

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Eighty-seven Pennsylvanians were convicted this week in one bunch for violating the prohibition law. It was, so to speak, the Last Roundup.

Dean Inge says it is positively certain now that the human race is destined for early extinction. We never could understand why they called him the Gloomy Dean.

Ford once said he would quit making motor cars when prohibition was repealed, and the Fredonia (Kansas) Herald hopes the good man won't consider the distilling business at his age.

King George of England, who is used to having fun poked at him from abroad, underwent a heckling in parliament recently, which seems to carry out the familiar "tirade at home" slogan.

Yes, children, this Al Smith, who talked about baloney dollars the other day, is the same Smith whom they were calling "The Sphinx" during the New York City campaign about a month ago.

An actuary finds that people over 35 have the fewest motor car accidents. But the Detroit News points out that as the American family is organized today, the folks over 35 also have the fewest motor cars.

FAR-SIGHTED TRUCKER WANTS RAILROAD, TOO

That was a heartening story which came from Bloomfield, Neb., this week; for it showed that regard for the public weal can still rise above private interest and that not all men are so selfish that they cannot realize that the greatest good to themselves must come from the prosperity of their neighbors, even though some sacrifice upon their part may be necessary in order that such prosperity may be obtained.

Orville Tangeman operates truck lines between Bloomfield and Omaha and between Bloomfield and Sioux City. He is doing plenty of business; in fact he is doing so well that the railroad company which owns and operates the branch road of which Bloomfield is the terminus a short time ago told the business men of that town that lack of patronage might require abandonment of the line.

Tangeman stated that he was anxious for all of the business he could obtain, but he knew that the town needed the railroad and he was willing to do his part toward retaining the one train a day. He will therefore discontinue one trip each week to each of the cities he has been visiting. Evidently he is more far sighted than some of the merchants for whom he has been hauling.

Bloomfield does need a railroad, a fact that will be fully realized by every citizen and property owner of the town, should it be found advisable to abandon the line. So will the people of every township and school district through which it passes; for the abandonment will touch them in the most tender of all spots, their pocketbooks. Railroads, it must be remembered, pay taxes on their rights of way and tracks, and their rolling stock, equipment and terminals, and these taxes help out immensely in every subdivision through which the roads pass. They vanish when a line is abandoned, and must be replaced by levies upon other property owners.

Furthermore, when there is no railroad, all fuel, lumber and other heavy materials must be trucked in, with consequent increase in cost and inability to delay when haste is most needed; and all farm products, of whatever kind, must be trucked out. These things necessarily result in the depreciation of the value of real estate, with consequent increase in tax levies and loss of population and trade. Lumber yards, coal yards, elevators and other business enterprises are abandoned and their operators and employes go elsewhere.

Mr. Tangeman doubtless realized that with the railroad gone he would have far less to haul than would remain to him should he give up two trips per week. He was wiser than his patrons.—Lincoln Star.

Perhaps the easiest way to meet people you wish to impress is to decide not to shave this morning.

We have looked over many a rugged individualist in our time, and a halfback and two guards were usually running his interference.

Now that Gen. Hugh Johnson also has the liquor code to administer, too, we don't anticipate any further trouble between him and Henry Ford on that account.

Those who still view with great suspicion our recognition of Russia don't seem to realize how doubtful Russia may have been of our national sanity since 1929.

A careful search of Governor Rolph's statement condoning the San Jose lynching reveals one quite sensible remark: the one expressing his belief that the sheriff of Santa Clara County did his duty.

Pittsburgh's new mayor says he will set up his desk in the city hall lobby, where anyone may call at any time. And so determined is he in this resolve that he shouldn't be surprised if it lasted a week or ten days.

What the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina said to each other is not important. The world wants to know what President Roosevelt and Al Smith said to each other a few days ago.

A St. Louis gangster, now a radio switchboard operator in the prison at Atlanta, has applied for parole. But his application has been denied, evidently because he is making modestly good as a radio operator, whereas at his former trade of plumber in St. Louis he did altogether too well.

CURIOUS EXHIBITION OF OUR CURIOUS AGE

It is not so long since the utterance of the word Russia caused cold chills to run up and down the spines of eminent business men and bankers from New York to San Diego. President Hoover was persisting in the policy of refusing to have anything to do with a government dedicated to the doctrines of communism, and everybody seemed to support him in his stand. Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., was charging up and down the land at the head of a committee of congressional stalwarts, ferreting out every suggestion of Russian influence and at each of this supposed discoveries creeds of horror ascended to high heaven from the patrioters.

Yet on Friday evening there assembled in the grand ballroom of one of New York's most elegant hotels a group of 2,500 eminent business men and bankers to do honor to a representative of this same Russia. A vice-president of the nation's largest bank, a Morgan partner and a conservative leader of the New York bar were among those conspicuously in attendance. The Stars and Stripes and the Red flag of Russia floated together above the diners. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Internationale." The 2,500 cheered and shouted themselves almost hoarse over a speech in which the commissar of foreign affairs extolled the great accomplishments of his country for the benefit of his immediate hearers and for others who listened in on a nation-wide radio hookup.

We have no disposition to deplore the change which the banquet to Mr. Litvinoff signaled in our attitude toward his country. Our present attitude is more realistic, is freer from taboos and artificial fears. But the contrast with our attitude of a short time ago is too striking to go unremarked. We do not know whether to be proud of the change as indicating devotion to free speech, or whether to be ashamed of the taboos before which we once prostrated ourselves, or whether to be astonished at the mercurial temperament of a people capable of going so quickly from one extreme to another. Hence we offer no comment on the phenomenon except to classify it as one of the most curious exhibitions this curious age has brought us.—Baltimore Sun.

WHENCE THE FEAR?

"Give us an honest dollar," they demand.

"Let America honor her honest debts," they shout. "Let's not have repudiation through inflation."

"Don't rock the boat," they cry. "This is no time for experiments."

Up and down Wall Street, back and forth from the coast to the Alleghenias the cries of the financiers arise. Fearful, from his mahoganyed office, the "big business man" shouts "Wolf." Like the first man in the first rain, he argues himself into hysterical dread of a force for good he cannot understand. Cliches, long buried in after-dinner speeches, arise once more to confuse public thought on public policy.

"Radical," he shouts, and shudders.

Whence the fear? Thrown, of necessity, into new roads to wealth, the financier has often adjusted his thinking to meet his own sweet ends. He has embraced international trade, snapped up the holding company, recognized Russia and glibly sold a new invention called preferred stock, with neither qualm nor quiver. But a fluctuating price for gold, a controlled dollar—never!

Simple conservatism, strict Tory training will not explain this enigma of financial fear. Look, then, to other things.

The difference between financier and business man is fundamental. Like the farmer, the business man lives by adding something to the sum of human services for you and us to live on. By converting raw earth into corn and hogs, the farmer gives life to our population. But the farmer's service alone is not enough. The business man converts the corn into bus and the hogs into pork that busy men may eat. Other business men transport these products to all parts of the country and divide them up into small parcels for the average household to buy.

Progress is the rightful field of the financier. He promotes new corporations to get out new products less imaginative souls would laugh down. He combines corporations and eliminates waste. He fights sloth and insists on the forward march of America. He has given us the automobile, the airplane, the radio and the electric ice box. And he will give us television and model housing in the future. By giving us new products, he has even been credited with pulling us out of past depressions. That is his field.

But too many American financiers have done everything but promote progress and efficiency in the past ten years. They have become engrossed in the game of beating the little fellow out of his honest gains. By manipulating corporate shares and boards of directors, they have become leeches on honest business. This is what is menaced. That is what is feared.

The financier is a dealer in others' speculations. He is a promoter, organizer, leader for new enterprise. He is liquidator, reorganizer for the bankrupt old. He does not own a business. He does not run a business. He "puts it over," sells it, manipulates it, makes it or breaks it. He deals, not in goods, but in stocks and bonds.

He may profit from the success of a venture. But he may also profit, and often does, from the failure of a venture.

He has developed a technique for making money on the fluctuations of "corporate equities," Dow-Jones' index of seventy stocks, and the nation's price level.

His technique is based on a "gold standard," on a single price for gold and a rising falling price for everything else. He knows the ropes of making money by watching prices rise and fall.

But if prices cease to rise and fall sharply, what then? If a dollar's worth of corn or corporation remains little changed from year's beginning to year's end, what then? If speculation is minimized, what will the financier do then?

Losing the basis of his leeching system, he will have to return to promoting progress, increasing efficiency. That is the function many a Wall Streeter has unfitted himself for. He has played so long with phoney directorates, dummy corporations and bogus stocks that he is afraid of his real job.—World-Herald.

TOO MUCH TEMPER IN AL SMITH'S ATTITUDE

Alfred E. Smith, it is to be remembered, did not in any spontaneous way contribute to the election of President Roosevelt. After his defeat for the nomination by Roosevelt last year, Smith retired to his tent and till the last days of the campaign, remained silent. It is to be remembered further that he has at no time, since the Roosevelt administration was inaugurated, given its measures his hearty support. Smith was against Roosevelt for the nomination, was only nominally for his election, has at no time contributed his support to the administration.

The recent sensational declaration by Smith is only open manifestation of a long settled fact. The discussion of Smith's motives will range from the opinion that his attitude is merely that of a man unable to recover from the soreness of a personal disappointment to the view that it expresses the settled philosophy of a man too honest to count the consequences of its expression. To the country, the important thing is the effect it may have on its economic and its politics.

The Smith statement would have had more weight had it given less sign of temper, more disposition to discriminate. His talk of "baloney dollars," his appeal to popular prejudice by sarcastic reference to the "brain trust," his personal flings at the president give the appearance of an attack of a hot and angry man rather than the appeal of a cool and wise one. Mr. Smith has not added, by the temper of his statement, to the even mental balance which the country so much needs, at such a time as this, to maintain. His implication that the president has in mind any such thing as greenbacks, that he is wilfully disregarding the gold standard, that he is operating by "hunches" without reference to experience or facts is simply, in view of the nine months' record of the administration, too absurd to stand up in court. It is the kind of thing a loose-tongued partisan opponent of the president might say; it is not worthy of Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Smith charges the president with undermining, by his policies, public confidence.

It is a grave question whether public confidence is being by any persons so dangerously undermined as by those over-conservative persons who, misunderstanding if not misrepresenting what the president is doing, charge him with undermining public confidence. Smith's declaration of war against the administration is from the political point of view significant. It was inevitable that these new and difficult times, with their new courses, would force new political alignments. The attitude which Smith now takes conforms with the course which Herbert Hoover, Ogden Mills—the most conservative wing of the republican leadership has now for some time been laying out. That branch of the republican party sadly needs popular leadership. As things are going the nomination of Horace Greeley by the democrats in 1872 was no more strange than would be the nomination of Alfred E. Smith by the republicans in 1936.—Dayton News.

GET QUICK ACTION ON CORN LOAN PLAN

Arrival in Iowa of the first corn loan blanks marks an important stage in our great agricultural experiment. Its effect immediately on sentiment in the corn belt is certain to be stimulating. Its effect on general business conditions is likely to be considerable, especially as the weeks wear on.

The corn loans, of course, are meant to meet the situation of the hour. The best explanation of them is that they aim to make effective now the higher price level for corn that is expected to exist some months later. Getting it in market terms, they will enable farmers to realize now the futures price on corn.

The very making of the corn loans is a demonstration of the shrewdness of the epigram attributed by Paul Mallouin to Secretary Wallace—that it is the squeaky wheel that gets the grease. Cotton, wheat and corn loans, in that order, have been greased to several squeaky wheels.

If corn prices are not up sufficiently next summer to enable farmers to market their corn at an even better figure than that provided now on the 45-cents-a-bushel loan basis at the farm, the loan deal is to become in effect a sale. The government will stand any loss that may be involved.

As a practical measure to enable the administration to give its crop reduction program a real test over the necessary period of months, the corn loan expedient seems likely to be effective.

Iowans, and those outside Iowa

Happy Prisoner



Although he's in jail, Tony Serpa believes himself to be extremely fortunate. Serpa was an inmate of the San Jose county jail when the lynch mob broke in to take Thomas Therman and Jack Holmes. Because of resemblance to Holmes, Serpa was mistaken for the kidnapper and almost lynched. He is now in San Francisco jail.

who are interested in the condition of business in the state, should not overlook the fact that (1) by reason of its relatively high crop Iowa will benefit much more from the corn loans than any other state, and (2) that the corn loans represent only one of several definitely secured findings of funds into the state to create purchasing power. The civil works program is another. And at intervals in the next year the cash benefits of the corn-hog crop reduction plan will be turned into Iowa. These benefits, like the corn loan, will be enormous in the aggregate for the state of Iowa, which leads all others in corn-hog production.—Des Moines Register.

Someone reports the discovery of a tribe in South America which has two languages—one for the men, and one for the womenfolk. We judge the former is an archaic dialect chiefly of interest to the professors and students in the tribe.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
Plaintiff
vs.
Defendants

To the Defendants—
Welcher Cardwell and wife, Mary Cardwell; Rosan Decker; Josiah Horning; and Ann Horning, his wife; Mary Ann Salome Adams; Cornelius Josiah Horning; Susanna Elizabeth Shopp; and Hershey Shopp; William Hargrave; William Hargrave, Emily Hargrave; Harris L. Levi; W. B. Roberts; F. Savacool; John Dunlap; Hugh B. McCune; James Peebler; Samuel Chandler; J. D. Tatt; John Black; Johanna Kennedy; Cade Rogers; Andrew B. Taylor; J. W. Conn; John Roessner; Hans P. Sundell; William B. Foster; James Kennedy; C. J. Horning; Mrs. Thomas A. Sullivan; the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estates respectively of Welcher Cardwell, Rosan Decker, Josiah Horning, Ann Horning, Mary Ann Salome Adams, Cornelius Josiah Horning, Susanna Elizabeth Shopp, Hershey Shopp, William Hargrave, William Hargrave, Emily Hargrave, Harris L. Levi, W. B. Roberts, F. Savacool, John Dunlap, Hugh B. McCune, James Peebler, Samuel Chandler, J. D. Tatt, John Black, Johanna Kennedy, Cade Rogers, Andrew B. Taylor, J. W. Conn, John Roessner, Hans P. Sundell, William B. Foster, James Kennedy, C. J. Horning, and Mrs. Thomas A. Sullivan, each deceased, real names unknown; and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 12 North of Range 14, East of the 6th P. M., thence running north on the section line 798 feet, thence south 88 degrees and 29 minutes east 811 feet, thence north 2 degrees and 21 minutes east 819 feet, thence north 87 degrees and 35 minutes east 549 feet, thence north 54 degrees and 36 minutes east 240 feet, thence north 77 degrees and 36 minutes east 735 feet, thence south 66 degrees and 42 minutes east 564 feet, thence south 74 degrees and 27 minutes west 493 feet, thence south 11 degrees and 18 minutes east 342 feet, thence south 82 degrees and 15 minutes west 194 feet, thence south 217 feet, thence east 197 feet, thence south 4 degrees east 599 feet, thence west on the quarter section line 2,136 feet, containing 64.43 acres more or less, in Cass county, Nebraska.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of November, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Wyoming Fletcher, deceased.
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 15th day of December, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 15th day of December, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to John B. Hooley or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 25th day of October, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledigway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1933, at ten (10:00) 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:

The southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township eleven (11), Range fourteen (14), East of the Sixth P. M.; also the northwest quarter (NE 1/4) and the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section five (5), Township 12 North of Range 14, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Mildred J. Prepet et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Conservative Savings & Loan Association, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 5, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by F. L. Johnson, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 23rd day of December, 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:

Sub Lot two (2) in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 23, all in Twp. 12, Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, subject however to the mortgage of the Conservative Mortgage Company in the sum of \$13,000.00—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Luke L. Wiles et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Isaac R. L. Wiles, substituted plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 18, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF SUIT TO QUIET TITLE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska
Nettie Hinz, Plaintiff
vs.
Edmond A. Deslonde et al
Defendants

To the Defendants—
Edmond A. Deslonde, Mrs. Edmond A. Deslonde, real name unknown; Thomas T. Ferguson, Mrs. Thomas T. Ferguson, real name unknown, whose true name is alleged to be Amanda Ferguson; Joseph Harper, Jane A. Harper, Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; the successors and assigns of Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estates of Edmond A. Deslonde, Mrs. Edmond A. Deslonde, real name unknown, Thomas T. Ferguson, Mrs. Thomas T. Ferguson, real name unknown, whose true name is alleged to be Amanda Ferguson; Joseph Harper, Jane A. Harper, Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; William F. Endors, Walter P. Endors, William F. Endors and Louisa A. Endors, each deceased, real names unknown, and all persons having or claiming any interest in or to the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the east half (E 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section six (6), Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown.

You and each of you are hereby notified that Nettie Hinz as plaintiff filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska, on the 22nd day of November, 1933, against you and each of you, the object, purpose and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of the court quieting the title to the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 12, North, Range 13, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, in plaintiff, as against you and each of you, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

You and each of you are further notified that you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 15th day of January, 1934, or the allegations therein contained will be taken as true and a decree will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff as against you and each of you, according to the prayer of said petition.

NETTIE HINZ,
Plaintiff.
W. A. ROBERTSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
n27-4w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledigway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1933, at ten (10:00) 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:

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The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Mildred J. Prepet et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Conservative Savings & Loan Association, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 5, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

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Nettie Hinz, Plaintiff
vs.
Edmond A. Deslonde et al
Defendants

To the Defendants—
Edmond A. Deslonde, Mrs. Edmond A. Deslonde, real name unknown; Thomas T. Ferguson, Mrs. Thomas T. Ferguson, real name unknown, whose true name is alleged to be Amanda Ferguson; Joseph Harper, Jane A. Harper, Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; the successors and assigns of Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estates of Edmond A. Deslonde, Mrs. Edmond A. Deslonde, real name unknown, Thomas T. Ferguson, Mrs. Thomas T. Ferguson, real name unknown, whose true name is alleged to be Amanda Ferguson; Joseph Harper, Jane A. Harper, Mrs. Louisa A. Endors, administratrix of the estate of William F. Endors, deceased; William F. Endors, Walter P. Endors, William F. Endors and Louisa A. Endors, each deceased, real names unknown, and all persons having or claiming any interest in or to the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the east half (E 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section six (6), Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown.

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You and each of you are further notified that you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 15th day of January, 1934, or the allegations therein contained will be taken as true and a decree will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff as against you and each of you, according to the prayer of said petition.

NETTIE HINZ,
Plaintiff.
W. A. ROBERTSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
n27-4w

When a person needs a thing, they pay for it whether they buy it or not. That's an old saying, as true today as when first coined. Prosperity is already nearer than just across the farmer's so don't put off longer buying the things you really need.