

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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"Clara Bow is back in the pictures." Yes, Clara has always been generous about her back!

A lot of people have thoroughly enjoyed living who never got their names in the social register.

Little did our mothers ever think the time would come when they could buy spinach and sauerkraut in cans.

What is bothering the politicians about the 1932 presidential election is not the heat of the contest, but the humidity.

When Oklahoma Democrats criticize the treasury deficit they refer to the one at the national capital and not the one at the state capital.

The man who seems cheerful and contented, no matter what happens, does something toward transforming the vice and hypocrisy into a virtue.

If the next war is to be started by the nations most satisfied with the outcome of the last one, we seem to be in for a long spell of so-called peace.

A writer on economics says unemployment will be unheard of in the future. It will if posterity undertakes to pay off these debts we've run up on it.

It begins to look as though a far-seeing citizen might just bequeath his entire estate to the government of the United States and be done with it.

The very least we can do, we suppose, is to view with alarm the new course in radio announcing which is now being offered at Kansas State college. Just imagine, if you can, a youngster flunking out of school because in radio announcing which is for a slight whistle when he talked.

The only man who is a hero to his own wife is just married or a wizard.

One half of the United States is borrowing bridge tables from the other half.

According to the law of averages, out of ten wives, three are ideal. But, the trouble is we can't all have ten wives.

The "reception room" seems appropriately named, except perhaps to those whose duty it is to clean it up after the party.

Chicago city employees no doubt often muse on the question of whether it is better to be unpaid and unemployed than unpaid and employed.

Another pleasure we've been looking forward to when Floyd Gibbons gets back—and we hope he doesn't disappoint us—is a broadcast in Chinese.

It has had no zero weather in two years. Chicago is trying to make us forget that politically and economically it has been below zero most of that time.

The foresight of the founders was extraordinary, all things considered, and still they might have saved the larger cities millions by laying Main street wide in the first place.

Russia's next Five-Year Plan, we are told, carries a better standard of living for the proletariat; provided, of course, that the proletariat survives the remainder of the present Five-Year Plan.

In times like this, it behooves business leaders and the press to disseminate their views very thoughtfully and intelligently, in order to counteract the hokey put out by fortune tellers and politicians.

### AGREEING TO DISAGREE

For the second time, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has thrown precedents to the winds and embarked upon an entirely new course of his own. In August he broke up Great Britain's century-old political party system to form a National Government which has since battled valorously against the economic cyclone that has been sweeping the world. Now he has upset the time-honored practice of joint Cabinet responsibility by allowing ministers to speak and vote against one of the main items in a policy that is to be jointly pursued.

A hubbub has arisen among constitutional lawyers. The political atmosphere in London resounds with Opposition declarations that a divided government cannot stand, that to cry peace when ministers are not completely in unison is to make an impossible situation. How, it is asked, can a government survive if ministers attend confidential Cabinet discussions and are then able to attack in public decisions to which they have thus been made privy?

Such arguments might have been valid if the normal conditions of party government had prevailed. But the contrary is the case. The world situation is such that party politics has had to be thrown aside. Mr. MacDonald had only two alternatives to the course he has taken. Either of them would have created a far more dangerous situation than that which now has to be faced. He might have allowed his Liberal ministers to resign. In this case, his Government would not have been able to present a united front upon important questions of world policy, of which tariffs are only one.

He would have driven some of his ablest lieutenants into opposition. His Administration, which has rendered possible an unprecedented self-sacrifice to restore national solvency, would have been broken up. Not only would its foreign policy have become more subjected to all the vagaries of party interests, but the hope of satisfying Indian aspirations and of binding the nations of the British Commonwealth closer together would have been imperiled.

On the other hand, to have modified his tariff policy as to have enabled ministers committed to free trade to associate themselves with it would have been no less impossible. The end of the coalition would have been equally abrupt, since the Conservatives, who are in a big majority, would have revolted.

It is quite true that the present situation presents difficulties. They are difficulties nevertheless that are well worth facing in view of all that is at stake. They are difficulties, moreover, which are quite capable of being overcome by tact and moderation on the part of what is now to be an independent ministerial group in the Cabinet. This group consists of Viscount Snowden, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archibald Sinclair, all men well able to realize the necessity of discretion and unlikely to convert freedom into license.

It would have been far easier for these ministers to have resigned than to have remained in office as they have done. Their action has been consistent. They made no secret of their views on tariffs at the general election. Saving their political conscience on this point does not prevent their continuing to support the Government's general policy. The new departure is an experiment but it is an experiment that deserves success.

### SUCH IS FREEDOM

Gandhi said he would gladly sacrifice a million lives that India might be free. We seize this opportunity of reminding India that freedom, like other preferred stock, has depreciated.

A million lives is high: 750 thousand would be nearer the market. Consider what happened to freedom since the Boston tea party! Instead of paying a small extra sum to England for tea, we pay a federal income tax, a 10 percent fee to all waiters, 10 cents to every hat-check girl, 10 to ministers who marry us, a personal-property tax, a corporation tax, an automobile tax, a driver's tax, a dog tax, \$3 a bottle extra on all alcoholic beverages, 25 cents to no-aries public and \$5 to the postman at Christmas.

It is freedom, but is it free? A million lives are a lot of lives.—New Yorker.

The fact that potatoes are cheaper does not justify certain radio crooners putting hot ones in their mouths when they are before the microphone. It's time for the public to wake up and realize that tomatoes also are cheaper and act accordingly. Rudy got his grapefruit, so why not Bing and Russ their tomatoes?

### DEMOCRACY USES AUTOCRACY'S TOOLS

Winston Churchill, who has had some experience with democracy as a system of government, has revealed the secret of its failure to work—no seems to assume everybody agrees it doesn't work. Many will find the reason he assigns a surprising one, and directly opposed to the whole theory of democracy itself. It is that the mistaken belief has been that democracy would work through the application of the political methods, whereas it won't.

"The world today is ruled by harassed politicians," he declares. "It is a great delusion to think the people have the kind of government they want in any country in the world. They've got the kind of government they are told they want."

Real democracy, he declares, cannot come through the political action of the people, because they are diverted from its real objectives by politicians who are merely self-seeking. Democracy, therefore, cannot be handed up by the people to those whom they choose to rule them, but must be handed down to them by their rulers, if they are to have it at all. The conclusion he reaches is that only "eminent individuals" in a community are qualified to give the people democracy. He illustrates by citing the appointment by the President of General Dawes to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That appointment was, he says, "a remarkable and very hopeful step in this general direction."

This process of administering democracy through the service of "eminent individuals" carries the infernal chill, in the example Mr. Churchill supplies, that if it had been required that the people should select the head of the new finance corporation they might not have selected General Dawes. He would have had to "run" for the office as the candidate of a political party and against the rival candidate of another political party. The people would have had no opportunity to make their selection on the "eminent individual" basis, or on the qualifications of the candidates, but on political considerations alone. That, in Mr. Churchill's view, is not democracy.

It's a good deal of a paradox that the people who were supposed to get the benefits of democracy can get them only through what have been regarded as dictatorship methods. But experience seems to establish that this is a fact. Mr. Churchill's "eminent individual" theory is the theory of autocracy. The theory works for democracy when it happens the eminent individuals are democrats in the guise of autocrats. It doesn't work so well when they are autocrats in the guise of democrats.

### SAFETY IN TRAVEL

The death of Eddie Stinson, best known probably of all American flyers, calls attention to the fact that many needed safeguards against accident are still lacking. Stinson, flying over the lake, found his engine failing. He turned to the land and sought a place to alight. A golf course seemed the safest opportunity. In the attempt to land a flagpole was touched and the plane wrecked. From his place in the plane the flier could not see the flagpole. Prevention of such accidents seems impossible.

There will always be obstacles to landing where emergency makes landing necessary. Perfection of mechanism may never be obtained. The flier who has made more than a million miles in the air may meet his death in the same manner and under the same conditions that a newer man at the controls would face. Many of the hazards of the air will never be removed.

Nevertheless, flying is safer now than it was a few years ago. More miles per passenger are made without accident now than then. Safeguards have made it possible to avoid many of the accidents that were common in the early days of aviation. The mail is flown over long routes with few delays and fewer accidents. The problem of safety has been tackled vigorously and earnestly. It is heartening to show that some progress has been made.

The fact remains, however, that many of the hazards of flying are still existent and that some of them have not, and probably will not, be removed. Flying accidents are still common, more common than we like to think. For that matter the menace of highway travel grows. Rail hazards have been reduced but an occasional accident, sometimes a fearful tragedy, reminds us that the human element and the imperfections of materials and mechanical devices still remain. Humanity travels over routes strewn with wreckage and reminds of tragic failures of man and machine.

Daily Journal 15c per week.

### VINES ON A MASS-PRODUCED HOUSE

At a suburban lot one bright morning trucks arrive, depositing heavy loads. A house? Not one, but a street of them. Mass production, mass distribution, yea, and mass credit are achieved. Fabricated steel frame makes quick form. Sections of aerated concrete are assembled into walls by a crane. A roof frame is swung into position. And lo, a sharp-lined piece of cubist architecture smites the eye!

Instead of a cellar, a pit serves for furnace and hot-water tank. And inside? Partitions of thin metal, sound-proof, slide into place. Some of the more modern-minded owners demand partitions which at the throw of a lever may be shifted on invisible wheels to make space for a party or change the sizes of rooms to fit a new family need.

No visible heating pipes. Treated air instead. Community refrigeration services the built-in "icebox." A warming cabinet, a chemical-mechanical dishwasher—to name a few of the housekeeping aids included. Presto! The street of houses is completed. The new occupants purchase them for \$5000 under the new mass credit system, and crane and tractor hurry off to conquer new worlds.

Will it soon be like this? It will if certain modernists are to be believed. The old ways of brick upon brick, plaster on lath, cutting and fitting each board—these bogies that help to keep the cost of home building too high are bound to give way, they say, to mass production methods and to an entirely different type of house.

But there is a hitch somewhere. Many an American, it is found, will read about the proposed concrete "boxes" he is supposed to want to live in—will marvel, perhaps, at their construction. Then he will, on a bright day, leave his modern skyscraper mass-constructed office building, hop into his mass-produced car, drive off and arrange to buy a sweet old house "down in Maine" or to build the next thing to it—because he likes its "charm." None of your steel and concrete lubes, says he. Rose arbors over the door, shutters at the windows, an individual touch—that is what he calls home.

In other words, he listens, for the most part, unmoved by these prophecies of the fabricated mass-production house. Why? Because he sees for his dream home not a set of concrete cartons, but a little place having many of the whimsical faults and virtues of those he has always known. Sensible or not, mere efficiency, and an exhibit of solid geometry offered in the name of functionalism, do not win him.

### ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the trusteeship of the estate of Anna Gorder Plotz, deceased.

Now on this 23rd day of January, 1932, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Frank A. Cloud, trustee of the estate of Anna Gorder Plotz, deceased, praying for a license to sell the following described real estate to-wit:

The east half (E½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section (18), Township (12), Range (13) in Cass County, Nebraska, and the undivided one-half interest in Lots 2, 3 and 4 in Block (35) in the City of Weeping Water, Cass County, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying the specific legacies bequeathed in the last will and testament of Anna Gorder Plotz, deceased, and costs and expense of administration of said trust estate.

It is Therefore Ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the District Court Room in the Court House at Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on 12th day of March, 1932, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any, why a license should not be granted to said trustee to sell the above described real estate for the purpose of paying specific legacies bequeathed in the last will and testament of Anna Gorder Plotz, deceased, and costs and expenses of administration of said trust estate.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order to show cause be published in the Plattsmouth Semi-Weekly Journal, a newspaper of general circulation in Cass County, Nebraska, for a period of three successive weeks prior to the date of hearing.

By the Court, JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court.

**K.C. BAKING POWDER**  
SAME PRICE  
It's double acting  
25 OUNCES FOR 25¢  
40 years  
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

methods of building, and applying of these changes to the construction of styles popular with Americans, are likely to be more effective in the long run.

Furthermore, charm retained even with sectional, mass-produced walls, standard in size; "homeiness," even with a roof frame assembled by a crane—the very combination is a challenge. Can America build with skyscraper efficiency only if her home builders copy the styles of the new Germany, Sweden and France? Is it not barely possible that adapting the need of modernized house construction to the styles most Americans count synonymous with home may actually evolve in America a fresh contribution to domestic architecture and housing?

### THE BARBER'S TIP

A patron doesn't tip because he thinks it's the best thing to do, but tips because it's the custom, or because he doesn't want anyone to think him cheap, and in most cases he is trying to show you, after all the nice things you have done for him and all the nice conversation you have given him, that you are still his inferior, he is your superior, and he wants the barber to remember it. However, some tip because they want to create a big impression, some because it is a custom, and they don't want to be cheap. Whatever the cause may be, it is wrong. There are a thousand arguments against it and only one for it, and that is the petty selfishness of the man who accepts them. He would rather live on the handouts from someone than raise his standards and make his living from a better source.—Master Barbers' Magazine and Beauty Culturist.

### NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

Pursuant to an order of the District Court of Saunders County, Nebraska, made and entered on the 19th day of December, 1931, in an action pending therein, in which, Nora Folsom and husband, Guy Folsom; Margie Gilbert, a widow, are plaintiffs, and David Wagner and wife, Abbie Wagner; Edward Wagner and wife, Sarah Wagner; Harry F. Wagner and wife, Anna Wagner; William Wagner and wife, Rose Wagner; Josie Nichols and husband, James Nichols; Amanda Morgan and husband, Morris Morgan; Jesse Wagner and wife, Neddie Wagner; Addie B. Gilbert and husband, John Gilbert; Emma Graves and husband, Hod Graves; Nancy Graves and husband, Wallace Graves; Frank G. Arnold and wife, Effie A. Arnold, are defendants, ordering and directing the undersigned Referee in said cause to sell the following real estate, to-wit:

The south half (S½) of Lot two (2), in the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼), Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing five acres (5 A.).

And, the north half (N½) of Lot three (3), in the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼), Section seven (7), Township twelve (12), Range ten (10), Cass County, Nebraska, containing ten acres (10 A.).

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1932, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., at the Wagner farm, one mile east and one mile south of the post office in Ashland, Nebraska, the undersigned Referee will sell the above described real estate at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash. Said sale to be held open for one hour.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1932.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS  
The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.  
In the County Court.  
In the matter of the estate of Floyd M. Saxon, deceased.  
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth, in said County, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1932, and on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon 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 19th day of February, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 19th day of February, 1932.  
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 18th day of January, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.  
(Seal) j25-3w

ORDER OF HEARING  
on Petition for Appointment of Administrator de bonis non

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.  
In the matter of the estate of Drury M. Graves, deceased.  
Probate Rec. 8, Pg. 397.

Upon reading the petition of Ralph J. Nickerson filed herein on the 21st day of January, 1932, praying for his appointment as administrator de bonis non of said estate:

It is Ordered that the 19th day of February, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is assigned for the hearing of the petition, which all persons interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition, and the time of hearing, be given to all persons interested in said estate by publication in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper printed in said County, three weeks successively, prior to said hearing, of a copy of this order.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.  
(Seal) j25-3w

### SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.  
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the south front door of the court house, in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebr., in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots four (4), five (5) and six (6), in Block ninety-three (93) in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska.—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Fern Busch and Fred Busch, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Daniel G. Golding, plaintiff against said defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, January 5, A. D. 1932. BERT REED, Sheriff Cass county, Nebraska

By Rex Young, Deputy Sheriff.

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Dated this 12th day of January, 1932.

## A. G. BACH

Quality Groceries  
Telephones, 18-19 So. Park Store, 118

### Corn Fed Beef

ROUND STEAK—Per lb.	18c
SHOULDER STEAK—Per lb.	16c
LOIN STEAK—Per lb.	18c
T-BONE STEAK—Per lb.	20c
BEEF SHOULDER ROAST—Per lb.	15c
BEEF RIB ROAST—Per lb.	18c
RIB BOILING BEEF—Per lb.	11c
FRESH PORK HAM ROAST—Per lb.	15c
FRESH PORK STEAK—Per lb.	15c
PORK CHOPS—Per lb., 13c; 2 lbs. for.	25c
NECK BONES—6 lbs. for.	25c
FRESH HAM HOCKS—Per lb.	8c
SPARE RIBS—Per lb.	10c
PURE COUNTRY LARD—Per lb.	7c
SWIFT'S BACON—6 to 8 lb. av., per lb.	15c
BACON SQUARES—Per lb.	11c

### Groceries

SANTOS PEABERRY COFFEE—4 lbs. for.	95c
BUTTER NUT or ADVO COFFEE—Per lb.	37c
M. B. COFFEE—Vacuum packed. Per lb.	27c
DINNER TIME PUMPKIN—Large cans. Each.	10c
ASPARAGUS—No. 2 size cans, each.	23c
PURE FRUIT PRESERVES—1-lb. jars, each.	22c
FANCY PINK SALMON—1-lb. cans, 2 for.	25c
KRE-ME-KUTS MACARONI—Per package	5c
SEEDED RAISINS—In packages, 2 pkgs. for.	25c
QUART JARS COCOA—Fine quality, each.	23c
MINCE MEAT—2-lb. jars, each.	39c
PEACHES—Large size cans, heavy syrup pack, each.	19c
PINTO BEANS—6 pounds for.	29c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES—4 pounds for.	25c
FARINA—Bulk. Per pound.	5c
SUNBRATE CLEANSER—Per can.	5c
OLIVE OIL TOILET SOAP—4 bars for.	25c
BOB WHITE SOAP—10 bars for.	25c

### Flour

48-lb. sack Omar Wonder Flour.	\$1.09
48-lb. sack Gooch's Best Flour.	1.09
48-lb. sack Dictator Flour.	.89

### CHILDREN CRY FOR IT—

CHILDREN hate to take medicine as a rule, but every child loves the taste of Castoria. This pure vegetable preparation is just as good as it tastes; just as bland and just as harmless as the rice blend.

When Baby's cry warns of colic, a few drops of Castoria have him soothed, asleep again in a jiffy. Nothing is more valuable in diarrhea. When coated tongue or bad breath tell of constipation, invoke its gentle aid to cleanse and regulate a child's bowels. In colds or children's diseases, you should use it to keep the system from clogging.

Castoria is sold in every drug store; the genuine always bears Chas. H. Fletcher's signature.