

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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A fortune awaits the man who will invent a kibitzer-proof screen for jigsaw puzzles.

How can the British tolerate that awful dote? In ten years it has cost them almost as much as our annual pension bill.

Bear is taking up the lion's share of popular conversation these days, but 3.2 per cent wine is getting only what that sort of wine deserves.

The criticism of radio comic artists continues unabated. "Why," we heard a man say yesterday, "that guy can even ruin a joke that's been good for 400 years."

Prospective prices of retail beer range from 5 to 15 cents a glass, and we suppose those who wish the most for their money will have to shop around a little.

Can you remember away back when the pleasure of sitting on your favorite aunt's lap was marred by the scratchiness of the long row of buttons down the front of her best dress?

One of our most significant economic trends is found in the recent growth of American factories in Great Britain. During the last two years, the number increased on an average of one every twelve days—from 169 to 230, or 36 per cent.

BUSINESS UPTURN IS SEEN AS POSSIBILITY

A business upturn in the near future now may be seen as a possibility. There are numerous basic reasons for this statement. And while one may hesitate to predict "it" will come, one may have no hesitancy whatever in saying a start toward recovery can be made if the proper steps are taken. The setup for an advance in business is good. All the material essentials are present for progress henceforth. The industrial equipment, the raw materials, the wants of consumers and an actual shortage of commodities all emphasize the time as proper for recovery.

Textile mills have not been busy for a long time. They have held their production at a point that would barely supply the demand. Domestic are advancing in price right now. Raw materials are hard to get. Manufacturers of various garments are placing orders for raw materials without any hope of having them filled before three or four weeks. In addition, jobbers and retailers are stocking up on domestic goods for two reasons, actual shortage on shelves and in warehouses and reduced production of raw materials.

Everywhere there are reports that the public is ready to buy for the simple reason that people are forced to go into the market and replace all sorts of commodities that have disappeared. This applies to clothing particularly, also to furniture and furnishings, to motor cars, to utensils and implements, to commodities in scores of lines. People are tired of many things they have. They have worn out their clothing, and retailers for the most part have been selling off their shelves without replenishing stocks beyond demand. It is said there never has been a time when supplies of commodities in general merchandise were so low as now. This means there has got to be increased production.

Another thing: The people generally are tired of the depression. Now they begin to see there is a way out of their difficulties if they join the movement back to normal living. The money situation is greatly improved. There is more confidence, more trust and that means vast amounts of currency will come out of hiding. When that happens there will be frisk spending. Freer spending means price inflation, greater industrial production, better wages, less unemployment and a stronger buying power. Within the year a great change ought to be possible. The extent to which we progress, of course, will depend upon the spirit of the people. If as a mass they are ready to leave the depression behind there is absolutely nothing that can prevent them from doing it.—Sioux City Journal.

People were measuring life by the standard of money. Then, as if by magic, the standard shrank.

About the sweetest words any peddler can say to a woman is to ask her if her mother is at home.

One old-timer beer won't bring back to our midst for a while is the old saloon keeper who was said to be "his own best customer."

Marie Dressler's friends are so happy over the news of her recovery that they are prepared to stand a certain amount of conversation from her concerning her operation.

Holding his enthusiasm within reasonable bounds was ever an attribute of Andrew Mellon, and we note that he regards our new President as "doing quite well."

An Indiana man fishing in Florida waters caught a kingsfish and died from the excitement. It's been pretty dull up this way, too, and we'd hate to take the risk of picking up a hand with 150 honors in spades in it, right now.

Some technocrat should figure how many ergs, foot pounds, horse power, or whatever the unit may be, are consumed daily in shuffling, dealing and arranging cards. We imagine the amount of energy expended in a given time, if amassed, or could be visualized, would be stupendous. Of course, the realm of card games would have to include poker, with an extra erg, f. p. or h. p., or two allowed for royal or straight flushes.

HUMAN NATURE

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the principal cause of hard times is over-optimism in good times. If that is true, if economic depressions are due to causes inherent in human nature, we confess that we cannot see much hope for that millenium in which there will always be prosperity for everybody. We certainly do not see how it is possible for legislation to correct evils which are sure to recur whenever conditions are ripe for them.

That is not to say that we do not think the Government at Washington and the state government should not do all in their power to make dishonesty unprofitable. We think it would be a salutary thing for the country to put a few big bankers and stock promoters in jail and keep them there as a warning to others. But we haven't much sympathy with the idea that all, or the major part, of our troubles are the result of the machinations of unscrupulous crooks.

On the contrary, we think we got ourselves into trouble by believing that boom times would never end. We mortgaged our homes and our farms when it was easy to borrow on them, because it seemed so easy to get the money to pay off the mortgages when we needed it. And when we say "we" we are speaking of everybody. Big manufacturers and business men were just as simple as the smallest. They built up great plants on bond issues, because they could not see far enough ahead to realize that the market for their product was not going to keep on growing, but would some day slack off.

We do not think the people who indulged in what now seem like wild dreams of increasing profits were dishonest; not most of them, anyway. We think they—all of us—built too much on hope and not enough on prudent common-sense. And, looking back over the history of other depressions, it seems to us that they all happened for the same reason. Human nature cannot avoid undue optimism when things are going well, just as it cannot escape undue fear when things are going badly.

Just now we are still under the rule of unreasoning fear. That is going to delay recovery, until the rays of hope which are beginning to appear on the horizon grow brighter. Then, as we recover from our fear we shall go on again, with increasing hopefulness, to another boom, and that in its turn will collapse and ruin millions who have not tempered their optimism with caution. That is human nature.

WATCH YOUR HEATING UNITS

We are inclined to think of the stove as being merely a commonplace unit in the home. We are rather unprepared to find it and its larger brother, the furnace, as well as boilers and their pipes, listed as a major cause of fire loss. According to the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the national loss from this cause amounted to almost \$8,500,000 in 1931.

Research work of the National Board indicates that many of the losses resulted from the installation of sub-standard heating equipment. Another serious cause is the placing of stoves or furnaces too close to partitions or ceilings composed of burnable material; again, smoke pipes, which become very hot, are often installed too near combustible material. Careless maintenance of heating equipment also accounts for numerous disastrous fires.

The National Board recommends a few simple safety precautions which anyone can take at once:

1. Clean soot from the stove or furnace.
2. Take down the smokepipe, remove soot; also clean soot from bottom of chimney.
3. If the smokepipe has holes rusted or worn in it, replace with a new pipe.
4. Install this pipe so that it will not be nearer than two feet to any burnable material; if this is not possible, cover the combustible material with asbestos.
5. Sections of partitions, ceiling or beams which are too close to hot parts of stove or furnace should be covered with asbestos.
6. Replace all broken or worn parts of the heating equipment.
7. Use common sense in operating the heating system. In cold weather, if you force the fire, watch it closely so that the furnace will not become overheated.

THE AMERICAN SPARROW

It is commonly called the English sparrow, but the appellation is something of a misnomer. Like the rest of us, it has been pretty well Americanized. Descended from those Pilgrim sparrows of an earlier day, it has been assistantly reproducing its kind on this continent until the innumerable successive generations have all but erased the European strain. We believe the so-called English sparrow may with entire justification lay proud claim to being for all general purposes a 100 per cent American.

The sparrow is the real go-getter of the feathered kingdom—perhaps we would better say republic now. It is not a very large bird, but what it lacks in size it more than adequately makes up for in numbers. There are literally lots of sparrows in this country and we presume the same is true of other countries. Sparrows can hold their own about as successfully as anybody we know of. They aren't afraid of robins, crows, hawks, cardinals, martins or blue-jays and have been known to gang a squirrel with no inconsiderable success.

Sparrows aren't very successful singers and yet they sing AT singing more than almost any other bird. The fact that they couldn't carry a tune in a sack doesn't seem to perturb them in the least. As a matter of fact, a sparrow is not easily embarrassed. He is a rugged individualist on the map like checkers on a board seem willing to believe. A highly nervous condition does exist; it often does as spring comes, and the strain of winter seems almost unbearable. But the nazis seem to be working off their spleen by withdrawing their reinforcements from the vicinity of Danzig, the French make light of revolver shots on the east bank of the Rhine, Mussolini welcomes the British premier in the name of peace, and Herr Goebbels says the opposition press in Germany may criticize the government to its heart's content, provided it doesn't say anything critical.

In short, the moment somebody announced the inevitability of war, all the nations got busy to insure peace, for the very good reason that every last one of them knew that its people wouldn't fight; and today a professional army is not the least use in a first-class war unless there is a supply of willing recruits and a still greater supply of willing taxpayers.

In Europe there is neither.—Detroit News.

Word from Chicago is that women's rights will be rigidly observed in the new beer dispensaries. Which is all very well, but we don't know how some of the old-fashioned bartenders will get along with the new crop of gals fresh from the spunk-oasis. Some of those old barkeeps were sticklers for all the properties.

APPLYING CRIMINAL LAW IN WALL STREET

From the political standpoint, it is evident that if the republicans thought to explode all the firecrackers in the financial situation before Roosevelt took office, so that a democratic "expose" of bad conditions in and around Wall street could not amount to much, they only partially accomplished their purpose.

The arrest of Charles E. Mitchell for cheating out of his income tax and of Horace C. Sylvester, Jr., for paying out bank funds irregularly (a technical forgery charge) indicates that the administration is in no wise discouraged.

Leaving the possible political motives to others, it can certainly be said that other adequate motives are easy to find for going after these men under the criminal laws. After all, paying 10 thousand dollars or so secretly to the manager of the Port of New York authority at a time when the bank concerned was interested in selling the bonds of that port authority is a shady looking deal. And, after all, faking a sale of securities to escape income taxes has not been really allowed by the suspicion that it has been not infrequently resorted to.

Getting a little higher ethic into the higher financial quarters is a perfect legitimate aim. And if in the process it reduces the smugness and arrogance of a few individuals who but a few short years ago were thumbing their noses at the United States government, because they considered themselves beyond its reach, so much the better.

Finally, though this is incidental to the main thing in these prosecutions, the revelation by government representatives that Charles E. Mitchell, boss of a great bank, took in personally in 1929 almost a million and a quarter dollars in salaries and something over a million and a quarter dollars in profits from sales of stocks and bonds emphasizes again the incomparability of being at the same time a trustee of other people's money and a seller of stocks to those same people for a profit—a gigantic profit.

WAR NEEDS RECRUITS AND TAXPAYERS TOO

Our calmest analysis of conditions in Europe does not cause us to apprehend war over there at this juncture.

Continental statesmen may be thinking of unavoidable war, but in England the young people have other ideas. "Resolved, that this house will in no circumstances fight for its king and country," declared the Oxford union by a vote of 275 to 152; and a few days later the Manchester University union resolved that it, too, would refuse to jeopardize itself for any such objects, the vote being 371 to 196. Admittedly, the majority might change its mind if England were invaded by a foreign foe. Nevertheless the resolutions show a change of sentiment from the jingo days when England sang: "We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too," and the university crowd were among the loudest chanters.

As we see it at this hour there is much less likelihood of a first-class war in Europe than the newspaper correspondents who move countries on the map like checkers on a board seem willing to believe. A highly nervous condition does exist; it often does as spring comes, and the strain of winter seems almost unbearable. But the nazis seem to be working off their spleen by withdrawing their reinforcements from the vicinity of Danzig, the French make light of revolver shots on the east bank of the Rhine, Mussolini welcomes the British premier in the name of peace, and Herr Goebbels says the opposition press in Germany may criticize the government to its heart's content, provided it doesn't say anything critical.

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FARM RELIEF

The purpose of the farm relief which President Roosevelt has asked congress to adopt is, as we understand it, to raise the prices of farm products by reducing the volume of production.

We believe that is a sound principle. We are only concerned about the practicability of accomplishing it.

It is the fact that the farms of the United States have been for years producing more of the principal staples, cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, beef, pork and dairy products, than the people of the United States could readily consume. We have been dependent upon the export market for the sale of these surplus products. The export market has been steadily, and as we believe, permanently shrinking. Nation after nation has got itself back to the position where its own farms can supply its own needs.

It is absurd for farmers to compete with each other in the domestic market. But that is what it comes to when they grow more than the market demands. We had hoped that the co-operative marketing plan which was the basis of the farm board's creation, might work out to induce our farmers to pull together instead of apart; but as yet there has been no such progress made as to justify the hope that American farmers will ever be anything but independent individualists. That is in the true American tradition, a tradition of upstanding independence which makes it impossible to apply in this country such restrictions as are placed upon production in other countries, however beneficial they may be to the farmer.

The principle involved in the president's plan is a new and untried one, the principle of paying the farmer for not producing, in order that all farmers may get a higher price for the limited amount they do produce. As Mr. Roosevelt himself admits, it may not work; but there are many who believe that it will work, and if its administration does not take any more cash out of the pockets of taxpayers but instead results in collecting the amount paid to the farmers from the processors and handlers of farm products, it may accomplish the purpose of restoring the farmers' purchasing power.

A THREAT TO VITAL PROJECTS?

The halting of new contracts for inland waterways work is explained by army engineers at Washington and by Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, as a temporary expedient, pending the formulation of the administration's program on unemployment. Coupled with similar action on federal highway construction and public buildings, such a move, however, naturally tends to create anxiety, especially in a section that would be affected in a vital manner were a policy of this kind to be extended over any considerable period; above all, to become permanent.

If the administration aim simply is to allow time for the working out of a general program of public improvements, incorporating the recruiting camp and reforestation plans, it can be readily understood. But if there is contemplated a withdrawal of funds from waterways, public buildings, highways and other needed and meritorious projects, in order to finance the reforestation and allied undertakings, then the issue becomes serious indeed.

As for employment, the projects already authorized or far advanced toward completion are of particular value. On the Missouri river alone there is, or shortly will be, part time work for 10,000 to 15,000 men.

Furthermore, the lower river channel, together with other similar projects, is more than 80 per cent complete and soon would be ready for use. To stop or materially delay improvement in such instances would be to jeopardize or to lose almost the total investment. It is inconceivable that a course of that kind would be taken.

But there should be no doubt left about the matter. Members of congress from the middle west must become alert, look into the situation thoroughly and see to it that there shall be no misunderstanding at Washington as to the public interests involved. It is at once evident that the waterways and other projects that might be affected by a diversion of funds are of far more consequence and necessity than reforestation. But there should be no need for a choice between the two. The concern of this region is that a choice shall not be made to its detriment.

Everything is going to be all right this summer. When all else gets dull we can go out on a sand bank along the creek, race turtles and bet a dime on them and drink schnapps between times.

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

"IF" IN THE PAGES OF HISTORY

"If," says Albert Payson Terhune, writing in the Elks Magazine, has done more to change the course of history's wayward currents than all of the forces of man rolled together. Here are some of his own best ones: If Thomas Edison, when a poor newsboy, hadn't been hit over the ears by a cranky brakeman for stealing a ride on a train, he wouldn't have been deaf. If he hadn't been deaf, he would not have perfected the phonograph.

If Napoleon's map-maker had not formed the habit of scamping his work, he would have drawn the line indicating the sunken road at Waterloo and the French emperor would have carried the day.

If the mother of George Washington had not been stricken with a sudden hysterical whim just as her son was leaving to join the British navy, the father of his country would probably have been a British naval officer.

If a bullet had swerved by a very few inches in 1914, when a crazed student aimed at an Austrian grand duke, perhaps there would have been no World War.

If Patrick Henry had not been too lazy to make a success of his grocery store, he would not have turned to statesmanship and stirred the nation with his oratory.

If Major Andre had been content to wait for his boat to come back to his moorings at West Point, or if he had chosen some other land route to New York, or if he had had the sense to keep his mouth shut instead of babbling needlessly when he met three card players along the road—the United States probably would be a British province today. As it was, he was captured and Benedict Arnold's treason was discovered and America was saved.

FOR RECIPROCIETY NOW

"Barkis is willin'" is the attitude of the Canadian government in regard to trade reciprocity with the United States. When a proposal for such an agreement recently was advanced in the house of commons at Ottawa, Premier Bennett declared that the dominion was ready to enter into a definite bargain with the United States; but he insisted that the first move must come from Washington, not from Ottawa. His statement for a reciprocal trade treaty was applauded by high-tariff conservatives and moderate-tariff liberals.

In the last few years there has been a real decline in trade between Canada and the United States, and the loss has been felt as much on this side of the border as in Canada. Since the proposal of the Taft administration in 1911 for such an adjustment of trade relations was turned down by the Canadian people at a general election, Washington has been somewhat chilly toward similar proposals. However, conditions have so greatly changed in the last few years that Washington now may give a warm welcome to the Canadian "Barkis," formerly this country's best customer. Indeed it is said that President Roosevelt will invite Premier Bennett to Washington to discuss the possibilities of a reciprocal trade agreement.—Buffalo Evening News.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Dora Kastel, deceased.
Fee Book 9, page No. 253.
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 her 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 28th day of April, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court, on said 28th day of April, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Rose Friedel or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of March, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Charles McGuire, deceased.
Fee Book 9, page No. 254.

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 25th day of April, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 25th day of April, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Thomas McGuire or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 31st day of March, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) a3-3w County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
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 15th day of April, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to-wit:

North half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 19 North, Range 9; South half of the southeast quarter of Section 35, in Township 11 North, Range 9, all East of the 6th Principal Meridian, containing 158.60 acres, more or less, all in Cass County, Nebraska.
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John D. Foreman, et al, Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, a corporation, et al, Plaintiffs and cross petitioners against said Defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 11, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
In the matter of the guardianship of Gerlie Beckner, insane.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order and license issued by the Honorable James T. Bogley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on the 18th day of March, 1933, to me, Searl S. Davis, guardian of the person and estate of Gerlie Beckner, insane, I will on the 24th day of April, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth in Cass County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The West 37 1/2 acres in the West half of the Southwest Quarter (W 1/2 of SW 1/4) of Section 17, and the East 7 1/2 acres in the East half of the Southeast Quarter (E 1/2 of SE 1/4) of Section 18, all in Township 11 North, of Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska.

Said offer of sale will remain open for a period of one (1) hour and said premises will be sold subject to all liens and for cash.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1933.
SEARL S. DAVIS,
Guardian of Gerlie Beckner, insane.
A. L. TIDD,
Attorney. m20-5w

NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship
Fee Book 9, page 251.
Estate of Elizabeth Ellen Akeson, deceased.
In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
The State of Nebraska: To all creditors and heirs take notice, that Andrew V. Stander has filed his petition alleging that Elizabeth Ellen Akeson died intestate in Cass county, Nebraska, on or about September 3rd, 1885, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

An undivided one-half of the north half of the northwest quarter of Section seven (7), in Township eleven (11) North, Range twelve (12) East of the Sixth Principal Meridian in Cass county, Nebraska.
leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit: Mattes Akeson, her father; That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is as a subsequent purchaser of said real estate and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Elizabeth Ellen Akeson and of her heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 14th day of April, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. at the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.
Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) m20-3w County Judge.