

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. BATES, Publisher

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How would businessmen like a high tax on peaches?

Japan is now in order in Manchuria if she issues the order.

With changed conditions, a lot of big shots find themselves blown up.

At Albany, New York they are beginning to ask of us as the Happy Warrior.

"Railroads are killing their passengers." Yes, if fewer passengers are killing the roads.

Just as we have become accustomed to using the word depression, it comes resubmitted to tussle with.

One combination that the presidential statements have not thought of is John J. Skokob and Shop Cannon.

A fashion authority decrees that the walking-stick must come back. Many hope that umbrellas must come back also.

Do you recall when you and a girl friend once had a glorious time with a 2-cent show and a bag of peanuts?

One nice thing about a baby bond is that you don't have to get up in the middle of the night and get it a drink of water.

Every fast racketeer has his better sense when he is earnestly believing his is a racket to end all rackets.

Something unique in the line of press photographs these days would be a picture of a prominent Democrat with his hat on.

If necessary, in more Japanese divisions will return to Manchuria to demonstrate that Pu-Yi's State is independent of Japan.

Gardeners could save a lot of disappointment by merely planting their seed in the neighbor's chicken yard in the first place.

We bet the late Wayne Wheeler would have said "By all means, let's have this referendum on Prohibition. And let's have it on the morning after New Year's Eve.

Americanism: Sending missionaries to save the poor heathen; permitting 700,000 children under fifteen to labor in industrial plants while men look in vain for jobs.

While we have never believed there was very much to his spinach diet, yet the doctors have from time to time advocated it, and the 57 varieties organization and many others have canned thousands of cans and millions of people eat it fresh in season and out of cans at other times. But we do think if someone would start canning the old-fashioned barnyard greens, composed of pork, sick duck, wild lettuce, etc., they would have something to talk about.

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

"Al Smith Speaks Out." Out of turn is the way we heard two of three Democrats describe it.

Well, we hope to goodness this year's crop of college graduates will turn out to be bond-buyers.

Another good thing to remember, is that your bank roll won't count when the roll is called up yonder.

No, sir—we're not in favor of an open-door policy; not with the wolf pacing up and down on our front porch!

The Detroit News sees nothing to do about the Geneva arms conference except to score it just another time at bat.

Personally we don't think the problem is so much one of making the bears stop as it is one of making the bulls begin.

Just a nominal fee for checking hats thrown into the Democratic ring might do wonders toward whitening down the deficit.

The information that the oil companies again are making money will be no news to parents who permit youngsters to use the family car.

Operations in the Soviet's huge motor factory are at a standstill, but all is not lost. The comrades are busily engaged in talking things over.

A University of Michigan freshman, dislocated his jaw in a pie eating contest. Painful, no doubt, but his place on the varsity next year seems assured.

A geologist reports that Manchuria is very similar to Illinois. The resemblance is growing, too. A massacre took thirty-five lives in Manchuria yesterday.

Due to his recent study in Latin roots, he office boy is able to inform us today that a duplex is a house with two mortgages, and a penthouse has five.

"We're in a tariff trap," according to Representative Rainey. And it doesn't help our feelings much to recall that it's our own trap, and we set it ourselves.

At the moment, our idea of a miracle man is a fellow who could get into trouble almost anywhere on the Atlantic without finding Captain Fried within halting distance.

Just so the esteemed hot polloi will know that it is to have no rest, the biggest horde of chiggers in history is about ready to march, armed with stickiness and saw-edged bayonets.

The documentary proof of the bond gift to Mayor Walker has disappeared—removed from the pigeonhole, perhaps, while everybody was looking out the window Saturday at the beer parade.

It is a mistake to say that the average New Yorker knows nothing about the geography of his country outside of New York. He knows about Alabama, Louisiana, and practically all the famous localities that appear in mammy songs.

Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, director of the New Jersey state police, for whom a number of weary New Jersey political leaders are now gunning, prepared himself as a police executive, we read, by being in charge of the delivery section of a big department store. It would be interesting to know how the colonel's record was at that time in regard to finding lost packages.

Two movie stars whose marriage has been perilously near the rocks were reconciled the other day when they met at the wife's mother's bedside, the wife's mother having been sent to a hospital with a broken collar bone suffered in a motor accident. You wouldn't think there'd be so much romance in a mother-in-law's collar bone, would you—even in spring?

## THE FETISH OF FRONTIERS

The European debate, which is fertile in phrases, has struck off "the devaluation of frontiers." It means that intercommunications between the peoples should be such that the precise boundaries of nations will be, except for administrative purposes, of no consequence. Certainly such a phrase is timely. Men have made a fetish of frontiers.

Between France and Switzerland there is a small strip of territory that for a century has been regarded as common ground. It is really French, but since Geneva, a Swiss town, is cut off by its lake from easy access to the rest of Switzerland, and since there has been a constant interchange of Genoese and French, who exchange their goods in the contiguous territories, it was agreed that the French customs cordon should be placed some distance behind the political frontier. For a hundred years this territory presented an excellent example of what the devaluation of frontiers means.

The French barrier was removed from the Swiss frontier—but it was re-erected some way behind the frontier. Why not abolished altogether? Why not abolished all over Europe? Why should not the frontier be a purely imaginary line as it is between two municipalities? Two cities which touch each other do not wage war to determine whether this or that street shall belong to one or the other.

Municipal frontiers have been devalued. Why not national frontiers? It has become obvious that all European countries are interrelated, and are compelled, if they are to escape ruin, to work together. It is not only in the Danubian countries, of which we have heard much recently, that it is economically necessary to smash the artificial barriers that keep nations imprisoned in water-tight compartments. It is essential that the process of co-operation, of interchanges, shall be extended.

"Revision of treaties," cry the vanquished, who assert that the new map of Europe has been badly drawn. "Revision means war," affirm those nations who would stand to lose territory. "But the status quo, with its territorial grievances, also means war," retort those who keep their eyes on the lost territories. The deadlock is complete. Friendly relations are blocked by this obsession of frontiers.

Yet the remedy is simple. The trouble arises because the nations have fixed their attention on their frontiers. Those frontiers, if they did not constitute barriers—if Germany and Poland, for example, while keeping their frontiers, demolished their barriers—would be of relatively small importance. If they were merely administrative, and permitted economic and human intercourse, nobody would pay much attention to the frontiers.

What could it matter, in a really harmonious world, whether the piece of ground on which the Pole lives is called Germany or Poland? What could it matter to the German, if he were free, whether he stood on so-called German or so-called Polish soil? To move from Poland to Germany would be like moving from Lancashire to Yorkshire, or from the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York.

The devaluation of frontiers would be a great step toward solution of Europe's problems, economic, political and social.

PHYSICALLY FIT AT 74

In spite of a busy life, Pope Plus XI is fitter at 74 than many a less active man. But his weight has dropped from 189 to 176 pounds. He used to smoke strong Italian stogies, but does so no more. He has given up drinking wines (Bordeaux was his favorite) and drinks boiled water, a custom he adopted in Poland.

Slightly diabetic, the pope eats sparingly, but still likes Milanese cuisine—risottos, cutlets, etc. He has a valet named Malvestiti (the word meaning "badly dressed") who slaves himself, using a safety razor. Once a fortnight Simoncelli, the papal barber, cuts his hair, which is still dark. Simoncelli must be silent, for the pope takes a snooze during the operation.

The nasty weather Plus XI has a purewhite raincoat with galoshes to match. If he wishes, he may go motoring, for he has many cars. He also has a radio station HVJ, a telephoto service and a new elevator to replace the Vatican's hydraulic lift.—Time.

It is gratifying to learn from an expert that it was cold, and not bugs, that killed our arbor vitae this year. Just why it is so gratifying at this time, we can't say; but it just is.

No better trading point than Plattsmouth. Journal ads will bring you news of values offered by local stores equal to the best radio and mail order "bargains."

## SINGING IN THE SUDS

Singing in the bathtub has been a subject for song and story—yes, and for investigation by physicists. This fact is not to be wondered at. For who is there without a genuine personal concern in the matter? One may never have tried to mix the oil of tuncful gladness with the gratefully warm water of the morning tub. But he is in a small minority indeed who has not muttered at least the sentiment of Shelley's "Bird thou never wert," outside a bathroom door.

Either from the outside or the inside, most people have a very active interest in the bathroom ballad. So whenever someone attempts to penetrate the subtle relationship between soap and symphonies, a large and not experienced audience awaits his pronouncements. Now comes Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, associate professor of physics at the University of California, with the opinion that the acoustical properties of bathrooms are responsible for much community entertainment.

The question is not to be lightly dismissed. It is one not only of aesthetic, but of ethical and economical application as well. From the point of view of ethics it might be asked should not a bather consider it a duty not only to lift the bathroom ceiling, but also to let his listeners know that on certain nights he will render all-request programs—requests for songs, be it understood, to receive preference over those for silence. From the standpoint of economics it would seem advisable for someone experienced in research to determine whether or not a certain Chicago alderman was correct in asserting that singing prolongs the bath and wastes water.

Meanwhile it may be expected that every morn and every evening will be heard throughout the land the mighty chorus of soaking songsters. For if physicists can find no reason why a bathtub baritone should stop, it is almost certain that the vocalizers will not be discouraged by the doubtfulness of reasons for continuing. Song, they will say, is of the heart rather than of the head. No doubt many of them secretly feel that if Mendelssohn was accorded fame for his Songs Without Words they should at least be forgiven for their songs without reason.

THE COUNTER-ATTACK

When an army is demoralized, the first thing to do is to stop its retreat. Then it can be organized for an advance. That is what the government has been doing so far as lies within its power in the measures first to mobilize the national credit behind the nation's financial structure and then to use the resources of the federal reserve system to build up the bank reserves.

The creation of the Reconstruction Credit Corporation and the adoption of the Glass-Steagall act were intended to stop the retreat. They virtually put an end to bank failures. Now the counter-attack is being organized through the operations of the federal reserve system.

Bankers and financiers understand what is going on. It is well for the public generally to understand the procedure and what it may be hoped to accomplish.

It is impossible for prices to rise while goods and securities are being dumped in order to pay off bank loans. To stop this dumping the federal reserve system has been buying government securities in large quantities and the banks have been accumulating the proceeds of the sales. The increase in bank reserves is expected to have the effect of relieving any strain on the banks so they no longer will be under pressure to call loans or to refuse to make new loans of proper character.

With forced liquidation stopped, prices are expected to stabilize and the courage of both lenders and borrowers to increase. Then gradually what might be called normal lending and borrowing would come back. The resulting activity in business would create a demand for goods that would tend to raise prices and to relieve the situation of the debtors.

These results cannot be hoped for overnight. But the expectation of the financial high command in Washington is that the results will be more and more apparent as the season advances.

Huey Long, who held up an important session of the senate the other night while he made a wise-cracking speech that accomplished nothing, probably puts in his unofficial time kidding busy waitresses during the rush hour, and asking fool questions of railroad conductors.

This situation is increasingly realized. It was outlined clearly by Dr. Anderson. Unfortunately the practical difficulties in the way of any

## OHIO REFERENDUM ON PROHIBITION

Tuesday's primary in Ohio was virtually a referendum vote on prohibition. This aspect of the contest overshadowed everything else. The result was emphatic and offers a clear indication that both political parties will at Chicago stand for some form of modification or repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. Ohio is the home and has been the operating headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League. That once all-powered body had strongly endorsed various candidates in the primary, nearly all of whom were decisively beaten, and had violently attacked others who won notable successes. Governor White, who had been considered a stern and unyielding dry till he recently came out for some kind of popular vote on prohibition, was easily renominated for another term; while Senator Buckley, who had previously carried the state as an out-and-out antiprohibitionist, was unopposed for re-election. Still more significant was the republican victory. In it the prohibition issue was manifestly the chief one, despite the previous protest of Senator Fess that it should not be considered at all in the selection of candidates. Mr. Ingalls won the nomination for governor on a repeal plank, while the party's choice for United States senator, Attorney General Gilbert Betsman, had long ago made himself known in favor of root-and-branch methods of getting rid of prohibition.

This positive expression of public opinion in Ohio, made by both parties, will surely be taken as one more sign that there is to be a bipartisan effort at Chicago to take prohibition out of the presidential campaign by turning jointly a cold shoulder upon it. The exact form of words written into the party platforms may be in doubt, but the intent will be clear to the whole country. It will be a public confession that the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act were a great mistake originally, and have become a colossal failure in the attempt to execute them. The inference will everywhere be drawn that, in some way or other, at some time near or distant, prohibition will be put in the way of ultimate extinction. These proofs of the way in which the popular will is turning on that question have now become so convincing that even Bishop Cannon refuses to predict what may happen. At Atlantic City he merely asked the despairing question, "Can't we hope for a united front of prohibitionists, north and south?" The outcome in Ohio argues strongly that there are now not enough of them to sweep back the tide for repeal which is rapidly rising to engulf both political parties.—New York Times.

FARMS NEED FOREIGN MARKETS

The American people are being taught certain fundamental principles in economics by events of the last three years. Under the stress of adversity various truths are being demonstrated that were obscured in years of prosperity.

Dr. B. M. Anderson of the Chase National Bank pointed out one of these lessons in his address to the Chamber of Commerce recently. It was the lesson that if a country wants to sell goods abroad, it must be willing to accept payment in imported goods. For there is not enough gold in the world for payments to be made in gold.

In the years when the world was living beyond its means it kept increasing the tariff barriers among nations under pressure from the interests that expected to profit. The United States did the same thing. Then when people no longer could say, "Charge it," and extravagant spending and borrowing stopped, the tariffs were so high that they helped to strangle trade.

America had been selling its farm surpluses abroad and getting a considerable portion of its pay from loans which it made in Europe. When it stopped making the loans the foreigners no longer could pay, as we had cut down payment in goods by high tariffs.

It was widely believed by economists that the tariff bill of 1929 was a mistake; that for our own good the revision should have been downward, not upward; that our farmers needed the foreign market which we were closing; and that manufacturers themselves would have been better off to have moderate competition from abroad in an expanding home market, than to have a monopoly in a home market that was bound to contract because of the inability of the farm consumers to sell their products overseas.

This situation is increasingly realized. It was outlined clearly by Dr. Anderson. Unfortunately the practical difficulties in the way of any

change at this time make immediate tariff revision impossible. What the country needs now is relief from political uncertainty. The evils from a prolonged session of congress, with a political tariff revision in prospect, would far outweigh any probable advantage that might be gained.

The primary requirement now is that congress finish the tax measures, adopt drastic governmental economies, and adjourn.

## THE IOWA CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

One of the few men who are being publicly pushed for the democratic vice-presidential nomination—through some of those who are nominally seeking the presidential nomination have scant hope of that and are actually hoping to be chosen for the second position—is Dr. Matthew A. Tinley of Council Bluffs, major general commanding the Thirtieth division, national guard. It is easy for the general's friends to cite a splendid record in both civilian and military service. For his record is outstanding. He commanded the One Hundred Sixty-eighth regiment, Rainbow division, in action in France, for example. He won the Legion of Honor decoration, besides other French and American distinctions. He is exceedingly popular with the guard troops under his command. Yet he is not a professional soldier; he is a professional physician. And he is highly regarded as an intelligent and wholesome civilian leader by Iowans, regardless of party.

The Register does not know what support is being got for the Tinley candidacy in other states. There ought to be lots of it.—Des Moines Register.

## EFFECT OF ADVERTISING

By making an aggressive newspaper advertising campaign, merchants and manufacturers can do a great deal toward reviving business. E. Willett Walton, Jr., vice-president of Arnold Constable & Co., said yesterday after observing the effect of an unusually large expenditure of money on newspaper advertising for the Stewart Week sale of Arnold Constable & Co.

The store yesterday had the largest number of shoppers in one day in its 104 years of existence, and Mr. Walton attributed this fact to the unusually large expenditures which the store made for newspaper advertising.

"The buying public is buying today plenty of merchandise, and is ready to buy more," he said. "All that it asks is for adequate reasons for buying."—New York Sun.

## FOR SALE

Deleo automatic light plant, nearly new. Inquire Robert Patterson, Murray phone 3311. a14-11w

## Journal Want-Ads cost only a few cents and get real results!

## NOTICE

Of Application for License to operate a Pool Hall:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on Tuesday, June 7th, 1934, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., at the County Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, make application to the Board of Commissioners of Cass County, Nebraska, for a license to operate a pool hall in the building situated on Lot 5, Block 3, in the Village of Manly, Cass County, Nebraska, for a period of one year.

Signed and dated this 3d day of May, 1934.  
GEO. E. COON, Applicant.

## 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 the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of John Quinton, deceased:

On reading the petition of C. D. Quinton, administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 4th day of May, 1932, and for his discharge as administrator. Also that H. M. Logan has filed claim and petition for assignment of surplus under note and mortgage given by Flossie Peters and John C. Peters; 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 3rd day of June, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. to 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 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 4th day of May, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m9-3w

**Lumber Sawing**  
Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications.  
We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices.  
NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.  
In the matter of the estate of Terrace Hennings Pitman, 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 3rd day of June, A. D. 1932, and on the 5th day of September, 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 3rd day of June, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 3rd day of June, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 7th day of May, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m9-3w

## 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 Frank Prince, deceased:  
On reading the petition of Christine Chovance, administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 14th day of May, 1932, and for final assignment of the residue of said estate and for discharge as administratrix thereof; 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 10th day of June, 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 14th day of May, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m16-3w

## 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 Samuel G. Latia, deceased:  
On reading the petition of Orin A. Davis, one of the Executors, praying a final settlement and allowance of their account filed in this Court on the 10th day of May, 1932, and for final assignment of the residue of said estate and for their discharge as Executors thereof; 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 10th day of June, 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.

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In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 14th day of May, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m16-3w

## NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska:  
In the matter of the trusteeship of the estate of Anna Gorder Ploetz, deceased:  
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Honorable James T. Beagley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, made on the 12th day of March, 1932, for the sale of real estate hereinafter described for the payment of legacies and expenses of administration under the last will and testament of Anna Gorder Ploetz, deceased, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court door of the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 26th day of June, 1932, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east one-half (E 1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section eighteen (18), Township twelve (12) north of Range thirteen (13) east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, and an undivided one-half interest in and to Lots two (2), three (3) and four (4), in Block thirty-five (35) in the City of Weeping Water in Cass County, Nebraska. That the sale will be held open for the period of one hour and that the highest bid will be submitted to the Court for confirmation and approval. Dated this 14th day of May, 1932.

Trustee of the Estate of Anna Gorder Ploetz, Deceased,  
A. L. TIDD, Attorney. m16-5w