New York was at KOIL Monday night and listened to the Twins and was delighted with their performance, and had them placed on the regular staff. The Crosley radio corporation is one of the largest in the world and the boys get quite a kick out of being the only salaried broadcasters at this station. If you want to hear something good, tune in on KOIL between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday night.—Louisville Courier.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Golda Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, in an action wherein Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, a corporation of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, is plaintiff and David F. Tighe; Margaret Tighe, also written Marguerite Tighe; S. Matthews; Oliver M. Wise; Elizabeth Wise; Jennie Holbert; Frank Matthews; Alice Nyswaner; Jessie Gayman; William Matthews; Charles Matthews; Willie Booth; Boyd Booth; Donald Booth; J. O. Booth, first and real name unknown; Ethel Dague; H. F. Watson, first and real name unknown; C. M. Watson, first and real name unknown; George E. Watson; Annie Bonnell; Flora Wilson; Zella Dalby; Mary Braddy; James Luce; William Luce; Eva Ingraham; George King; Howard King; Grace Lively; Jennie King; Mary I. Bullis; Farmers State Bank, Wabash, Nebraska, a banking corporation; John Doe, whose real name is Ed Bauers; and Mary Doe, whose real name is Elsie Bauers, are defendants, I will at ten o'clock a. m., on the third day of September, A. D. 1926, at the South front door of the Cass county court house, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter (E½ NW¼) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township eleven (11) North, Range eleven (11) East, in Cass county, Nebraska; also—
The south half of the southeast quarter (S½ SE¼) and Lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (SE¼ SE¼), Lot five (5), in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (SW¼ SE¼) and Lot three (3), in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SE¼ SW¼), all in Section twenty-nine (29), Township eleven (11) North, Range eleven (11) East, in Cass county, Nebraska; also—
The east half of the northwest

Now is the Time For Thrifty Folk

- to be getting their winter blankets. A great many of our customers avail themselves of this opportunity to get their needs in the bedding line at substantial savings and with the comfortable assurance that when the cold weather gets here they will be ready for it.
- Plaid blanket, cotton, size 64x76. One of Nashua's best. Each, \$1.
- Nashua's fine part wool blankets, large size, Blue, pink, grey, tan plaids, bound edges. Pair, \$4.45.
- Large size cotton blanket, 72x80. Plain grey or tan. Pair, \$2.39.
- Part wool crib blankets for the baby. Size 34x40. Each, \$9c.
- Baby Bunting blankets. Each \$5c.
- 3-lb. quilted Cotton Batt, pure white, per roll.....95c
- 3-lb. Cotton Batt, per roll.....89c
- Outing Flannel, yard wide, light, fancy or dark, yd....19c
10 yards for \$1.79
- Children's School Hose, per pair.....19c

The H.M. Soennichsen Co. "The Store of Big Values"

quarter (E½ NW¼) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township eleven (11) North, Range eleven (11) East, in Cass county, Nebraska; also—
The west half of the west half of the northeast quarter (W½ W½ NE¼) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township eleven (11) North, Range eleven (11) East, in Cass county, Nebraska.

Please take notice that said parcels of land will first be offered separately, and afterward offered for sale as a whole, the sale being either by parcel or whole as shall bring the most return.
Said sale is subject to any unpaid taxes or tax sales outstanding and not included in the decree in said cause of action. It is also subject to the lease of Ed Bauers on the north half of the southeast quarter (N½ SE¼), Lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter (SE¼ SE¼), Lot five (5), in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (SW¼ SE¼), and Lot three (3) in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter (SE¼ SW¼), all in Section twenty-nine (29), Township eleven (11) North, Range eleven (11) East, in Cass county, Nebraska; Likewise subject to confirmation by the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Given under my hand this 31st day of July, A. D. 1926.
E. P. STEWART,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Mary J. Taylor, 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 23rd day of August 1926 and the 24th day of November 1926 at 10 a. m. of each of said days, 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 23rd day of August, A. D. 1926, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of August 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 22nd day of July, 1926.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of two judgments entered in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, one in favor of August G. Bach against Michael Preis and Louisa Preis in sum of \$216.30, and one in favor of Henry M. Soennichsen against Michael Preis and Louisa Preis in sum of \$221.75, and the orders of sale of said court in said actions, I will on the 30th day of August, 1926, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the south door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, in said Cass County, Nebraska, sell the following described real estate, to-wit:—
Lots 1 and 2 in Block 171 in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said judgment, the amount due thereon in the aggregate being the sum of \$438.05, and \$97.27 costs and accruing costs.
Dated July 22nd 1926.
E. P. STEWART
Sheriff of Cass County
Nebraska.
By W. C. SCHAUB,
Deputy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of John Coleman, 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 31st day of August, 1926, and on the 2nd day of December, 1926, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days, 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 31st day of August, A. D. 1926, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 31st day of August, 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 28th day of July, 1926.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Henry C. Long, 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 16th day of August, 1926, and the 17th day of November, 1926, at 9 o'clock a. m., 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 16th day of August, A. D. 1926, and the time limited for pay-

ment of debts is one year from said 16th day of August, 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 12th day of July, 1926.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Mary J. Taylor, 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 23rd day of August 1926 and the 24th day of November 1926 at 10 a. m. of each of said days, 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 23rd day of August, A. D. 1926, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of August 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 22nd day of July, 1926.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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Sheriff of Cass County
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By W. C. SCHAUB,
Deputy.

USE HARDY ALFALFA SEED

As in other years the farmer who intends to sow alfalfa this fall has two big problems to contend with. The first is that of getting a good seed bed; the second that of getting hardy seed. Early plowing followed by harrowing and packing will make the good seed bed. Hardy seed can be obtained from a local source or from the north and west where the winters are more severe. Seed produced in western Nebraska is probably the best seed that any Nebraska farmer can buy for the money if he has to go outside his own local community to get it. Farmers organizations in that section are getting ready to sell seed co-operatively and as individuals.
Tests made at the Nebraska Experiment Station for the past six years have shown that alfalfa seed produced in southern United States, Peru, Spain, Italy, Africa and other mild climates will grow into plants that will not stand the average Nebraska winter. Observations for the last two seasons also have shown that seed of unknown origin has produced alfalfa that winter-killed badly.

RECLEANED SEEDS

Northern, Native Alfalfa 99% C, pue, \$10 to \$15 per bu., Dakota No. 12, \$16.50, Timothy \$5, Rye, \$1.50, Sweet Clover, \$6.75 to \$7.50, Blue Grass \$3.75. Samples mailed. Clover seed wanted. John Bros. Neb. City.

FOR SALE
The Sophia Schafer farm, four miles west and five miles north of Murrays.—See F. G. Egenberger, Plattsmouth.
All local news is in the Journal.