

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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There is, however, a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

Yes, a dollar goes farther now, but you likewise have to go farther to get a dollar.

The reason people are patient with statements is because they don't know what to do, either.

We often wonder whom the income tax experts get to fill out their income tax returns for them.

A celebrity is a person who can get by with the kind of work that wouldn't make anybody a celebrity.

If all the diagnosticians were right this country would have perished of a complication of ailments long ago.

The ambitious person must rise early, and sit up late, and pursue his design with a constant, indefatigable attendance.

The good old days were those when a young man found out if his girl friend could make good biscuits before he asked her to marry him.

There is generally some way of cashing in on publicity. So that St. Paul woman who was rowing to New Orleans may finally be able to mop up.

Another veteran of the noble 600 who fought in the light brigade has passed away, bringing the total of survivors down to an estimated remnant of 1,732.

There are no backwoods districts any more, and before another year, you'll be hearing that the hill folks have wrapped their children in cellophane for the winter.

"Powers Step Into Manchurian Muddle," says the news. To such an extent, do you suppose, that the Japanese will be filing petitions to oust the power trust?

A 91-year-old woman in Illinois keeps from growing old, she says, by splitting wood. And her husband, we hope, is also enjoying good health; if he isn't, he ought to be.

Finland voted anti-Volstead and New Hampshire elected a wet Democrat to office. This seems to be the year for the ice-bound peoples of the far North to register unrest.

This looks like another year when the interests of the major political parties are so closely knitted that they can carry on their campaign arguments almost without the aid of interpreters.

John Masefield says poetry is the wine of the universe. Thus we have heavy, dark wine of the universe; and then we have light wine, but most of the time, just 1 per cent beer and ginger ale.

If things keep on at their present speed, we probably can have a joint celebration of the settlements of the Manchurian problem, the war debt problem and the prohibition problem in February, 1939.

Several of the baseball clubs in the big leagues have released a number of their last year's players, and we suppose other steps to strengthen the line-up will be taken from time to time as the season approaches.

A Japanese girl recently won a gold medal for being the best domestic servant in Japan. She works seventeen hours a day and is paid \$40 a year. "Perfect servants" are very scarce. We suppose that's why they come so high.

A widow gave a glad sigh as the bells of Leap Year rang in last week and announced, "May this year make it possible for me to have someone to build fires and still not have to live in the poorhouse or penitentiary," then her daughter, a college girl said, "Well, mother, I don't believe there is anything left for you but hell."

Hoarded money will not help business conditions to improve. It's the money in circulation that counts! Read the Journal ads and take advantage of the many bargains Plattsmouth business men will offer you the coming year.

UNDERSTANDING JAPAN

The Japanese are a sensitive people. They resented the interference by the council of the League of Nations in the Manchurian question. As one liberal Tokio newspaper said: "If the members of the council had faith in us, they would not have thought of asking us to refrain from any action which might lead to fighting and bloodshed."

In view of the Japanese reaction to the League, there was no reason to suppose they would be less resentful of American invocation of the Nine-Power treaty and the Kellogg pact. No doubt they sincerely believe that the rest of the world has mistaken their motives. Have they not time and again declared that Japan has no territorial ambitions in Manchuria? It has sent troops there, according to the Japanese, merely to protect its citizens and their property.

Yet the same newspaper that has deplored the council's lack of confidence in Japanese intentions quotes with approval the "many sensible things" which a former German ambassador in Tokio has to say about Manchuria. Here is one of them: "Dr. Solf (the former German ambassador) says that Manchuria is indispensable to the national life of Japan, and that any attempt to check Japan in Manchuria would be deplored by friends of world peace and co-operation." Another prominent Tokio newspaper states the Japanese case in these frank words:

Manchuria and Mongolia are both for her national defense and for her economic purposes. More plainly speaking, they are the first line of defense for Japan's existence, and there would be no guarantee either for the safety of this country or the peace of the far East if they were left with China. . . . Purely as a matter of self-defense, Japan simply cannot let Mongolia and Manchuria alone.

In the light of such statements, as well as the general Japanese policy of declining to use the method of peaceful settlement through international action, the outside world may be forgiven perhaps for misunderstanding the situation in Manchuria.

If the United States cannot persuade Japan to make its attitude conform to the treaties it has signed, at least his country can help mobilize world opinion on the subject, and it can emphasize its special interest in the protection of American interests in Manchuria.

FARM OUTLOOK BETTER

The year just ended was a dark one for American farmers. Their income in dollars was 26 per cent below that for 1930, or 42 per cent under that for 1928. These figures are deceptive, of course, for dollars are worth more. But prices of nearly all farm products were low, that of wheat being lower than at any time since the middle ages. And an October rally in prices was not as permanent as hoped.

The outlook for the coming year, however, is much more encouraging. In wheat, which is to some degree a bellwether for most other farm prices there is a large carryover; but much of this is of unmerchantable low grade. This carryover is being reduced by increased feeding to live stock, and the next crop will be curtailed by acreage cuts in nearly all the big producing countries.

One estimate of the 1932 wheat crop in the United States indicates that the harvest will bring only 661 million bushels, the smallest amount since 1904 and 49 million under domestic needs. Acreage cuts of 12 per cent are reported from some of the principal growing areas. Encouragement is found also in acreage cuts in other countries and in a slump in Russia's wheat exports.

This does not mean that agricultural conditions will be altogether rosy in 1932. But it does mean that the present prospects point to a considerable improvement.—Des Moines Register.

One of our readers is sure we are mistaken in our suspicion that the Jesse James who appeared in the news the other day was John Wilkes Booth. He says it might have been Lon Chaney. But Lon Chaney is dead.

WOMEN AND DISARMAMENT

Within a few weeks the personnel of the Disarmament Conference will be made known. The women of every country concerned are asking pointed questions of their various governments in regard to their claims to direct representation at that conference.

In Geneva, during the first week of September, eleven of the great international organization of women joined in a single disarmament committee for the purpose of centralizing the work already begun by individual organizations and of facilitating co-operation generally.

These organizations were representative of women of the learned professions, business women, co-operative women, women engaged in social work and in work for temperance besides that vast body of women who go to make up the peace societies which have sprung up in nearly every part of the world. They pledged themselves to assist "by every means in their power in organizing the vast and growing public opinion in favor of the conference and the realization of the worldwide cry for disarmament and security."

They pledged themselves, however, to do more than organize public opinion. Among themselves, they arranged to make personal appeal to every government concerned in the conference for the inclusion in its delegation of at least one woman representative, or, in the event that in certain countries no women be found capable of carrying the weight required of a full delegate, to ask that at least one woman should be included among that country's technical advisers.

During the months that have passed, women have bestirred themselves to direct world affairs into paths of greater good will and clearer understanding. In the Far East, the women of both China and Japan have joined in the dispatch of telegrams to other women grouped in Geneva, affirming their desire to end hostilities in Manchuria. The women of Asia have met first at Damascus and then at Lahore to discuss world peace and the things which pertain to peace.

The women of the Balkan countries have looked across their warlike frontiers and joined hands easily where men have found it hard to do so. The women of America have toured from the east coast to the west, gathering upon their disarmament declaration the signatures of all those who desire world concord. The women of more than forty other countries have collected similar signatures running into millions.

Governments of the world will do well to heed these signs of the times. Excessive armaments and the economic slump both have their roots in the same mistaken cause—lack of confidence. The nations must disarm themselves of their suspicions as well as of their military and economic weapons.

The organized women of the world are in no doubt about these things. It is to be hoped, therefore, that when the choice of delegates comes to be made governments will put feustions of sex aside, and be guided rather by considerations of suitability and fitness.

ANOTHER CHANCE AT THE LAME DUCKS

It is both an obsolete and unrepresentative system that allows members of congress to retain their seats and to engage in legislation for a year or more after they may have been defeated at the polls, and at the same time to hold out office and away from congress those who have been elected to represent the people. This arrangement, which includes the short or "lame duck" session of congress, belongs with the conditions of nearly a century and a half ago, when the Constitution was adopted, when weeks or months might be required for a newly elected member to reach Washington.

In the short session there may be scores of house members and 10 per cent or more of the senate members who have been defeated at least a month before the session opens. They no longer, in any real sense, represent their districts and states. This condition has led the senate seven times to adopt the Norris resolution abolishing the short session, making all sessions of congress begin early in January and placing the inauguration date of the President in the same month, instead of in March, as at present. This is both a sensible and just arrangement, against which not a single reasonable objection can be urged. The house repeatedly has refused to concur in the resolution, without offering any ground for its opposition. What will it do now with the senate resolution?

All that France fears is something which will upset the simple security of her self-contained life—a war.—Samuel Spring in Atlantic Monthly.

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THE STATESMANSHIP OF LABOR

The statement of Secretary of Labor William N. Doak calling attention to the relatively few labor disputes in the United States in 1931 compared with the usual prevalence during times of business recession is worthy of emphasis. Mr. Doak did not supply any figures, but they will soon be forthcoming in the Monthly Labor Review. It requires no figures, however, to agree with a conclusion which has so obviously been borne out in common experience.

One year-end review issued in Wall Street goes so far as to say that "the outstanding fact of 1931 was the statesmanship of American labor." There is a good deal of warrant for the statement. Never before in the industrial history of the United States has such a rapid wage deflation been carried through in one year. Factory pay rolls have been cut by no less than 27 per cent, though, of course, the figure reflects a good deal of unemployment and short time, as well as wage cutting.

While it is true that an offsetting factor to this wage cutting has been the fall in commodity prices, 14 per cent on the average, the whole of the drop has not been felt in the budgets of the American wage earner, the cost of living having declined only 9 per cent. Contrasted with the 27 per cent fall in pay rolls, this has not yielded much comfort to American labor, but the unions in general have remained level headed, and no recurrence of such industrial conflicts as were part of the American scene before the war have been seen.

Clearly, Secretary Doak is entitled to claim great credit for his department in helping to maintain industrial peace during this period of violent readjustment. But he would not deny the greater contribution made by the mutual consideration between labor union officials and company executives.

United States Steel cut its dividends before it touched wages. Bethlehem has just adopted a whole town in order to prevent the social degeneration which usually follows wholesale discharges. Railroads and the unions are talking over wage problems in an atmosphere of give-and-take which is markedly at variance with old practices. In such circumstances it is no wonder that industrial disputes in terms of index numbers, using 1916 as 100, fell from 117 in 1917 to 17 in 1930.

It is to be hoped that management and labor will remain on the alert to preserve this fine record, each understanding the other's problems, and both determined to do their share in helping the government perform that financial renovation which is the prerequisite to the return of better times.

FRANCE FEARS ONLY WAR

Thrift, plain, old-fashioned thrift—the admonition, "Put money in thy purse"—always has been and still is a high moral law of French life.

A self-contained agricultural country, with a rich, jealously closed market in its colonies, France is not dependent upon foreign trade. She is closer than America or Germany or England, or even Japan and Italy, to the simpler mode of life where a family, by diversified farming, simple needs and deft skill, can sustain itself in happiness indifferent to events beyond the seas, or even beyond the township line.

The Frenchman has clung to the peaceful though modest security of a life without luxuries, beneath the shade of his own vine and fig tree.

If the present economic blizzard rages unchecked, it will not mean the somersault of capitalism into communism, as some suggest, but rather the return of the world to the French outlook, to simpler, self-contained, economic family units. France alone is not overwhelmed by our highly complex machines, frantic foreign trade and ballyhoo sales propaganda.

The western world, excepting France, is economically without insulation; overproduction in one land leaps like lightning to other nations. France alone can seem indifferent. She prefers, to be sure, a prosperous world, to whom she can sell her luxuries and her styles; but she is not stricken to the marrow by an abrupt decline in foreign trade as are the machine-ruled industrial countries.

And so long as the French spend a little less than they gather in, so long as they thriftly keep population down by birth control, a world depression will see them growing richer and increasingly indifferent to the specter of an international trade debacle.

All that France fears is something which will upset the simple security of her self-contained life—a war.—Samuel Spring in Atlantic Monthly.

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LIGHT OF IDEALISM NEED OF THE HOUR

In times of darkness and confusion the supreme need is light. The light of great ideals has been the saving force through all the centuries—richer in vitality than any race, more abiding than empires, more enduring than monuments of stone. Ideals are practical. Like the beacons that guide men through the seas and the air, they are most needed in times of storm and difficulty.

Some nineteen hundred years ago Jesus Christ gave to mankind the greatest body of idealism the world has known. With none of the trappings of classroom, curriculum, grades or degrees; in an age crushed with ignorance, superstition, brutality, and corruption—by the mere force of living and teaching—Christ started a new epoch; an epoch so significant that the calendar dates from his birth, so powerful that it has changed the whole course of human events, so beneficent that untold millions of men have been lifted higher in the scale of life.

It is not plain that what the world needs just now is a new devotion to great ideals? In statecraft, in business, in industry, in law, in the church, in science, or in teaching can anything be more intensely fruitful and practical than a renewed faith in the higher and finer things? Hour after hour, day after day, we are all facing situations where there is choice between the higher and the lower. It takes but a little common sense and a will to choose the higher path—to change the whole course of a life, a school, a nation, or an age. A little more faith, a little more idealism and the confusion of today may give way to the fairest dawn the world has ever seen.

Teachers inspired by the living example of the Great Teacher are prepared to work and sacrifice as never before. Thousands of them in America where banks are bursting with gold have taught for many, many months without pay—proving in the hour of need the sustaining power of a great devotion. As we celebrate this Christmas, let us dedicate ourselves anew to those lofty ideals that are the fruit of untold centuries of aspiration and hope, of sacrifice and struggle, of heroism and courage. In the faith that teaching is the surest way, let us highly resolve—as we celebrate this birthday of the Great Teacher—to teach better than we have ever taught before, to teach as though the whole texture of civilization rested upon our teaching. That is the supreme need of this hour.—The Journal of the National Education Association.

THE HABIT OF JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

The States of New Jersey and Delaware are now presenting their respective arguments to the United States Supreme Court's special master over a boundary dispute in the Delaware River. The chief issue is: Who owns the valuable oyster beds on the Jersey side of the Delaware River and Bay? Delaware's title is based on a grant by King Charles II to the Duke of York in 1682, who in turn ceded this territory to William Penn. New Jersey disputes the validity of these grants.

However interesting these points are, it is far more interesting to note the method to which these two states have resorted to settle their boundary dispute.

The controversy is quasi-international and the Supreme Court sits as a quasi-international tribunal. The court is called upon to iron out a dispute which cannot be dealt with by Congress or settled by the Legislature of either State alone. The law which it applies to controversies between states is international law based on equity and fair dealing. The moral authority and prestige of the court in the sanction for the obedience which its judgments command in disputes involving the states of the Union, and arises from the fact that during the last century and a half its members have acquired the habit, in accordance with the Constitution, of resorting to the Supreme Court for the settlement of interstate disputes.

Such, in a very large sense, is the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. The appearance of the parties before it voluntary; the obedience to its decrees without sanction. It has no sheriff to levy execution on the judgments which it renders. Yet its decisions are obeyed.

The authority and prestige of the World Court will grow as has that of the United States Supreme Court. There were times in American history when the United States' highest judicial tribunal was defied and when its prestige was at a low ebb. It has through the years grown in effectiveness and power. In the same way, the growth and strength of the World Court depend upon the fre-

quency with which the nations resort to it for the settlement of international disputes. The United States will contribute to that development if the Senate gives its advice and consent to the World Court protocols now before it.

Much of Old Paper Currency Being Hoarded

\$611,466,579 Reported as Outstanding and Which is Largely Hoarded by Owners.

What has become of the \$611,466,579 of old-series currency—the large sized bills—which according to recent treasury reports is still outstanding?

A clue to the whereabouts of a large part of this money has been discovered by the American Economists Committee for Women's Activities. A good deal of it is very likely hoarded in oil stockings, behind mantle clocks and in safe deposit boxes, by housewives and others.

Evidence of this hoarding has come to the committee since its recent announcement of the "It's Up to the Women" platform, urging America's Northwestern women, through the control of most household expenditures, to take leadership in encouraging business and employment.

Recent sales events sponsored by merchants of this city have brought into circulation quite a few of the old style large size currency, indicating that it is money in the country. The Chamber of Commerce of Keokuk, Iowa, informed the committee.

Reports from other cities confirmed this impression. "An interesting instance came to my attention recently," according to Elizabeth W. Wilson, economist of Cambridge, Massachusetts. "In a moderate-sized New England city the merchants united in putting on a real bargain day. In that one day about 75,000 sales were made, aggregating over three-quarters of a million dollars. The most interesting point was that about twenty per cent of the purchases were made with the old large paper currency."

The hoarded money, the Committee pointed out, will buy much more now than it would have at higher price levels a while ago. It will not buy as much when prices go up again. It is therefore wise to bring currency out of hiding.

Eleven distinguished economists, from Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Northwestern and other leading universities, make up the committee, with Dr. Warren M. Persons, consulting economist, formerly of Harvard as chairman. The seven-point platform of normal spending and saving with which they have appealed to women of the country was prompted by an editorial, "It's Up to the Women" in the Ladies' Home Journal.

The platform has been approved by hundreds of community and national leaders in business, education and economics, including Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, state governors, college presidents, and women leaders of the great women's club organizations of the country. Many of them are giving their active services to organize the economic power of women against business stagnation.

HUNT FOR BOMB PARCELS

Naples—Ten mail clerks, handling everything with the greatest care, searched thru 120 sacks of mail, but did not find three packages of bombs addressed to Premier Mussolini and the king. The packages came in from the United States on the liner Excalibur.

Several hundred mail sacks remained to be examined. Despite the danger of the search, not a clerk refused to do it. According to information from the United States, the package for the king weighed two pounds. The other packages were mailed Dec. 14 to 18.

RAIL BOARD HEARS STOCK APPLICATIONS

Lincoln, Jan. 11.—With Chairman C. A. Randall of the state railway commission ill with a cold, the other two members Monday heard the application of railroads for new intrastate livestock rates.

The rates correspond to those which the interstate commerce commission recently ordered into effect on interstate traffic. For the most part they are increases.

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NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court, alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1932, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 5th day of February, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Owen Willis or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j11-3w

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, Neb., 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.

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. 31434743—covered by chattel mortgage in favor of the Dowler Chevrolet Company signed by Ed Neell 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 15th 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 suit or 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 of 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 of the estate of Viola G. Smith, deceased, 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 the 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, (Seal) d28-3w 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 November, A. D. 1931, term of this 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 petitioners as such executrix and executor of 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 Southern 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. Dated this 17th day of December, 1931.

By the Court. JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court. 121-4w

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