

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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What will our two faced governor do now for comfort?

Farm relief is being experienced through better prices and demand.

The weather may do what politics does not; warm up Nebraska Democrats.

The fellow who insists a man can get used to anything never had a boil on his neck.

"Murderer Ends Life," headline. That's about the only way he could become one, isn't it?

The middle class is the one that isn't poor enough or rich enough for second-hand furniture.

The honeymoon is over, either, if his explanation that he broke the incense burner is accepted.

It seems that any aviator who wants to be in the swim thinks he must try to cross the Atlantic.

Henry Ford predicts automobile tires will be made from weeds. Good news for the backyard gardeners.

"Politics in Palestine has lost some heat." Certainly things were more exciting when Saul was king.

Some lines of industry change slowly, if at all. Manufacturers of clothes lines make them as long as ever.

Now a uniform world-money system is urged. However, reports show our dollar is very uniform all over the world.

The field of issue is well sown by ingenious minds and those with idle hours. But the harvesting is not done in a hurry.

What becomes in later life, we sometimes wonder, of all those inventors who got their start by doing things to the kitchen clock.

King Alfonso says he thinks it would be fun to be a bootlegger. Well, hijackers get after bootleggers just as anarchists do after kings.

The Turks have been described as the most hen-pecked of all husbands. That is the reason, we suppose, for nicknaming him "the unspeakable Turk."

Right after we have been with certain people in this world we always feel that Grime Reaper doesn't use as much discrimination as might be helpful.

Business women are more prompt in coming to their work than men, an analyst has found out; Probably for the reason that they don't have to shave before starting out every morning.

Why all the crying out loud because Gene Tunney has retired from the ring? Let him take up tating if he wants to. It's a free country, especially when a fellow has a couple of million.

"George," asked Mazie, "who are you going to vote for?" "Well," replied George, "it is a matter requiring serious consideration, but who is your choice?" "Why, I am going to take a good look at the pictures first."

The republicans will spend lots of cash in this campaign. This one time they will be met with almost an equal amount. The money and as well as the business interest of the country have complete confidence in Governor Smith.

The motto of every Democrat should be: Smith and Honest Government.

There are women that call one another "Honey" in such a way as to leave a string.

Freedom of speech and thought is guaranteed to every citizen in America. Remember this.

The fellow who said Great Britain was "lucky" to keep its navy was an ultra conservative.

Sociological experts claim China hasn't waked up yet. It has been having a terrible nightmare, then.

Big men of the east and many of the republicans are joining the South forces every day. They know him.

A New York psychologist calls Al Smith a "syntonic type." Another gentleman trying to work up a debate?

Not that it is unconscious criticism of the book, but there are books with which we can read the entire family to sleep.

Some people who try to carry water on both shoulders are getting a little humped back, enough so that they are known.

About so often news comes from Geneva as to what the World League is doing. There seems to be always some part of it in session.

If ability and honesty come first then Governor Smith is the man for president and the people know it, gradually as the time nears election day.

A woman artist announces she will paint no more undraped figures. If all the artists were to do that, where would the ladies go for fashions?

Automobiles have taken the place of pistols and fireworks as killing agencies on the glorious Fourth. Always something to make up for what goes.

One Texas ranchman uses gas to heat his branding irons at round-up times. Next thing you know they'll be having pillows for the cattle to lie on.

After seeing the young lady's picture in about four thousand newspapers, we can't honestly say we blame Gene Tunney very much, if at all.

People do not realize how good some of the logical contenders are and, judging by the interviews, some of the logical contenders do not know it either.

Church and State never did mingle together, and never will. Some merchants may use the church for trade, but as to politics it can hardly succeed.

It is again reminded our South American trade can be materially increased. The trade is there for the going after, and properly caring for requirements.

It is a more or less serious reflection that, sophisticated as the present generation is, it does not know the first thing about how to clean a lamp chimney.

General Coxy says we are in the hands of burglars, bootleggers, bankers, and brokers. The general must have forgotten all about the league between chewing gum manufacturers and stenographers.

## THOSE WHO DO NOT VOTE

It is predicted that the largest vote ever cast at a presidential election in this country will be polled next November. The assertion would be true even if it were predicated only upon the natural increase in population. A famous lecturer once remarked, however, that the two great subjects in which the American people were interested were religion and politics. When these two factors become interwoven, as they may be in the present campaign, there may be a state of public feeling that will find expression at the polls to an unprecedented degree.

In the monumental work, "Modern Democracies," with which Lord Bryce crowned a notable life, he observes that in an ideal democratic community "the average citizen will give close and constant attention to public affairs, recognizing that this is his interest as well as his duty." Judged by this criterion and taking a presidential election as an acid test, it will be found that the United States is by no means an ideal democracy. On the contrary, many millions of American citizens stand today convicted of a dereliction of duty for which there is no excuse.

According to the census of 1920, which gives the latest official figures, there were at that time in the United States, in round numbers, 60,800 males and females 21 years of age and over. The total vote for President in 1920 was 26,674,171. In 1924 the population had increased to 112,000,000, but the vote for the presidential nominees of all parties, including Prohibitionists, Socialists, Progressives and Laborites, was only 29,000,000. It is true that we must deduct from the non-voting population the 4,000,000 Negro men and women of voting age in the ten States of the Solid South; the 3,000,000 illiterate men and women in other States; the non-voters in penitentiaries, asylums and eleemosynary institutions; some voters in four States, Louisiana, Oregon, and Rhode Island, where a property qualification is requisite, and, finally, aliens, vagrants, tramps, delinquent taxpayers and persons under guardianship. Even with all these non-voters, not more than 8,000,000 in all wiped out the slate, there is still an imperative necessity for turning on the searchlight and discovering why from 29,000,000 to 25,000,000 American citizens do not participate in a presidential election.

Where statistics are obtainable, as in Illinois, it has been proved that the women are largely responsible for swelling the non-voting total, but the number is not sufficient to absolve the male voter from all blame. It would be impossible in limited space to make a thorough survey of conditions throughout the country, but it is worth while to consider an individual State. Maryland is immediately contiguous to the National Capital. In intelligence, material wealth and pure Americanism it is equal to, if not above, the average. How does Maryland conduct itself in a presidential election? In 1920 it had a voting population of 862,391. The votes cast for all presidential candidates aggregated 416,743—just 50 per cent. There was even a smaller vote, 358,630, in 1924. When in a State like Maryland more people let a presidential election go by default than cast a ballot, one wonders what is the matter with our body politics.

There would be some excuse for these civic slackers if the election laws discouraged voting, but they do not. Many statutes are extremely liberal. The trouble may be that the gospel of the moral obligation of the ballot is not preached with sufficient emphasis. It ought to be made plain that the men and women who can vote and who do not vote are unworthy citizens. They undermine the foundations of democracy. This is as true as Holy Writ, and yet there are millions and millions of this class in this republic. How are they to be awakened to the performance of their solemn duty?—Washington Post.

In a Butler man's vineyard the grapes were plentiful but he wouldn't give away any. He wouldn't eat any, he didn't sell any, his wife didn't make any jelly and the Republican Press wonders what he did with the grapes.

After the casual glance at the photographs we suppose that it is only in Utopia or some place like that that the channel swimmers also enter the bathing beauty contest.

What always puzzles us after listening to the praises of the Fordney-McCumber tariff for a few minutes is why the tariff cannot be set to work solving the prohibition question also.

## THE RELIGIOUS TEST

At the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia an interesting debate developed because one of the speakers declared that a Roman Catholic was not "fit, in view of his ecclesiastical fealty," to be President of the United States. His argument, as we understand it from reports in the newspapers, begins with the claim that Article VI of the Constitution, which declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States" does not preclude any voter from setting up his own religious tests. That is undoubtedly true. Any voter is legally entitled to vote as he pleases on any grounds that appeal to him. If he chooses to vote against a Roman Catholic because he dislikes the Papacy, or against a Quaker because George Fox refused to enlist in the army, saying that no man is justified in taking the oath of obedience, there is no power under the Constitution by which his vote can be challenged.

Nevertheless, if a majority of the voters should take the position that a Roman Catholic or a Quaker is unfit to be President, the meaning of the Constitution, though not its letter, would have been subverted. Without the enactment of any statute, a religious test would have been set up as a qualification for public office. The majority would have done by indirection what they are forbidden to do by direct means. Therefore, the speaker at the University of Virginia was mistaken when he charged the press with misrepresenting the Constitution in its insistence that candidates shall not be proscribed because of their religious affiliations.

It is interesting to note that the speaker who raised the issue—and for our part we see no objection to its being raised and openly debated—was the Rev. Albert C. Dieffenbach, a Unitarian minister, editor of the Christian Register and author of an eloquent book called "Religious Liberty." Dr. Dieffenbach is not to be confused with men like Dr. Stratton or Bishop Cannon, as anyone knows who has followed his fearless opposition to political churchmen. For example, in discussing the Tennessee statute against "evolution," he writes (p. 107) that "stuffy religious liberty. . . . They violate the principle of the separation of church and state. They use the political machinery to enforce a religious opinion. . . . They establish a state religion."

Therefore we know at least that we are dealing with a man who knows what the American conception of religious liberty is. It becomes necessary, therefore, to inquire what is his reason for challenging the qualifications of a Roman Catholic.

His reason is that "the Catholic Church has never in all its history relented by a syllable its absolute claims to primacy over the state." That is a broad statement, and if it is true is important. Now, Gov. Smith, in his reply to Mr. Marshall, asserted that it was not true, and that reply must be accepted by all fair-minded men as being just as conclusive in respect to Gov. Smith as Secretary Hoover's statement that as a Quaker he could assume command of the army and navy must be accepted as conclusive for Secretary Hoover. Any other attitude impugns the integrity of these two men at the most fundamental point in their lives.

What Dr. Dieffenbach and Mr. Charles C. Marshall before him are thinking about are pronouncements of the Pope, including Pius IX and Leo XIII, which declare it unlawful for the state "to hold in equal favor different kinds of religion." Dr. Dieffenbach and Mr. Marshall believe that this pronouncement by the Pope compels every Roman Catholic to believe in the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church. American republicans deny it. They have denied it publicly and unequivocally, and they have not been rebuked by the Pope.

Their position is stated by Father John A. Ryan in a recent volume called "The Catholic Church and the Citizen." Father Ryan is one of the most distinguished of American Catholic scholars, and his book carries with it the imprimatur of Cardinal Hayes. Discussing the pronouncement of Pius IX, on which Mr. Marshall and Dr. Dieffenbach base their argument, Father Ryan states that the doctrine applies only to a nation which is "either exclusively or almost exclusively made up of Catholics," and goes on to say, quoting a high authority, Father Pohl, that "when several religions have formally established themselves and taken root in the same territory, nothing else remains for the state than either to exercise tolerance to-

ward them all, or, as conditions exist today, to make complete religious liberty for individuals and religious bodies a principle of government."

This being the personally avowed position of Gov. Smith and the authorized position of the American Catholic Church, which becomes of the citations of Mr. Marshall and Dr. Dr. Dieffenbach? They stand on the same level as citations which could be produced quite easily to show a conflict with American principles from the pronouncements made at different places and under different circumstances by almost every church now extant. These pronouncements of the Popes are not matters of faith and are not binding on the consciences of American Catholics. They are, therefore, exactly as relevant, and no more relevant, to Gov. Smith's qualifications than George Fox's refusal as a Quaker to render military service, as John Calvin's union of church and state in Geneva, as Luther's persecution of the Anabaptists, as the Presbyterian theory of union of church and state in Scotland, as the ecclesiastical state set up in the Puritan Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They are historical curiosities which do not apply to present-day America.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

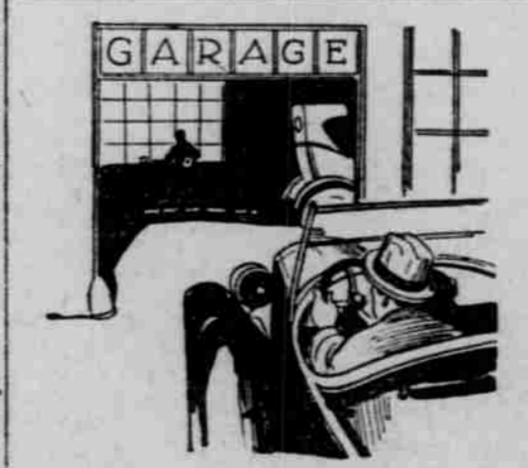
## MEN IN OFFICE

"He who could plan, organize and establish a nation's finances could not pay his tailor's bill." That judgment of Alexander Hamilton was probably a histrionic exaggeration, but we are reminded of it by the story from Paris that the Premier of France, who "stabilized the franc," is himself facing financial ruin. His official salary of \$5000 a year is so inadequate that M. Poincare's modest savings are being depleted. We are told, too, that, with his great legal ability he could easily accumulate fortune in the practice of his profession.

Discounting such report as we may, the fact remains that popular government everywhere does exact and does receive substantial sacrifices from many of its public men. That is something to remember when the cynic sneers at "politics" with a knowing sneer and, in blanket judgment, convicts all public officials as ruthlessly self-seeking and unscrupulously selfish. If that were true, popular government had long since disappeared. It is well to remember, especially at such a time as this, when we are about to exercise the sovereignty of citizenship, that men of character, of capacity, of stern fidelity to whatever trust imposed in them, do seek public office and that it is for us, the voters, to put such men in charge of our public affairs.

Party loyalty has its proper and necessary place in a party government such as ours. That loyalty is a commitment to the party's principles and philosophy of government and to the policies formulated on those concepts. Party loyalty emphatically does not mean stolid acceptance of a party label or if candidates presented with the calculating sanction of party leadership. We all know as a matter of common sense that the trustworthy man, whatever his party, can be trusted, and we also know that no party benediction can change or correct the unfitness of the official who had been tried and found wanting in the fundamental essentials of honesty and competence.

It is measurably true that we get the kind of government we deserve. Certainly it is true that intelligent, conscientious selection in the voting booth is the beginning of good government.



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Phone 58

## REAL, NOT PAPER

After going over with the President estimates of Federal income and outgo for the next fiscal year, Herbert M. Lord, director of the budget, reports a probable deficit of \$100,000,000. Tax reduction this year alone with increased appropriations will be responsible.

The Coolidge administration, after a record of economical expenditure that is likely to be remembered as its greatest single achievement thus threatens to leave to its successor an unbalanced budget as legacy. The fact that the impending deficit is now characterized as a "paper deficit" does not alter the situation in the least. Unless income proves to be larger than current expectations, and outgo falls below, both of which are held improbable, the former will not cover the latter and a real deficit, will be the result.

On the basis of data now in the hands of Gen. Lord it would appear that this year's tax reduction, though smaller than was widely demanded, was not justified. Either that or the treasury's policy of rapid debt reduction, for which provision is made in next year's budget, is indefensible.

In either event the appearance of a deficit would be highly unfortunate. President Coolidge already announces a policy of sharp retrenchment in order to avoid it. It will be rare good fortune if at this late date the government succeeds in keeping its accounts out of the red ink.

## INSULT TO SOUTH

In a recent editorial, the Atlanta Constitution listed three kinds of Hoover propaganda with which the South is being flooded. It is both "direct and indirect," but "principally indirect, as covert and subtle undercover methods appear to be the chief stock in-trade of the Republican propagandists." One kind of propaganda is designed "to arouse the Negroes and incite them not only to vote in November, if they are qualified to do so, but to become racially embittered with the southern white people, who have been their supporting friends. Another kind "is assigned to disintegrate as far as possible, the Democratic party through misguided bishops and other preachers, and women who have been heretofore Democrats"—a propaganda "built on a so-called 'moral issue';" "The third class is assigned to arouse religious prejudice, openly and above board by capitalizing ignorance and bigotry." All this Republican effort is characterized as "studied insult to the South." It is all that, and more. Yet there seems to be Southern Democrats who are incapable of seeing in it any affront to their intelligence, or any threat to the existing order of things in that section.

As we understand it, they make near-beer by making regular beer first, and then removing the alcohol, and we often wonder, in our wistful way, who gets the alcohol that is taken out.

## NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received by the County Board of Commissioners of Cass county, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for the building of the following bridge and approaches:

- One four panel, 70-foot span, 18-foot roadway, riveted truss, 15-ton steel bridge, State Standard Bridge Plan No. 1634, designed for concrete floor, complete in place, except concrete floor, but including painting;
- One set of 8-in. column H piling, consisting of ten piling and four 10-in. channel caps complete to place 70-foot span on piling. Piling to be not less than 25 feet in length, and extra bid to be made per foot for piling of longer length;
- One 20-foot span, I beam bridge, 18-foot roadway, 15-ton capacity, and designed for concrete floor, for the north approach;
- One 28-foot span, I beam bridge, 18-foot roadway, 15-ton capacity, and designed for concrete floor, for south approach;
- One set of eight 8-inch I beam 20-foot piling complete with four 8-inch channel caps.

The above bridges are all to be built in place complete, except concrete floor, at the south limits of Newark Village, across the Weeping Water Creek, in Section 19, Township 10, Range 13, Cass county, Nebraska.

Bids to be filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on or before two o'clock p. m. on Friday, September 7th, 1928.

Bids to be accompanied by certified check in the amount of 5 per cent of the total amount of the bid, drawn in favor of Cass county clerk.

Bids will be opened at 2:10 o'clock p. m. of the same day in the office of the Cass county Commissioners.

The County Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEO. R. SAYLES,  
Cass County Clerk, Plattsmouth, Nebraska

A driver arrested in Springfield, Mo., for going 42 miles an hour told the traffic judge he was going faster than that. The very man for the Republicans to nominate for 1932.

One bar to international peace is that when a way to end war is finally worked out, everybody else seems to start thinking of a number of substitute plans.

Another advantage of being that sort of ball team is that it is almost possible to go into a slump.

## LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To CHARLES JONES, whose place of residence is unknown and upon whom personal service of summons cannot be had, Defendant:

You are hereby notified that on the 7th day of May, 1928, Nellie Jones, as plaintiff, filed her petition against you in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, Docket 4, page 21, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds of extreme cruelty and non-support.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 1st day of October, 1928, or said petition against you will be taken as true.

NELLIE JONES,  
Plaintiff.

L. N. BUNCE, Attorney,  
Securities Bldg., Omaha a13-4w

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.

In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Maria G. Baird, 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 21st day of September, 1928, and the 22nd day of December, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 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 21st day of September, A. D. 1928, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 21st day of September, 1928.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of August, 1928.

A. H. DUXBURY,  
(Seal) a20-4w County Judge.

## SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Golda Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1928, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South Front Door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block (1), White's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Clara A. Owens and Orval Owens, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Standard Savings and Loan Ass'n of Omaha, Nebraska, plaintiff, against said defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 9th, A. D. 1928.

BERT REED,  
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

## NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship.

Estate No. --- of Frank Freeman and Cynthia A. Freeman, deceased, in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Ida Freeman, who is one of the heirs of said deceased and interested in such, has filed her petition alleging that Frank Freeman died intestate in the State of California, on or about September 6, 1907, being a resident and inhabitant of California and the owner of the following described real estate, to-wit:

One-fourth interest in the east one-half of the southwest quarter (E 1/4 SW 1/4) of Section 30, Township 10 North, of Range 14 East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—and that Cynthia A. Freeman died intestate in Union, Cass county, Nebraska, on or about December 27, 1909, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and the owner of the above described real estate.

And the said Frank Freeman leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named person, to-wit: Cynthia A. Freeman.

And the said Cynthia A. Freeman leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit: Ethel Saxon, Ida Freeman and Mark M. Freeman.

That said decedents died intestate; that no application for administration has been made and the estates of said decedents have not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the Court determine who are the heirs of said decedents, their degree of kinship and the right of descent in the real property of which the decedents died seized, which has been set for hearing on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1928, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1928.

A. H. DUXBURY,  
(Seal) a20-4w County Judge.

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