

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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The chief objection to an open countenance is the noise it makes while it's open.

The striped pussy used to be the most contemptible of all animals until the hit-skip driver came along.

Trouble is much like a hill on the highway. It looks much worse from an elevation than it does from the bottom.

The man who isn't entitled to a bit of sympathy, is the one who can't remember the courses he took in the School of Experience.

Pity the poor politician. He can't stay in the middle of the road and keep an ear to the ground these days without getting run over.

A thief broke into a store in Indianapolis and stole eight corsets. Evidently planning to combat the slump on an extensive scale.

The city of Milwaukee has more than 2 million in the bank and no bills to pay. Beer or no beer, the city is determined to be famous.

At least every business is advertised sooner or later. If the owner does not choose to do so the sheriff will eventually get around to it.

That chauffeur who is credited with inventing a new and more powerful microscope must have got his inspiration looking for a parking place.

Tax experts are perplexed whether candy is a food, a necessity or a luxury. Father probably thinks it's a luxury and Mother a necessity. Little Willie would like to have it considered a food.

A sign in a Boston savings bank says "Common Cents Build Substantial Savings." It might be added that some of those substantial savings spent now with common sense would help to build progressive prosperity.

When a man reaches the age where the candles on his birthday cake raise the temperature of the dining room to that of the kitchen, it is time he began pleading with his relatives to forget his future birthdays.

Dispatches from Washington say, "Dolly and Alice kiss. Fued is ended." When two women kiss that doesn't mean the signing of a peace pact. Most likely it is a subtle indication that hostilities are about to start again.

"Get out of Europe and stay out," says Senator Borah. The sentiment is almost but not quite original with the senator from Idaho. There was a faction in the Greek army at the siege of Troy that wanted to quit and go home.

"Pep" Doolittle made known to the boys down at the grocery store the other night that the Christmas presents he gave his wife were not all ornamental but that they were very useful—a washboard, tub and a carton of clothsaps.

At last a real use has been found for spinach. A young woman decorating her home for a holiday party, found she was shy the usual mistletoe. She used spinach instead, and, as far as has been learned, the substitute answered very well.

A popular young man who lives in a neighboring town was bringing his lady friend to a movie when suddenly his car stalled near the foot of a large hill. "Several carloads of my friends drove past us," he said, "but they wouldn't stop. I guess they must have thought we were parked." Finally he had to walk to a farm house and telephone a garage man. They missed the show.

"Well, I go my wrist watch fixed for 50 cents," said a small boy the other day on his return home. And to prove it, he reached in his trousers pocket and produced the watch; then he reached again and produced the crystal; and on a third and much longer trip, he finally produced the hands, which adjusted along the crystal. And sure enough, the watch has been running satisfactorily ever since.

SALARY LOOTING OF FARM RELIEF FUNDS

Cassus looting the temple in Jerusalem, spoils of Warren Hastings in India, plunder by Pizarro in Peru—can any case in history be too extreme for citation now in illustration of the extent in which the American people were mulcted through the operations of the federal farm board? Yet it was all strictly legal; all within the theory of princely reward to princely ability; all from the notion during our jazz prosperity that super-human things can be done by men paid superabundant salaries; all soberly within that magnificent scheme of putting the profits of agriculture on a par with the profits of manufacturing by wizardry in using the taxpayers' supposedly bottomless purse.

In this light inevitably do the revelations of the inner farm board story now appear. Through two years of hard times and, yes, until the present moment, the manager-in-chief of cotton stabilization, 75 thousand dollars a year! Chief grain stabilizer, 50 thousand dollars a year! Assistants, 32 thousand, 30 thousand, 25 thousand! In cotton operations, 95 men getting 70 thousand dollars a month an average of \$735 each. Reckon in addition a minimum loss in the cotton speculations of 75 million dollars and, in wheat, 100 million dollars! Add losses perhaps as large in bad loans!

Some objectives of the farm board, particularly assisting farm products to market through another source of credit, were good. No doubt a case can be made out that in that way the board helped farmers. Nevertheless, saving anything from such an exhibition of treasure trove, granting, under secret accounting, inordinate pay to scores of men, scarcely can be possible.

We desire to be additionally clear in that we see it as corruption resulting from false theory, a product of extravagance gone mad, and not as stealing in the ordinary sense. But the results in public money gone are the same and the comparisons with ancient examples of pillage stand. Those cases, too, were within the law of their times or were outside the reach of any human law. Another thing to get at, besides and action that probably must wipe out the farm board, is revision of delirious conceptions of the value of personal services.

And a large new behest is laid upon our whole people to consider the fact that fools dominating legislation wreak more of havoc than the knaves, whether the letter be in or out of congress.—Detroit News.

IT'S NOT THE LAND, BUT THE MAN

There's a satisfying quality in the designation as the American star farmer of 1931, which is a feature of the Kansas City livestock show, of a youth in the Ozark region of Arkansas. His is the region where the drought struck heaviest last year. It is the region where aid of the Red Cross and the government was required more widely. In one short year the region was able to send to the big show at Kansas City a representative farmer whose record for making the farm pay was adjudged the best in the country.

The Arkansas farmer, Glenn Farrow, whose farm is near Danville, so managed his business that it paid a profit despite low prices and a poor season. He supported not only his own family, consisting of his wife and child, but also contributed to the support of his mother, sisters and a brother.

Needless to say, the Farrow farm is a "live-at-home" farm. It has cows, sows and hogs, as well as nelds of this or the other crop. The man who runs it works hard the year round, not just a few weeks at planting time, in the cultivating season, and at harvest. But at the end of the year, despite adverse market conditions and poor crop weather, he has something to show for his labors besides debts.

The human element figures largely in the question whether farming shall be profitable or unprofitable. The land and the weather are there for all alike; the difference is in the man.—From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

RADIOCASTING IN BRITAIN

Once again the British Broadcasting Corporation, in issuing the annual review of its activities, announces a vast extension of its audience. The owners of receiving sets in Great Britain and Northern Ireland who have paid the licensing fees required by law number now about 4,000,000, and it is calculated that a maximum audience amounts to at least 13,000,000 listeners. On special occasions, then, such as that on which the Prime Minister made his famous appeal to the nation, when messages are relayed to all stations throughout the country, it is possible that nearly one-third of the whole population may be listening to the words spoken by one man.

The sole power of using the ether over Great Britain for the transmission of sounds to this vast audience is vested in a small semi-official body aided by advisory committees. Its resources for the instruction and entertainment of the public are large; its income derived from its share of the licensing fees amounted last year to £1,224,000. It is entirely free from advertising interests. Political pressure is not brought to bear on it.

It has no other duty and no other interest than to provide programs day by day which will meet with the approval of the listening public. It endeavors by alternative programs transmitted on different wavelengths to provide for a wide range of tastes, but it has no temptation to pander to the tastes of the vulgar.

It sends out national and local news, opera and lighter music, lectures, recitations, literary and dramatic criticism, and statements by well-known public men. To provide these programs week by week is to take a responsible part in molding the tastes and directing the judgment of the British nation.

Naturally, there is much criticism of its policy. How could there not be? Is it fair, it is asked, to entrust so often to the same men the task of criticizing plays or books? Are the mentors of the public on matters economic wisely chosen? An example of the formidable influence which a single broadcaster may exercise is given in the New Year Book. When J. M. Keynes had pointed out from the B. C. studio the possible dangers of economy, the sale of National Savings Certificates fell from 250,000 to 170,000 a day. Hurriedly Sir Josiah Stamp was introduced to show the importance of buying these certificates, and the sales within three days leaped up to 450,000, and on the fourth day to 500,000.

Such examples indicate the responsibility which rests on every broadcaster, and on the Broadcasting Corporation all the time. A lifetime of solemn initiation would not be too much to prepare members of the staff for the exercise of influence on such a scale.

The British people are quite properly critical. But they have every reason to be thankful that they have escaped the commercial exploiter. If anyone compares the activities of the B. C. with those, say, of the cinema, or the music halls, or some of the popular newspapers, he will observe from how much possible inferiority the radio has been saved in Britain. It offers an abundance of light entertainment, but it always is wholesome, often informative, and sometimes stimulative of thought.

DROPPING NEARLY THREE MILES

The hazards of the air still impress most of us to the degree of restraint. Yet the resources of fliers in the handling of impaired planes and in storms and air pockets also are impressive. Long before we had airplanes we had balloons, and professional parachute jumpers thrilled us when they took off a few hundred feet from the ground. Perhaps because this stunt had become a commonplace in the course of time, we are apt to be moved too little by the remarkable feats of those who descend from great heights by means of the "umbrella."

It is not so remarkable that James Johnson, air mail pilot, should have resorted to the parachute when his plane became unmanageable at a height of 14,000 feet, for he faced an alternative of certain death in a crash. But it is remarkable that he took off successfully and landed without injury from the bewildering elevation of nearly three miles. As if only a part of the day's work, he looked after the 1,400 pounds of Christmas mail in the plane wreck, guarding it until assistance came. He was much better off, no doubt, than if he had been driving a mail truck and had gone into a ditch. Yet the wonder is that adventurers have the courage to encounter dangers far above the earth, with only a parachute to save them if a crash is imminent.

In recent years speakers of the house have been "Jack," "Nick," "Joe," "Tom," etc. It is a bet that no one ever called Henry Clay "Hank" or "Hen."

The Journal will appreciate your phoning in news items. Call No. 6. Thanks!

A BAD RELIEF PROGRAM

One of the committees of the Hoover relief organization headed by Walter S. Gifford has analyzed and thoroughly punctured a proposal much favored in medical circles, in and out of congress, for the creation of employment and the restoration of prosperity. The proposal is that the federal government issue bonds in the sum of five billion dollars, and with the proceeds undertake a huge program of public works—highways, river and harbor improvements, post-office construction and so on. If the federal government could not use the huge amount productively, champions of the plan assert, considerable sums could be advanced to state and municipal governments to carry out programs of construction and relief.

To many the proposal has seemed entirely feasible, but its fallacious character is exposed by the committee of the national relief organization in a few trenchant paragraphs.

In the first place, the proposed bond issue would depress the market value of the government's outstanding obligations, and cause severe losses to investors and financial institutions. It might lead to disastrous bank failures. The net effect would be harmful, not beneficial, and much of the capital would be wasted.

In the second place, the proceeds of the bonds could not possibly be used to meet the problem of current unemployment. Legalism and bureaucratic red tape would postpone the intended relief indefinitely. Hundreds of millions appropriated for a building program in 1926 still lie idle because of administrative and legislative restrictions. And this despite the prolonged depression and the repeated appeals to congress for speed and efficiency in executing approved programs.

Paper billions do not create employment. Not even a grave economic crisis cuts through the endless volume of bureaucracy's red tape. Private enterprise, revived by growing demand, must be relied upon to create employment at a rate impossible to governmental agencies.—Chicago News.

THE LAST EMPIRE, PASSING

King George has signed the statute, already passed by both houses of parliament, conferring practical independence on the former British dominions. His purely perfunctory act breaks officially the links of empire in a vast domain that at one time covered nearly one-fourth of the land surface of the globe. Canada, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Australia and New Zealand are now as free from legislative enactments at Westminster as were the American colonists after the victory at Yorktown.

India still remains for the present in statu quo, but economic pressure promises before long to liberalize the rule in that turbulent land. Of the once famous red line that carried the Union Jack around the world, only a few scattered outposts are left—British Guiana, British Honduras, the Falkland Isles, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Bermuda still colonies held in the Western Hemisphere, some trading ports and coaling stations like Hong-kong and Singapore in Asiatic waters and one or two Mediterranean islands.

Allegiance to the British crown yet remains, through which the Tory diarchs in England are granted the satisfaction of still being able to talk about the British empire. But to the mass of the English people and to the world at large this has now been merged in the finer title of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Nor is England itself likely to lose anything but the tinsel of a glamorous past by wisely taking the inevitable step. Interdependence by peaceful agreement is a better procedure for ending imperial sway than independence by rebellion and bloodshed.

Sentiment between the dominions and the mother country is a power to be reckoned with—as the Kaiser found to his cost in 1914. And that sentiment will not be weakened by England's concession to the growing strength of her overseas dominions. King George has done more than officially sig a status-of-equality bill for a new British commonwealth. He has also signed the death warrant for military imperialism. Never again will world opinion permit a Caesar or a Napoleon or an Alexander or a Cortes to "wade through slaughter to a throne and shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

The last of the empires has signed up for democracy.—From the Los Angeles Times.

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PROMINENCE THE PREY OF SCANDALMONGERS

There is a sort of person who likes to think evil of his betters. Thinking of others as immoral, or weak seems to excuse our own immorality, corruption and weakness. Our slandering tongues are what psychologists call a defense mechanism. By making others evil, we make ourselves, by contrast, good. With our serpent speech we murder the innocent in self-defense.

This weakness of human nature is so widespread that it is sometimes invoked deliberately, for practical ends. Its use in politics constitutes one of the basest aspects of the never too sweet and savory game. Grover Cleveland, as staunch and honest a public servant as this country has ever had, was, to the whispering world, a wife-beater and a drunken beast. Theodore Roosevelt, till at last he seized his chance and won vindication in a court, passed in the scandalmongering world a drunken sot. When Woodrow Wilson, with his noble plans for a just and peaceful world, reached a political eminence from which, by fair means, it seemed he could not be dislodged, the hissing tongues were set at work dragging him down. For public purposes they blackened the private life of as pure a man as ever lived.

These are only some conspicuous instances of the havoc sought by mustering this lowest quality of human life and character to strike its superior with an envious tongue. In its universal spread, this weakness of poor human flesh has its play in every city and town. It has evoked, in its widespread play, the bitter comment of all times upon the tongue which no man can tame. The pilgrim fathers ducked their scandal-mongering scolds. Religion pleads with them. Justice calls to them. Yet so prevalent still is this low wish to think ill of our fellows that the slime of the stabbing tongue spreads through every street. To feed this degenerate appetite we have in almost every community the "scandal sheet," carrying to perverted minds the manderings of vilely mendacious tongues.

Against the aspersions of irresponsible and unscrupulous tongues and pens the persons vilified have small defense. Assert a legal right, the character assassin becomes a martyr. It took years of watching to secure the fair chance which Roosevelt finally won to clear his name. Cleveland, Wilson, the many other conspicuous sufferers from a loathsome tongue went unresisting to their graves. There was nothing they could do. They could only trust to the better nature of heir countrymen.

It is with these facts, this human weakness, in mind, that we come to the several books, now becoming a subject of gossip, in the defamation of President Hoover. They do not concern the president's American career. Nothing they can say can help America and its government through the present troubles. But for the fatal ineptness of one of the president's advisers in trying to make political capital out of these tales they would have remained unmentioned in the American press. Yet they circulate. Against such scandal, false as every word may be, the president is as helpless as if he were bound before a firing squad. The fairness of the American people should be the president's defense against such attack, as the fairness of the people of any community should be the defense of any decent man or woman against the defamatory or a poisonous mouth.—Dayton News.

Four persons were injured, one perhaps seriously, in a head-on collision west of Eagle between a sedan driven by E. Ray Farris, thirty-eight, 225 So. 18th street, Lincoln, and a light coupe driven by Everett Ayres, twenty, near Alvo, late Monday.

Most seriously hurt was W. E. Farris, sixty-four, 3140 Kleckner street, Lincoln, father of the driver of the sedan. He suffered a severe head injury and was unconscious until late Monday night. He was taken to Lincoln by a passing motorist, attended by Dr. T. F. McCarthy, and later taken to St. Elizabeth hospital.

With Mr. Farris besides his father was his wife, who received a broken right arm, a gash across her cheek and severe bruises. Farris suffered a crushing injury to his chest. After receiving medical care, they were taken home.

Ayres, who was taken to Elmwood, received a laceration across his forehead and lost considerable blood, according to Dr. G. G. Douglas, who attended him.

FOUR HURT NEAR EAGLE

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Cass County Farm Bureau Notes

Copy furnished from Office of County Agent Waincott

Home Accounts.

Now is the time to start a home account book for 1932. Homemaking is a business and never before has one so needed to know facts on which to base their judgment. Many homemakers have found it worthwhile to spend a little time and thought on household records.

What is your food cost? What part do home products contribute? What is the average meal cost per person? These are some of the many questions which have accounts will answer.

Anyone interested in keeping home accounts should notify the Farm Bureau office at once so that you may get your account started as near January 1st as possible.

Organized Agriculture Program.

The Horticultural program of organized Agriculture, for Tuesday, January 5th, relates to the subjects of the women's project clubs will study at their January meeting. Following is the program for the day:

The initial program on Tuesday morning features talks and discussions about beautifying the home grounds. Earle Smiley of Beaver Crossing is to open the program when he talks about plants for the water garden. Prof. W. A. Balch of Kansas State College will talk about arranging annual flower beds while one of the other feature talks will be given by Prof. G. W. Longnecker of the University of Wisconsin. He will describe the rock garden.

Feed Cod Liver Oil.

Poultrymen whose hens keep up in health and eggs at the rate of the winter give them cod liver oil. The object is to insure the assimilation and fixation of the feeds and minerals consumed. Cod liver oil is of special benefit to breeding flocks. High percentage of hatchability and livability justify the use of it.

Cod liver oil given at the rate of one part in mash (one pound or one pint to 100 pounds) lessens the danger of hens losing weight, contracting colds or roup and generally permits the hens to keep going without using their reserve energies.

Crops Growers Meeting.

Announcement of the corn yield contest winners will feature the program for the Nebraska Crop Growers Association meetings held on the College of Agriculture campus in Lincoln during the first week in January in connection with Organized Agriculture. Discussions and talks on all phases of farm crop production will be emphasized. Nelson Berger, Nehawka; Carl Day, Weeping Water; Otto Schaefer, Nehawka; and Lee Faris, Union, have brought home the honors to Cass county by winning the state contest in recent years, and we hope to be among the winners again this year.

The crops program opens Tuesday morning, January 5, and continues through Wednesday, C. Y. Thompson of West Point is president of the association while P. H. Stewart of Lincoln is secretary.

The initial program will feature a discussion on governmental experiments in price control. L. B. Snyder, Richard Cole and J. F. Lawrence, all of the Agricultural College, appear on the program. Carrying the discussion of marketing further, G. B. Nance, extension economist of the University of Missouri, will talk about reasons why some cooperatives fail. O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture will also appear on the same program.

T. A. Kieselbach of the University of Nebraska will lead a corn question hour on Tuesday afternoon. At the same program, winners of the 1931 corn yield contest will be announced. Later in the afternoon the men will attend the mass meeting to hear Arthur Hyde, secretary of Agriculture, speak.

Another interesting feature of the Wednesday morning program will be a debate on the question "Would the substitution of other crops for 20 per cent of the winter wheat acreage in eastern Nebraska increase the net farm income under present economic conditions?" Those on the affirmative side include Amos Gramlich, Fort Crook; D. S. Dalbey, Beatrice; D. L. Cross, Lincoln. Appearing on the negative side will be Ira Kindig, Holmesville; Carl Schweser, David City, and Paul Stewart, Lincoln.

In addition to the debate the Wednesday morning program also includes talks by J. E. Weaver and J. C. Russell. The afternoon program will be a joint one with the livestock section of Organized Agriculture. The program features talks by O. E. Baker, Chas. Ewing, Dan Hildebrand, Prof. H. J. Gramlich will conduct the pasture question box.

Ventilation and Crowding.

Apparently a good many poultry raisers are having what they consider ventilation problems when as a matter of fact, their troubles are caused by crowded housing. A man called at our office this week for information on ventilating his poultry house. Upon inquiry it was found that 200 hens were kept in a building large enough to accommodate 80 hens. Letters are received daily which describe similar conditions. A letter in this morning's mail tells of 150 Orpington hens that are not doing satisfactorily. This flock is shut in a 16'x24' house which at the required

rate of four square feet of floor space per hen, will accommodate 96 hens. —D. D. Waincott, Cass Co. Extension Agent. Jessie H. Baldwin, Ass't. Co. Extension Agent.

TED MUELLER, TEKAMAH, WILL REJOIN OLD PARTNER

Tekamah, Dec. 28.—Ted Mueller, barber in Tekamah for 16 years, has sold his business to George Nelson, Craig. Mr. Mueller will move to Palo Alto, Cal., to become a partner with Roy Smith, with whom he was formerly in partnership in Tekamah.

NOTICE OF PETITION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Ferdinand Schueike, deceased. The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested, take notice that Richard E. Schueike has filed a petition asking that the above estate be opened and that a supplemental decree be entered in said estate determining the heirs of said deceased, which petition has been set for hearing on the 15th day of January, 1932, at nine o'clock a. m.

Dated December 18th, 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE of Chattel Mortgage Sale

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, 1932, at eleven o'clock a. m., at the Dowler Chevrolet Company, of Weeping Water, Nebraska, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash:

One Chevrolet Truck, 1929 model; Motor No. 1108531, Serial No. 31Q34743—

covered by chattel mortgage in favor of the Dowler Chevrolet Company signed by Ed Noell and assigned to the Universal Finance Corporation, said mortgage being dated April 30th, 1931, and having been filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 19th day of May, 1931. Said sale will be for the purpose of foreclosing said mortgage, for costs of sale and all accruing costs, and for the purpose of satisfying the amount now due thereon, to-wit: \$250.58. That no other proceedings at law have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

UNIVERSAL FINANCE CORPORATION.

(Assignee) Mortgagee.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Viola G. Smith, deceased: On reading the petition of Frank R. Gobelman, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 21st day of December, 1931, and for assignment of the residue of said estate and his discharge as Administrator:

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 22nd day of January, A. D. 1932, at ten 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 successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 21st day of December, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Byron Atkinson, deceased.

Now on this 17th day of December, A. D. 1931, it being one of the days of the regular term of the court, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Minnie Marolf and Harry F. Marolf, executrix and executor of the estate of Byron Atkinson, deceased, praying for judgment and order of Court authorizing the petitioner said estate to negotiate a loan of One Thousand Dollars and secure the same by giving a first mortgage on the West Half of the Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-six (26) in Township Twelve North, Range Eight, east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Lancaster County, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying expenses of last sickness and funeral of deceased, cost of administration and taxes on real estate, there not being personal property with which to meet such obligations.

It is Therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the District Court room in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1932, to show cause why a judgment and order should not be issued by the Court authorizing said executrix and said executor to mortgage the real estate hereinbefore described for the sum of One Thousand Dollars to pay expenses of last sickness and funeral of said deceased, costs of administration and taxes on real estate of said deceased.

It is Ordered that service of this order be made by publication thereof for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper published and in general circulation in Cass County, Nebraska.

Letters are received daily which describe similar conditions. A letter in this morning's mail tells of 150 Orpington hens that are not doing satisfactorily. This flock is shut in a 16'x24' house which at the required

By the Court.

JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court.

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