

The Plattsmouth Journal

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It's easier to say disagreeable things than it is to do them.

In looking backward a man sees only the bright spots in the past.

Cities have learned they must look after children in their play hours.

Some of the wise old saws are so old that they have lost their teeth.

If you hate your neighbor, give his boy a saxophone for a birthday present.

Many a person who has never been up in a plane knows how an air pocket feels.

But so far Mr. Hoover hasn't had to have the size of his trout ratified by the Senate.

"Who Owns the Air?" a Canadian paper asks. Well, we've heard that all jilted suitors get it.

If the Senate turns down the naval treaty the United States might just as well quit suggesting parleys.

The situation in India continues to put to a severe test the average Britisher's well-known sense of humor.

Fish are unable to close their eyes. But then, they don't have to worry so much about getting dust in them.

Maybe the reason why some movie actresses keep right on marrying is that they hope to finally get the right man.

Now and then you run into a man who ought to be reported to the S. P. C. A. for over working the capital I.

Spontaneous combustion is the result of mixing wet and dry sentiments.

A woman refuses to acknowledge her inability to accomplish anything she wants to.

From the way speedboats rush around you'd think they were going somewhere.

An old-timer is one who can remember when a shady past was a handicap instead of literature.

Some men are running for high-way commissionerships in Nebraska who couldn't even limp into office.

The President wants Washington to be the model dry city. Does that explain his wish for Congress to adjourn?

Idleness of prisoners, the result of overcrowding, has been one of the primary causes of recent prison disturbances.

A woman was robbed on a crowded street in Cleveland of \$10,000. She must have been on a whale of a shopping tour.

It is no disgrace to be poor, but you might as well give up thinking of going to the United States Senate if you are.

Listen girls: Going to bed with a lighted cigarette in your mouth is a bad habit. The fire department might arrive too late.

An expert declares that the telephone girl is neither in a business nor a profession. Anyway, she has a pretty busy line.

Sometimes those soulful sopranos sigh so heavily while singing over the radio that we wonder whether they use Listerine.

If that Egyptian chess board hadn't been lost 3,000 years ago at least half a dozen games could have been played on it since then.

It took the ladies a long spell to gain their political emancipation, but now that they have it they're making up for lost time.

Why should astronomers keep on trying to discover new worlds when we don't know what to do with the one we are living on?

Meetings and findings of the American Chemical society are important as well as interesting. Sometimes they are also curious.

Wonder what Representative Peavy, who described President Hoover as "so dry he squeaks," thinks of the Supreme Court?

The American soldiers are accused of introducing potato bugs into France. "If we took potato bugs over there," writes Kurvenal, "it was a damn bad trade."

THE OLDEST INHABITANT

It might be worth while if those persons who are always looking for the oldest man or woman living, were to give a little thought as to what it means when they find such an individual.

Merely as an object of interest the oldest inhabitant deserves no more comment than the tallest man, the stingiest woman or the most mischievous boy. These are traits or characteristics which bring little credit to him or to the community.

It is fullness of life we want; not mere length. Fortune indeed is he whose years cover a long span of life; but more fortunate still is he who can make those years count for something in service to his fellowmen. We do not begrudge the oldest inhabitant the years he has accumulated. But the individuals who seek to enlist our interest in him could more easily get it, if we could feel that they were mindful of the words of the poet.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feeling, not figures on a dial.

BETTER PAY NEEDED

Now that Senator Read, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has returned from the London arms conference, it is expected that the special joint congressional committee of ten will start serious study of the proposal to increase the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Recommendation for increased pay in these departments was sent to President Hoover by the Interdepartmental Pay Board, and referred by him to the Bureau of Efficiency. A considerable body of facts already has been brought to light and discussion has progressed so far that final action on the proposal may be taken by the present Congress. The Bureau of the Budget estimates that adoption of the Pay Board's recommendations would increase by about 27 per cent, or \$85,000,000, the annual appropriations required by the six services.

There is no question that combined pay and allowances of men in the Army, Navy and allied services provide much less income than duties of similar nature and responsibility in civil life. Emoluments in these departments also are lower than in many other Government services.

This situation has resulted, as the War Department frankly states, in growing unrest and discontent in the Army and in the other services involved in the present discussion. Resignations are becoming more numerous each year, and take from the service the most efficient and active officers, who accept the opportunities of civil pursuits. The eventual outcome will be to warn young men of ambition and ability away from these important services and to bring about a dangerous decline in efficiency and morale.

The solution of this important problem will hinge upon the findings of the special committee. A desire for close economy should not be allowed to outweigh the best interests of the six departments and of the country at large.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ILLINOIS AND THE DRY LAW

Following the controversy at Washington over the significance of the referendum of 1926, when Illinois cast 840,000 votes for beer and wine to 354,000 votes against, the Chicago Tribune proposes that both wets and dries participate in another referendum and settle the question of just where the state stands.

Illinois would, in our opinion, be much wiser to under take the repeal of her own dry laws. She will be faced in time by a proposal to repeal the eighteenth amendment, and she can best clear the decks for that action by repealing her state laws. This is the same advice we have given Missouri. Both these states have shown in the Literary Digest poll that they are far from dry. No attempt to discredit the poll as a true index to public opinion can be taken seriously. The presidential polls taken by the Literary Digest have fully satisfied the country of its correctness.

It does no good to know that a state is against prohibition without doing something about it. The search and seizure laws in Illinois are very drastic. They are part of the tyranny of law which after ten years has convinced the American people that free government and Federal prohibition are incompatible. Thanks to Lincoln, the tradition of freedom is more powerful in Illinois than it is in most states of the Union. Illinois cannot remain true to that tradition while she bows to the Anti-Saloon League. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the league, has just testified that he sought to retain on the Federal bench a corrupt Judge because that Judge was friendly to prohibition. In the Frank L. Smith campaign of 1926, the league stood upon the side of a man for whom the utilities sought to buy a seat in the United States senate, because Smith's opponent was a wet.

When public morals sink so low as that, it is time that Illinois assert her better self. We are confident that if she will stop shadow boxing and actually come to grips with those who shame and enslave her, she will emerge victorious. The secret of freedom is courage.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

It is just a little startling whenever the recurrent proposal to make a flock of new states out of the grand old empire of Texas bobs up. Immediately one considers the almost dramatic possibilities.

Sporting News, the baseball weekly, commenting on night baseball, says that some physicians call "night air not as good for the human as the air of the day."

BUSINESS OPTIMISM

On the supposition that much of the fluctuation in business activity is psychological, a good many public officials and industrial leaders have preached a doctrine of optimism in business for quite some months. And, within proper limits, optimism will help. To the extent that business concerns maintain their working forces, they assist in counteracting business depression. To the extent that they continue their purchases of materials on a normal scale, they further assist trade generally.

But optimism of a different sort has had much to do with bringing on the present depressed condition of trade, and this sort of optimism merits some comment. In planning with complete confidence an expansion of their sales by 50 per cent, several leading motor-car manufacturers last year forced some scores of related industries to overbuild plant facilities and develop inflated working forces. When the estimates of automobile sales had to be revised drastically the slump in motor-car manufacturing was necessarily extended, and with exaggerated influence, to all these allied industries.

In short, the unjustified optimism—call it the unsound enthusiasm—of two or three major corporations led to a severe slump over a much larger radius. So closely inter-related are the iron and steel and glass and electrical industries—and a host of others—that the mistakes of a few cause hardship among many. This is the cardinal sin in American business today—unsound business forecasting among industries which sell more or less directly to the final consumer.

Optimism, then is needed at present, but it should be confined within the limits of what any given industry reasonably expect as its share of the Nation's business. And any scheme of a single corporation to gobble up twice its normal share of the available business in that line is almost certain to bring distress, not only to the concern responsible, but to others which have expanded their plans accordingly. This is the modern challenge to industrial executives—to plan their programs in terms of a coming depression or an orgy of profit-making.

WHY SUPPOSE THE FACTS?

There could hardly be a better and more timely example of the usefulness of the pending Bingham bill, providing for full publicity of the results of inquiry into major airplane accidents, than the recent fatal crash of a transport in New Jersey in which four lost their lives.

The facts available to the layman indicate that the plane left Albany for Newark after having received weather reports indicating at least dubious conditions in the vicinity of its destination, which, after the departure became worse. The pilot found his landing field enveloped in fog and in maneuvering for a landing brought his wing-tip into contact with a power line. Loss of four lives resulted.

Another direct example was the crash in New York state in which a famous pilot and designer and two others lost their lives when their ship crashed against a mountain in a snow storm. Had they heeded weather reports the accident would not have happened.

Publicity given the finding of department of commerce inquiries would keep the public informed of facts it should know. It wants to know when airplane accidents are due to recklessness and aviation will suffer less for the public's knowing. It is fair to the industry to leave the public under the impression that the fault is with the ship when it really lies with the pilot or too adventurous or impatient passengers?

SIX NEW CATERPILLARS

At the national air race last summer, spectators were thrilled immensely when a big army bomber soared aloft and sent six men down to earth in rapid succession, by parachute.

It made a grand spectacle. Yet the average spectator probably looked on it simply as a stunt—deverting and daring, but of no practical value.

Now, however, it develops that the army officers who trained their men to do that sort of thing knew what they were about. The other day a tri-motored army transport plane was soaring along near Fresno, Calif., when a propeller went to pieces and ripped open a wing. There were eight men in the plane. Six of them promptly jumped out, opened their parachutes and floated down to earth unharmed. The other two stuck by the ship—and managed to land it without hurting themselves. But the point of the matter is that this six-handed jump proved that it was something more than a stunt.

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FUTURE OF THE WHITE RACE

Figures gleaned from somewhere by a lecturer on that eternal question—"Can the white race survive?" show that of the 12,500,000 babies born in the world every year only 2,500,000 are of white parents. The remaining 10,000,000 include Africans, Orientals and other Asiatics, and all other non-white peoples.

The same lecturer finds that the Negro population in America today is 15,000,000, compared with 250,000 in 1700; that the white British people number 67,000,000, while in India alone there are 70,000,000 Mohammedans; that Japan's annual increase in population is more than ten times that of Australia.

Such racial statistics have a way of making alarmists of otherwise rational people. In fact the compiler of the figures given herewith fears the white race is destined to eventual extinction and cited his statistics as "proof" that his fears are well founded.

His own computations, showing the white race to be multiplying at the rate of 2,500,000 a year, disproves his theory of extinction. A Wesleyan clergyman has aptly remarked that the world was not made for white people; it was made for mankind. And another Anglo-Saxon has observed that white men should not fear those of another color but should feel a tremendous responsibility toward them.

"Morality knows nothing of geographical boundaries or distinctions of race." And racial prejudices and fears are the fruits of differences in culture and customs, not in color.

Commissioner Whalen of New York says the stock in trade of the police in officers is the criminal element. The commissioner is inclined to think the policeman isn't discharging the duty due the public unless he shows some inclination to see that crime is curbed by the enforcement of the law.

Read the Journal Want-Ads.

Fradenburg & Matthews, Att'ys
Keelins Bldg., Omaha
NOTICE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of June, 1930, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., at the south front door of the Cass county court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, the undersigned will sell to the highest bidder for cash one 1928 six cylinder Buick Coupe automobile, Motor No. 2198008, covered by a chattel mortgage executed by W. W. Wasley to the Drovers Veterinary Union on the 11th day of September, 1929, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 12th day of September, 1929.

Said sale will be held for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage and satisfying the amount now due thereon, to-wit: The sum of Seven Hundred Ninety and No/100 Dollars (\$790.00) and accruing costs.
DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, Mortgagee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of John H. Wiles, 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 6th day of June, 1930, and the 6th day of September, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m., of each day to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, and with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is three months from the 6th day of June, A. D. 1930 and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 6th day of June, 1930.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of May, 1930.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

For those who dislike violence in disposing of the United States senate there is still an alternative. It is pretty well agreed that the country gets along somehow, no matter what the Senate does, or does not do. It is a cheering thought that love, bridge, novel writing and backgammon go on anyway, even without the advice and consent of the Senate.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Mary L. Wiles, deceased.
Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon said estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1930, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 6th day of June, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Perry Nickels or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Adam Wolf, deceased.
Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon said estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1930, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 13th day of June, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to H. A. Schneider or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER FOR HEARING AND NOTICE

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Fannie McQuin, deceased.
On reading and filing of the petition of Nettie Mougey, praying that Letters of Administration be granted to Lewis B. Mougey, as administrator de bonis non, to administer upon the goods, chattels, rights, credits, effects, and assets of said Fannie McQuin, deceased, not already administered upon;
Ordered that June 13th, 1930, at nine o'clock a. m., be and is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and of Cass County, Nebraska, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and it is further ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.
Dated this 17th day of May, 1930.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge, Cass County,
Nebraska.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
Caroline I. Baird and Edith Estelle Baird, Plaintiffs
vs.
Florence B. Jones, Minor; Fred A. Jones, Guardian of Florence B. Jones, a Minor, Defendants.
Florence B. Jones, a Minor, and Fred A. Jones, Guardian of Florence B. Jones, a Minor, defendants, will take notice that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1930, plaintiffs herein filed their petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are:
To secure judgment of the Court confirming a four-fifths interest in plaintiffs in Lots four, five and six in Block sixty-two in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and a one-fifth interest in said real estate in the defendant, Florence B. Jones; and for a partition of said real estate, according to the respective rights of the parties interested, or, if it cannot be equitably divided, that said real estate be sold and the proceeds thereof be divided between the parties according to their respective rights.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1930.
Dated May 5th, 1930.
CAROLINE I. BAIRD and EDITH ESTELLE BAIRD, Plaintiffs.
By C. A. RAWLS, Attorney.
m12-4w

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