

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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It's awfully dull, now that we haven't got Congress to exhortate.

There still are people in Plattsmouth who carry umbrellas—just hoping.

Some men are like needles—they never do any work unless they are hard pushed.

First thing you know the Republicans will be saying that Hoover has been a Democrat all along.

Maybe the linotype who called them radio production statistics had good grounds for the spelling.

Man seems pretty great until you ask him to stop an earthquake or start a rain to break a drought.

Our prayer is that the coffin-sleeping contest in Atlantic City will be the death of the endurance craze.

Michigan has passed Massachusetts, the new census shows. Even Plymouth Rock can't stop a flivver.

It is easier to get a wife to see the advantages of wealth than it is to get her to recognize the blessings of poverty.

In considering a means of ending this tree-sitting craze, it would seem best first to get at the root of the matter.

It is assumed that Chicago sent those Detroit killers over in order to get herself out of the spotlight for a few days.

Government weather men announce the heat wave is broken, but the Clinton Eye believes it is mended easily.

According to apostles of sane spending, one of the worst enemies of economic progress is the one-way pocketeer.

Judging from his pictures, Mr. Gandhi's dressmaker must be the same woman who makes Queen Mary's hats.

The poet who said "It takes a heap of livin' in a house to make it home," forgot to mention another requirement. It also takes some money.

"To an American," declares Odette Myril, the actress, "everything is either lousy or marvelous." To American girl, in particular, everything is simply cute.

William M. Jardine is well qualified to be our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Egypt. A turn at being Secretary of Agriculture will make a diplomat of anybody.

A wise man puts off until tomorrow what he should have done yesterday.

In this weather we can't feel very indignant at those robbers who stole \$20,000 worth of furs.

When Chicago starts a gang round-up Florida and California resorts lose some of their best patrons.

It looks as if the tree sitters would have to move out a bit on the limb, to make room for some politicians.

The more you try to account for the continued survival of civilization, the more you believe in Providence.

A contemporary speaks of the fruits of the primary. Some of it is plums, and the rest green persimmons.

Men according to the headlines, used to end their lives over their fiancées, but now it's because of their finances.

Some of these days a tennis star is going to be embarrassed by being photographed holding only one tennis racket.

Despite the slump, sales of golf equipment are at record levels. Certainly! People must have the necessities of life.

One thing about these pygmy automobiles, an experienced pedestrian can jump right up in the air and let 'em pass under.

Maybe that fellow who tried to steal the mace of commons simply wanted to tap a political adversary on the head with it.

A young man who has loved and lost does not feel so bad if he can get his presents back from the girl who tossed him over.

A statistician says the average American takes 18,908 steps daily. This may cause a campaign to move houses closer to garages.

In the recent Canadian campaign both the Liberals and Conservatives were committed to development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Baker complains about propaganda which tells the farmers to raise less wheat, but neglects to remind the public that it should eat more bread. Half-baked propaganda?

Now that the American Dental Association has approved whisky and brandy as medicinal agents in the practice of dentistry, the time is not far distant when the dentist's office will be referred to simply as a filling station.

A cabbage over four feet high and weighing 39 pounds has been grown in Ireland. There's a swell head for you.

One reason why ball players obey the rules is because they can't hire a lawyer and appeal the umpire's decision.

It's a safe bet that if Congress held its regular session in July and August a great deal of business could be disposed of without waste of time.

An Iowa boy arrested for stealing said that the hair tonic he drank made him do it. Beverages like that, alas, have called many a falling out.

It is stated that the people wear out a million dollars worth of bills a day. Yep, those filling station and garage men are hard on paper money.

Naval science becomes more and more complicated. At Annapolis now it is necessary three days to comb the mess hall for female stowaways.

Jobless shoemakers in San Salvador held a parade to protest the introduction of shoemaking machinery. What you might call their last stand.

It is all right, said dad to his over-lively son, to collect empty flasks but there's no need to think you personally have to do all the emptying.

So far none of the publicity seeking youngsters has thought to put on a garden hoeing, or a lawn sprinkling contest, either one of which would make Page One with a loud wallop.

According to a Shanghai cable dispatch, "the nationalists claimed the capture of 5,000 rebels and the killing of 300." An American ex-dough-boy might interpret this to mean that the winners had shot \$3,000 in a crap game with the prisoners.

The administration has proceeded sensibly to lift the ban on pulpwood from Archangel. The order barring this Soviet product, which was issued by the treasury department several days ago, appears to have been based either upon inadequate information or upon a singularly weak theory.

### KEEPING MEN AT WORK

Some of the big industrial enterprises in the East, notably Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Studebaker Corporation and White Company, have readjusted their working hours. They have done this so as to keep at work as many men as possible, tho at reduced daily hours made necessary by the decrease in demand for their products.

This method necessarily cuts the weekly income of workers, but it is a means of avoiding the entire loss of income by some of the workers and it keeps the organization intact for the days of enlarged demand that are sure to come, and it avoids, or at least postpones, a reduction in the rate of wages. Many of the heads of large corporations have declared positively against a reduction in the rate of wages, though a few important industrial concerns have cut wages to adjust the cost of production to the lower selling prices now prevailing for their output.

Sentiment throughout the country is against a reduction in wages if it can be avoided, but large employers are confronted with a difficult task in undertaking to maintain wages in the face of curtailed business and diminishing margins between cost of production and selling prices of their product. Confidence in a revival of activity before long is a strong factor in the prevailing view of many large employers that a reduction in wages will not become necessary.—Kansas City Star.

### OUR INVISIBLE RULER

Let us become too proud of ourselves, let us reflect just a moment and consider how puny we really are. Man has made many advances. He has flown the oceans, built instruments that will carry the human voice around the world, probed the mysteries of the stars, made machines that will do the work of a million slaves, and accomplished many other things.

But we are still powerless in the faces of a far greater power. Italy's great earthquake, dealing widespread death and destruction, demonstrates that in the hands of the forces of nature we are as helpless as children, despite all the glorious advances that science and education have made. Something utterly beyond our control may rule our fates and our destinies and possibly our lives.

In the pattern of the universe, our world is a mere speck. When the forces that lie behind it all express themselves we realize then how weak and helpless we really are.

### BURYING THE ANTI-TRUST LAW

The big Chicago packing houses are attempting to dig a still deeper grave in which to bury the Sherman anti-trust law. They have asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to modify the consent decree of Feb. 27, 1920, so as to permit them to retain ownership of the stockyards and to engage in the retail distribution of meats and other foods. This decree, to which the Big Five, now the Big Four, agreed 10 years ago, ordered them to dispose of all their interests in stockyards, stockyard railways and stockyard newspapers and permanently enjoined them from selling meat, fruit, vegetables or groceries at retail. The agreement followed a report of the Federal Trade Commission, which charged the packers with exercising monopolistic control both in the purchase of livestock and in the distribution of meats. The combination, said the commission, threatened to control the entire food supply of the nation. The packers' consent to the court's decree forestalled adverse regulatory legislation and saved them from Federal prosecution under the Sherman law. It was hailed at the time as a dissolution of the Meat Trust which would bring lower meat prices and substantially reduce the high cost of living.

Business conditions have changed substantially in the past 10 years. The post-war merger movement has been accompanied by a rapid spread of chain merchandising in the retail grocery trade. Chain stores made 1.3 per cent of the grocery sales in 11 cities which were studied by the census bureau in 1926. Stores sell meats as well as groceries and some chain systems have even come to take over ownership of their packing plants. These concerns are permitted to do exactly the things which are forbidden to the packers. With the passage of time, the consent decree has become discriminatory. The question is naturally asked how consumer interests would be any more endangered by packer-owned chain stores than by existing retail chains.

Meantime the packing companies have failed to divest themselves of their ownership in stockyard facilities. Various actions pending in the courts have prevented the Department of Justice from forcing the sales which were ordered by the decree. Subsequent legislation, however, has given the Secretary of Agriculture authority so to regulate stockyard practices as to prevent the explosion of livestock shippers. The Livestock Advisory Committee of the Federal Farm Board, whose members are chosen by livestock co-operative associations under the Agricultural Marketing Act, now urges the board to use its influence to obtain the modification of the decree. The livestock growers do not want the packers to retain the stockyards, but they do wish to have them permitted to sell meat at retail. Such permission, they believe, would cut the margin between the farm and the retail price and increase the consumption of meat. Chairman Legge of the Farm Board concurs in this view, stating that the costs of retail distribution are too high and should be reduced by allowing the packers to enter the field. This position, however, has not been generally applauded. The Farm Board statement is denounced by Senator La Follette and by Senator McKellar, who declared that Mr. Legge is "guilty of the grossest impropriety in attempting to advise the courts." The American Wholesale Grocers' Association, reading its own doom in the extension of chain merchandising, is fighting against modification of the decree. Attorney-General Mitchell announced that the decree is legally binding and that the Department of Justice will work for its preservation before the court. So we have two Federal agencies, the Farm Board and the Department of Justice, working at cross purposes in this vital public matter.

Much might be said in favor of admitting the packers to the retail field. They have their own refrigerator cars and wholesale distributing plants. These facilities could be used in distributing other foods as well as meats. The packers' retail chains should increase large-scale competition and result in lower food prices to consumers.

But increasing integration always carries the threat of eventual monopoly. Its development would demand that the state be constantly vigilant for the protection of the public interest. Consolidation of the packer system with existing chains, if it ever occurred, would create a food monopoly which would almost certainly place the grocery business in the public utility category and drive us to stringent governmental regulation. Livestock growers, too, should think twice before they join hands with the packing companies in destroying a measure which was designed to protect them from the

ruthless exploitation which they long suffered.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### FALLING PRICES

Retail prices are declining, but they are coming down slowly when compared to the precipitate drop of wholesale commodity price quotations. The Annalist index of wholesale commodity prices, which stood at 150.1 on July 16, 1929, had dropped to 123 on July 15, 1930, a decline of 27 points, or 18 per cent. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, however, in its study of the cost of living in 32 cities found a reduction of only 2.1 per cent in retail prices between June, 1929, and June, 1930.

The drop was somewhat greater between December, 1929, and June of this year, being reported at 2.8 per cent. During these six months retail food prices fell 6.4 per cent; fuel and light, 3.3 per cent; rent 1.5 per cent, and clothes and house furnishings, 1 per cent. In either case there is a striking discrepancy between a reduction of 18 per cent in commodities at wholesale and of only 2 per cent or 3 per cent in prices charged at retail.

It must be remembered, however, that the goods the retailer is offering today at a reduction of 2 per cent or 3 per cent were made from materials which were bought before commodity prices plunged downward. We must recognize, also, that the distributor's costs include many items besides the payment for materials. He has not been able to reduce wages in proportion to the reduction in commodity prices. To do so would limit purchasing power and destroy the market for his goods. Taxes, interest on indebtedness and other items of overhead cost continue much as before. For these reasons, retail price changes always lag behind wholesale prices, whether the market is falling or rising.

In many lines of business, turnover is comparatively slow. The average department store turns over its stock three or four times a year. It is a matter of months, then, until high priced stocks are disposed of and cheaper goods take their places on the retailer's shelves. The dealer, of course, can hasten this process by cutting his prices when business declines. That is exactly what business men are being forced to do today.

Customers are refusing to buy at existing price levels. They are postponing their purchases, in expectation of future price reductions. Many companies are coming to realize that it is necessary for them to dispose of their present stocks at a reduced margin, in some cases even at a loss, in order that buying may be stimulated and prices readjusted at lower levels. The Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and J. C. Penney firms have cut prices during the past few weeks. One large retail grocery chain is now selling food products at \$13.40 less per ton than it charged a year ago. The big wholesale house of Butler Bros. in its August catalogue announces price cuts on various articles averaging from 2 per cent to 12 per cent, a few running as high as 20 per cent. Frank S. Cunningham, president of Butler Bros. advises the retailers who handle his company's products, that "conditions will not materially improve until you, too, follow the lead. Goods will flow no faster through you than your prices will permit."

In the course of the next few months we may expect an appreciable decline in the cost of living. Consumer demand, in time, will adjust itself to lower levels and pave the way for an eventual business revival.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Job Printing at Journal office.

### ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, ss. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Betty Mostin, deceased: On reading the petition of J. S. Livingston praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 2nd day of August, 1930, and for his discharge as Executor of said estate:

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1930, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner 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 semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1930.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

Ten thousand people assembled in Albert Hall, London, to hear a spirit message from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. What a wonderful opportunity that would have been for Sir Arthur to have appeared, spoke, and convinced the world of spiritualism.

Which is worse, drinking a half dozen "dopes" every morning before you can quiet your nerves down enough to get to work, or drinking a small glass of pure beer made from the healthy ingredients of hops, barley, and sugar?

"It would do no harm," said Ruth Bryan Owen, "if Uncle Sam had a wife." Chances are, however, that Secretary Mellon would prefer a surplus in the treasury.

### NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska

Caroline I. Baird and Edith Estelle Baird, Plaintiffs

vs. Florence B. Jones, a Minor, and Fred A. Jones, Guardian of Florence B. Jones, Minor, Defendants.

### NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the decree of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled action by said Court, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1930, the undersigned sole referee will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1930, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Terms of Sale: 10% cash of the amount of the bid at the time of sale, and the balance on confirmation. Said sale will be held open for one hour.

Dated this 15th day of July, A. D. 1930.

CHARLES E. MARTIN, Referee.

C. A. RAWLS, Attorney. 121-5w

### ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, ss. State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Minnie Kaffenberger, deceased:

On reading the petition of Fredrick Kaffenberger praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 28th day of July, 1930, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of Minnie Kaffenberger, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Michael Kaffenberger, as Executor:

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1930, at 9:00 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that 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.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 1st day of August, A. D. 1930.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

### ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the Matter of the Application of Carl D. Ganz, Administrator C. T. A. De Bonis Non, for License to Sell Real Estate.

Now on this 2nd day of August, 1930, this cause came on to be heard on the duly verified petition of Carl D. Ganz, Administrator C. T. A. De Bonis Non of the Estate of Sarah Thimgan, deceased, praying for license to sell so much of the following described real estate:

Lots seven, eight, nine (7, 8, 9) and the South half (5 1/2) of Lot six (6), in Block three (3), in the Village of Murdock, Cass county, Nebraska—as to bring the sum of at least Seventeen Hundred Dollars (\$1,700.00) for the payment of debts against the estate of said deceased and expense of administration and costs.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at chambers in the City of Plattsmouth in said county, on the 16th day of September, 1930, to show cause, if any there be, why a license should not be granted to the said Carl D. Ganz, Administrator De Bonis Non, to sell so much of the above described real estate as shall be necessary to pay said debts and expenses.

It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be served on all persons interested in this estate by publication for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cass county, Nebraska.

By the Court. JAMES T. BEGLEY, District 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 23rd day of August, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Neb., in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

East half of Lot 9 and all of 10 in Block 27 in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Cass county—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of August W. Clouid et al. Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Plattsmouth State Bank, Plaintiff, and Murray State Bank, Defendant and Cross Petitioner, Plaintiffs against said Defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, July 15th, A. D. 1930.

BERT REED, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

### SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Execution issued by Golda Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1930, 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 described lands, to-wit:

The east ninety acres of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 25, Township 12, North of Range 12 East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, subject to all liens.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William Kaufmann, defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by H. J. Spurway, Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, plaintiff against said defendant, William Kaufmann et al.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 23rd, A. D. 1930.

BERT REED, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

### NOTICE OF SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska

James Lepert, Plaintiff

vs. Adam G. Doom et al., Defendants.

### NOTICE

To the defendants Adam G. Doom; Susanah Doom; Robert G. Doom; Ellen F. Doom; Thomas E. Doom; Robert Doom; William G. Doom; Alice Doom; James E. Doom; Mrs. James E. Doom, real name unknown; Charles Beasley; Mrs. Charles Beasley, real name unknown; John Allison; David L. Archer; Mrs. David L. Archer, real name unknown; John Chandler; Abraham Snelder; Mrs. Abraham Snelder, real name unknown; The Keene Five Cents Savings Bank, a corporation; Hendrick, real name unknown, husband or widower of Jemima C. Hendrick; Theodore W. Ivory; Mary Allison; John Allison, Mrs. John Allison, real name unknown, James Queen, Nancy Queen, Thomas Allison, Gottfried Fickler, each deceased, real names unknown; and all persons having or claiming any interest in and to fractional Lots four (4), five (5), and nineteen (19), in the south half (S 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township twelve (12), Range fourteen (14), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown:

You and each of you are hereby notified that James Lepert, as plaintiff, filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska, on the 25th day of July, 1930, against you and each of you, the object, purpose and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of the court quieting the title to fractional Lots four (4), five (5), and nineteen (19), in the south half (S 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township twelve (12), Range fourteen (14), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, as against you and each of you, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

You and each of you are further notified that you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 15th day of September, 1930, or the allegations therein contained will be taken as true and a decree will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff James Lepert, as against you and each of you according to the prayer of said petition.

JAMES LEPERT, Plaintiff.

W. A. ROBERTSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

123-5w

44-4w



DR. MILES' Aspirin-Mint Suffering? There's a new, pleasant, mint-flavored, tablet that relieves ordinary headache and neuralgia, muscular pains and functional pains. It's excellent for Coryza—cold in the head—and for the sore throat that often accompanies it. Physicians have been writing prescriptions for a similar combination for years. The Dr. Miles Medical Company has standardized this well balanced formula and is glad to offer it in the form of a stable, palatable, mint-flavored tablet for home use. Pocket Size 15c, Regular Package 25c

YOU'LL GET RELIEF—OR YOUR MONEY BACK