

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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"I wouldn't mind giving a dinner," a Plattsmouth girl tells the Journal, "if mashed potatoes came in tin cans."

In Texas a gentleman is not expected to give a lady a seat, especially not if the seat happens to be the governor's chair.

The grindstone and hay fever are both pretty hard on the nose, but hay fever, at least, gives its victims a long rest in between visits.

Senator Borah is likely to go down as the statesman who was offered the presidency by more folks who could not deliver it than any other man in American history.

It has about come to the point where an office man will have to put up a "no parking" sign on his desk to keep his friends from coming in and parking their feet there.

October 1 to 8 as been set aside by the shops on Fifth Avenue, New York, as "Fifth Avenue week." The measure will be applied in the present extremity, but under any other circumstances the boys over on Broadway would have said the old Avenue was going hick.

Even if liquor does come back, it will take the bartenders a long time to grow those curling mustaches again.

One local man has been the victim at so many picnics this year that he jitters like a chigger and moans like a mosquito every time he sees a hard boiled egg.

You don't pay any attention to corn remedies until you have a corn. Then you're interested. That's what advertising does. It hunts out the fellows who need what you have to sell."

Some of our slang, as well as some of our fads, must be pretty ancient. It will be recalled that an old English bard wrote about one of his contemporary sun tan beauties, calling her the nut brown maid.

Speaking as one who has tried for many summers to find a place for his pocket knife and make-up rule and note book and office and car keys and bill fold in which his motor car license is carried, and fountain pen and red and blue pencil, we welcome the news from haberdashers that you can't get a shirt anymore unless it has a pocket.

Who can remember when the youngster who confessed being glad school started was an outcast second only to the one who brought an apple to the teacher on the opening day?

The national campaign to promote building repairs and improvements may be just the support needed by housewives who have "tried for weeks to get John to mend a few things around the house."

Spain is going to borrow 40 million dollars to build new schools, which is better than borrowing money for destructive war material. We hope, however, that the loan will not be negotiated in America.

Jimmy Walker's attorney was warning the governor a week ago that if Jimmy didn't stay, Chaos would reign in New York. However, now it seems his name is pronounced McKee.

He quarreled and nagged at me constantly, but when he began beating me, I decided to get a divorce," said the principal witness in a suit at law. From altercation to altercation, as it were.

During the primary campaign a number of the candidates had their names in one of those clock revolving signs. The campaign over, the clocks ran down, and one of them stopped on the motto, "Say It With Flowers."

Remember the thrilling days right after the war when you asked for an appointment with a motor car salesman, and if he considered you worth while, he agreed to give you fifteen minutes of his time after dinner on the following Friday evening?

It seems that if movie producers are really looking for a chance to economize and cut expenditures as it is said they are, they are overlooking a bet in the 100-year-old Irish woman who, the papers say, can play a harp with one hand and the piano with the other. She could take the place of two of the Marx brothers for only half the salary.

FINANCIAL THIEVERY AND HOOVER RECORD

For the past five years this and other progressive-minded newspapers, economists, sound bankers and others have shouted to the world that the American people were being robbed by blue sky security salesmen. But neither the Coolidge nor the Hoover administration moved to stop the abuses that were apparent to anyone who wanted to see. Now, two years after the crime was committed, President Hoover chirps up and says: "There have been exploitation and abuse of financial power. We will fearlessly and unremittently reform such abuses. The American people must have protection from insecure banking. They must be relieved from conditions which permit the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities with ruinous consequence to millions of our citizens and to national economy."

Great Godfrey! Has the man just awakened or is he trying to "kid" somebody? No, he has not just woken up, for, in the same paragraph of his speech he says "for seven years I have repeatedly warned against private loans abroad for non-productive purposes." By his own statement then he has known for seven years what was going on, but where is the record of those warnings by Hoover?

Contrast this belated admission of ineptitude with a statement by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt on Page 37 of the current issue of Liberty magazine. After sketching the various kinds of financial racketeering that has existed under the very nose of the government, Governor Roosevelt says:

"Unfortunately our national administration did not lift a finger to point out the dangers of any of these particularly vicious courses of financial exploitation. It knew that many of the foreign loans were utterly unsound. It knew what the consequences might be from these investment trusts which were fictitious speculative devices. The government must protect its citizens against financial buccaneering."

And that, let it be said in passing, is one of the great issues of this campaign. Financial thievery and racketeering must be stopped. There is no reason to believe Hoover, on the basis of his record, ever would be moved to do anything to check it. He has had nearly three and a half years in which he might have done something to halt these blue sky virtues. As Governor Roosevelt says, he did not lift a finger against them.—Sioux City Tribune.

A LOT OF BUYING POWER

A good deal of hopeful speculation is engaged in as to just what will happen when Mr. Average Citizen and his family begin to stock up after their long buyers' strike. It is acknowledged that inventories are low and business in general for a long time has accustomed itself to hand-to-mouth buying.

As often as this subject is broached someone usually is ready with the comment that Mr. Average Citizen will begin to buy when he gets the money. As a matter of fact, however, recent reports issued by the American Bankers' association indicate that confidence rather than cash is the lacking factor.

Savings deposits in the United States total almost 28 and a quarter billion dollars. That is a tremendous buying power which is immediately available to a very large part of the country's population. Another phase of the report also indicates that the prime necessity to the launching of a tremendous buying campaign is restoration of confidence. Postal savings account of the post-office department aggregate more than 800 million dollars and are increasing at the rate of 50 million dollars a month.—Detroit News.

THE COST OF GOOD ROADS

The biggest item in the tax budget of most rural towns is the cost of building and maintaining unimproved roads. Practically all of the hard-surfaced roads which constitute our main motor highways are paid for by states or counties with the towns contributing only a small percentage. But there is something worth thinking about in the report recently published by the New York State College of Agriculture, in the discovery that was made that 76 cents out of every dollar in town taxes goes to the maintenance of ordinary dirt roads.

In the state of New York, and this is more or less true everywhere else, the typical town contains 23,800 acres, or about thirty-seven square miles. It has an average population of 1,500 with taxable property assessed at \$2,250,000, and its annual tax collection is about \$16,500.

This was the average of seventy-one towns which were studied by the Agricultural College, and each of these towns had a net worth of about sixty-five miles of dirt highways in addition to the hard-surfaced roads supplied by the state and county.

Five cents of the town tax dweller dollars in these towns are spent for poor relief, to which the county also contributes. Three cents of each dollar pays for the assessment and collection of taxes. Two cents more go for the administration of town affairs, and two cents more for elections. Public health expenses tax seven and a half cents out of each tax dollar, and various other normal town expenses run up to a total of twenty-four cents on the dollar of taxes. The remaining seventy-six cents out of each dollar collected goes for the upkeep of dirt roads. This is spent for local labor, for operating road machinery, grading and filling mud holes and the other necessary work to keep the back roads passable.

There can be no question of the value of good roads to the farmer as well as to the inhabitants of villages. But we sometimes wonder whether all of the cost of trying to keep ordinary dirt roads in such condition that automobiles can travel over them safely at high speed is a fair charge upon the taxpayers.

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- Emerson Hats \$3.50
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ROOSEVELT AND TAMMANY

Franklin D. Roosevelt is rapidly proving himself the kind of fighting leader that appeals to the mind of America.

With the resignation of Mayor Walker he was promptly confronted with a Tammany challenge of his leadership. It was a three-pointed program of hostility that was outlined.

Walker was to be nominated for mayor.

James A. Farley, chairman of the state committee, was to be displaced with a Tammany favorite.

The nomination for governor of Lieutenant Governor Herbert Lehman, a public servant of the highest standing, was to be prevented, and a Tammany choice was to be substituted.

Farley, who is also chairman of the national committee, consulted at Albany with Governor Roosevelt over the situation.

Upon his return to New York City the following program was announced, as published in the New York Times:

1—Governor Roosevelt and his friends will give "complete support" to Farley at the state committee meeting Friday. An attempt to oust him will be "regarded as an open declaration of war." If it is successful a separate Roosevelt state organization will be set up.

2—The nomination of Walker for mayor will be regarded "as definitely hostile." If he is nominated an independent democratic candidate will be entered against him.

3—Lehman's candidacy for governor will be uncompromisingly supported.

There is nothing weak-kneed about that. Not by so much as an inch is the banner of honest politics and good government lowered at the behest of expediency. His stand for principle may cost Governor Roosevelt the electoral vote of his own state, its loss may cost him the presidency, but he stands unshaken and undaunted.

A man like that is a man to tie to. The courage and resolution he shows in his single-minded devotion to duty as a candidate is an evidence of the kind of president he would make.

Tammany is great and powerful. But there are other forces in this land of ours greater and more powerful, that are more of a menace to good government, more dangerous assailants of the rights and interests of the people than ever Tammany has been. The man who as a democratic candidate, with his fortunes at stake, will stand up bravely against the threat of the worst that democratic Tammany can do, might safely be depended upon, as bravely, to stand up just as bravely against these other denizens of the jungle whose hunting ground is not New York City alone but the entire nation.

And it is these, rather than the Tammany tiger, that are his most dangerous enemies in this campaign.—World-Herald.

THE FIVE DAY WEEK

The five day week in industry has been tried for a year or more in a number of sizes, and the general verdict is that it works to the advantage of everybody concerned. We think it is something which was bound to come sooner or later. The period of depression from which we are now emerging has merely hastened it along.

In almost every kind of business in these days the Saturday half holiday is generally observed. It is not generally the case, however, that a full half day's work is done on Saturday morning. Some of the large organizations, like the big life insurance companies, which have had a five day week for their clerical staffs for a long time, say that just as much work is done in five days as used to be done in five days and a half. Also, that their employees get such a definite physical and spiritual benefit from having their time to themselves from five o'clock Friday until nine o'clock Monday morning, that it has proved an actual economy to cut down the working week without reducing salaries.

We have too much of a tendency in America to make a virtue out of work for its own sake. A sounder philosophy of life is that work is a necessary evil, and should be regarded as merely a means to the end of achieving more leisure in which to enjoy the really valuable things of life. If the world's work could be done in three days out of every week, we think that this would be a much happier world in which to live.

Let the other fellow have his half of the road. Remember you didn't build it, neither are you paying all the taxes on it.

ELEVEN MILLION JOBLESS

The most agonizing thing about work, someone remarked not long ago, is not to have any.

This is the great agony that William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, reports 11,400,000 American workers are suffering.

In the face of that lack, most poignantly evident in the great industrial cities, but only too apparent also in cities like Omaha and Lincoln and Fremont, the troubles of those who have jobs and are drawing pay checks sink into insignificance. The workers have the thing that dignifies man, justifies his existence, makes it possible for him to care for his family. Nearly 12 millions in this country, many more millions elsewhere, do not have it.

One may become extremely tired, exhausted, worn out, from toil. The rest that comes from vacation days is then a sweet solace. To have nothing to do but laze away the day, rise in the morning when fancy dictates, wander through the hours whenever vagrant impulse leads, is good. Vacation is good when it is a rest from work and when there is work to return to.

But an enforced vacation is more tiring, more exhausting, more of a nervous strain, than the greatest toil. To face the day that is empty because one has no job, to idle because one has no place to go, is to suffer.

Man's incompetence to manage his own affairs becomes startlingly obvious in the face of unemployment. This must have been what the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was thinking of, when he said that man is morally unfit for the power within his hands; that he has gained command of nature before he has learned how to command himself.

We have been accustomed, for some years, to prattle about the marvelous achievements of the human brain, that could fashion ores from mother nature into machinery, apply to wheels and cogs mysterious electric power, and enable one man with a control lever to do the work of hundreds of men in former times. Yet if all we have gained is a beautiful tool, while 99 men who had jobs stand with idle hands, we have not accomplished much.

We have made machines that cut and bind and harvest wheat; and produced more wheat than the world can buy while men starve.

We have made machines that spin and weave and fashion clothes; and have more clothing than stores can move while men go naked.

We have destroyed our great forests to pile up lumber; and families can't afford new houses.

We have looted the earth of its coal and oil; but children shiver in winter.

Man has solved the secret of production, and he has thought that was enough. Today he as learned that the puzzle of distribution is yet unsolved, and human misery abounds.

When this problem is solved, as it must be solved, will be time enough for man to flatter himself on the power of his brain. When the millions of men who want work can find it will be time enough to talk about the progress of the race. When man, who has answered the riddles of nature, can solve the puzzles of organizing human society, will be time enough to believe that the four thousand years of comparative civilization have brought much added happiness to the human animal who, before light dawned upon his brain, knew no fear greater than that of the lightning and the storm and the jungle beasts.—World-Herald.

LIFE INSURANCE FIGURES HIGH

A joy to megalomaniacs are the thumping round numbers of American business. And the biggest and roundest of all are life insurance numbers. Insurance men delight in rolling off the 108,800 million dollars of insurance in force and the industry's total resources of 21 billion dollars. That sum is larger than the national debt of the United States.

The companies' annual income exceeds the normal federal budget. Insurance men love to relate that American insurance companies hold for investment more than 20 per cent of all American railroad bonds, 35 per cent of all utility bonds, 25 per cent of all industrial bonds and 22 per cent of all farm mortgages.

Two-thirds of the business is done by the ten largest companies, of which the leader is the Metropolitan Life—No. 2 American corporation. (No. 1 corporation is the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, with consolidated assets of 5,024 million dollars.) Though insurance men are exceedingly proud of their depression record, they were glum when the Association of Life Insurance Presidents (culling reports from forty-four companies and 82 per cent

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(of the legal reserve business) announced that this volume of new insurance for the first seven months of 1932 was off 15.3 per cent, and that the July volume was off 23.5 per cent. Despite the drop alert salesmen placed 5,700 million dollars of group, industrial and ordinary insurance in the seven lean months. American Life Insurance has doubled in the last ten years. It now amounts to 70 per cent of the world's total. Accustomed to whopping big increases year after year, insurance men were disappointed in last year's trifling increase in total insurance in force. The 16,400 million dollars of new business was almost entirely offset by lapses and surrenders of policies.—From Time.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Pursuant to an order of the District Court entered in the case entitled State of Nebraska vs. Leonard Glover and one Studebaker, Model 1924, Motor No. 110294-4 (D12 18), on the 9th day of August, 1932, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one Studebaker Touring Car, 1924 Model, Motor No. 110294-4 (D12 18), the property of Leonard Glover, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 17th day of September, 1932, at the south front door of the court house, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Clarence W. Fishman, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 23rd day of September, 1932, and on the 24th day of December, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of September, 1932. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 26th day of September, 1932.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Don C. Rhoden, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to examine all claims against said estate with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of September, 1932. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 26th day of August, 1932.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Public Works in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 29, 1932, until 9:00 o'clock A. M. and at that time publicly opened and read for Sand Gravel Surfacing and incidental work on the Louisville-Weeping Water Project No. 644J, State Road. The proposed work consists of constructing 3.5 miles of Graveled road. The approximate quantities are: 47,000 Sq. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course. The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this work shall be thirty (30) cents per hour. The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this work shall be fifty (50) cents per hour. Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Public Works at Lincoln, Nebraska. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100 per cent of his contract. As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file, with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Public Works and in amount not less than One Hundred (\$100) Dollars. The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, R. L. Cochran, State Engineer. Geo. R. Sayles, County Clerk, Cass County.



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