

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Scientists may disintegrate the atom, but we will probably not live to see the day they can defrost political bunk.

Santa Claus even got to the school-teachers of Chicago. He managed to get them checks for their services up to last April.

When a man goes out on a spree he is practicing inflation, and he gets the inevitable deflationary headache the next morning.

A mother had two sons, one of whom went to sea and the other became vice-president of the United States. Neither has been heard from since.

All the alphabetical combinations have not yet been exhausted in the search for relief, and the Holt Rulster says it probably will be a long time before we get down to &c.

College football has been branded as a "racket" by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, and just after the secretary's pig buying program made available a lot of surplus leather for footballs, too.

Aesop, the writer of the famous fables, was a dwarf. He also was a slave and his dwarfed condition probably explains why he was permitted to make up fables instead of being made to work.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York was forced to stop official duties the other day to deny the accusation of a heckler that he was a "tool of Wall Street." We suspect if the heckler should take his charge down to Wall Street, he would be rewarded with more vehement denial than the mayor gave him, even.

WHERE UNCLE SAM'S CASH HAS BEEN GOING

The National Economy league, in its financial analysis for the current fiscal year, finds revenues coming within \$60,389,000 of estimated ordinary expenditures. The estimated deficit of \$4,460,000,000 will be caused then, by extraordinary expenditures resulting from the depression.

Looking over the items included in this addition to the public debt, we find "Loans to closed banks, one billion dollars." We reflect that this is not an expenditure for consumption; it is an advance to the banks, secured by collateral of more or less value—more, if prosperity returns and values go up, and this collateral is retained until that time. This billion in whole or in part will be repaid some day; it is not destined to come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

We also note another entry: "Purchase of preferred stock and capital notes of solvent banks, one billion dollars." This is another addition to the debt which is certainly not a loss, but a paying investment, probably earning larger interest than will be paid by the government for money borrowed to make it.

"Agricultural credits, 300 million dollars," are more doubtful, but some of this money will come back. "Home owners' loan act, 200 million dollars," also constitutes a loan, most of which will be returned in time. So here is \$2,500,000,000 of the deficit which is not being "spent," but loaned, and cannot be considered a dead weight addition to the public debt.

Indeed, the only item in the list which can be called a consumption expenditure is the \$1,250,000,000 for public works. This item will undoubtedly be increased during the next fiscal year, since it represents only part of the \$3,300,000 authorized. Still, a large part of this sum is going into capital expenditure—what a company would call "plant." It will come eventually from the taxpayer, but the country will have something to show for it.

The treasury might perform an illuminating public service by "breaking down" its debt statement to show what part of the increase during the past few years falls on taxes, and what part is expected to be self-carrying. Such a statement might relieve many people who look at the lump sum and have a troubled sigh.—Detroit News.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSOLIDATE GAINS

The business news of the Christmas season contains an arousing summons for state and national unity in driving on to rebuild the business and economic structures. Now is the time! The tide has turned, this city this state and this country surely are entering upon a year to mark the beginning of another bright era.

Christmas headlines: "Holiday Boom Heartens City, Cheer Fills 1934 Outlook."—Detroit News; "Chicago Cheers Merriest Yule in Last Four Years."—Chicago Tribune; "Store Volume Up 8% in Big Holiday Rush."—New York Herald-Tribune. Dun & Bradstreet's reported the Christmas buying in the principal cities of the United States running close to a new record.

The increased volume of Christmas sales, put at 8 per cent over 1932 in New York, was estimated at 12 per cent in Detroit. Dollar totals were lower because dollars this year had greater purchasing power, but the volume compares favorably with that of the best prior years, 1923 and 1929. The Dun & Bradstreet's report pointed to increased carloadings, electric output, lumber production and steel operations, and said: "Large factory payrolls, the extension of emergency relief jobs and the release of millions of dollars impounded in closed banks have all helped to swell the consumers' purchasing power."

Those who read their newspapers thoroughly also read, under Montreal and London datelines, accounts of the "best Christmas since 1929" in England and Canada. The optimism is not confined to the United States.

Now is the time! Opportunities beckon; youth is hidden to be ready and daring; new ideas and new enterprise are to have new outlets. Courage and enthusiasm belong in the case, though backed by sober and united support of the trend.

Now is the time for continuance of the co-operative action at Washington between the president and congress; for a short session of congress, directed to consolidating the gains made and to assisting the expansion of domestic and foreign trade.—Detroit News.

UGLY CHARGES WHICH NEED INVESTIGATION

Ugly charges are made against the building trades unions in Chicago. Affidavits declare that unemployed workers have been forced to pay large sums for initiation fees and back dues before being permitted to work on civil works administration jobs.

In one case \$125 is said to have been demanded of a carpenter in back dues before he would be allowed to regain his union standing and so qualify for the job.

The racketeer leadership which has disgraced the building trades unions in many cities, and the mean attitude taken by several unions toward their unemployed members, prepare the public mind for these charges.

We can imagine nothing more shameful than for union leaders to oppress jobless workers. The Evening Post, which favors 100 per cent unionization, does not believe that unions should be labor monopolies. It believes they should be open on reasonable terms to qualified persons.

If A. F. of L. leaders are wise, and not too busy playing union politics with building trades leaders, they will investigate these charges, make the facts public and punish those responsible.

Such tactics, if true, blacken the whole labor movement at a time when it most needs public support.—New York Evening Post.

A dog very quickly learns that the safest place when its master is in an angry mood is under a bed where the masculine dignity forbids crawling.

CONVALESCENCE IS THE MOST TRYING PERIOD

Patients on a deathbed give their nurses little trouble. Patients recovering are a fearful bother. As life ebbs, complaint dwindles, requests are few, demands disappear. As life pours back into the sick body, complaints increase, requests are many, the patient begins to kick. Convalescence is a happy but a trying period.

What we see all about us today is the convalescence of a sick America. The protests, complaints, yells of disapproval, dead cats, howls from right and howls from left, the uproar from Wall street and the criticism from labor, are a healthy sign.

Mr. Roosevelt can see in this uproar his greatest achievement. He has taken 130 million people and given them new hope, new life. He has taken America from an economic deathbed and the hushed atmosphere and pulled blinds of the sick room to the new vigor of the convalescent chamber.

Lethargy held the country in its grip up until last March. Bankers took to their beds, hid their heads under the covers. Labor took wage cut after wage cut lying down. Farmers were punch-drunk. The middle classes were resigned to a sad end. Requests from the economic deathbed were hushed and weak.

The situation is completely changed after nine months of Mr. Roosevelt. Our American family is recovering and making as much noise as ever. Wall street is out of bed and yelling as selfishly as ever for all its old privileges. Al Smith's little silngshot is in action again. Labor is firing back, demanding wage increases, battling for unionization. The farmer is yelling for more relief in the good old American fashion. Middle-class workers are showing a new spunk.

It is an excellent sign. A man of action has infused new vigor into America.—Philadelphia Record.

OFFENSIVE ON CRIME PRODUCING RESULTS

The federal department of justice reports that, out of 11 federal kidnapping offenses reported since the advent of the new administration last March, only one case failed to produce convictions or arrests. Forty-three persons involved in these 14 kidnappings have been convicted, one to be executed and 10 to serve life sentences, and 14 others involved are still held for trial.

Among the recent communications to this newspaper condemning the lynching of two California kidnapers, were such phrases as there: "due to the failure of our courts and juries," "people are disgusted with court procedure and criminal lawyers..." "an unprincipled lawyer through technicalities and court formalities can protect a murderer from justice in the courts..." and so on.

Now even the federal record of apprehending kidnapers is not perfect, and certainly some of the states have done pitifully poor jobs on occasion. But it occurs to the Register that the department of justice has not done badly at all, that its vigorous offensive in the matter of crime is surely having a salutary effect and that the demonstration is plainly there as to what can be done toward bringing criminals to justice by any official agency that really sets itself to the task.

It therefore also occurs to the Register to wonder whether we are not overdoing this talk about the "failure of the courts" just a little—whether we aren't bandying the phrase about, because in a few sensational instances the courts have failed, until we are accepting it as a wholesale and gospel truth?

The point is that the court system has not collapsed. It may be faulty, and need repair. It may be guided by incompetents in a few cases because we who are complaining elected incompetents to the bench. There may be inefficient police forces and moronic juries behind the courts in certain places and at certain times.

But basically the system is as democratic and as just as mankind has been able to evolve. It is worth keeping and defending and repairing so that it will be respected. That, and not mob rule, is the secret to the suppression of crime and to the assurance of personal freedom and safety.—Des Moines Register.

A thoughtful government will soon put Tennessee electric light into the mountaineer's cabin, says the Detroit News, so that he could read if he could read.

The Connecticut judge who ruled that the nose is not a part of the body is to be congratulated upon never having a cold.

HUMAN INDEED

"He seems to have mellowed," says Walter Duranty prefacing his interview with Joseph Stalin, "and, if one may say so, he seems more human."

Human? We'll say he is. You don't need Mr. Duranty's word for it. You need only to note the bourgeois pride with which this little father of modern Russia boasts that the socialist state pays its debts. After all, the great communist and the corn belt country banker who has brought his institution safely through the depression are brothers under the skin. Listen to this iron man who once robbed trains to finance the communist cause:

"I know it is not customary to pay debts nowadays, but we do it. Other nations renig on their debts, but the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not renig. They thought we could not pay, but we had nothing to pay with, but we showed them and they had to admit it."

That was a thrust home where it hurts. Capitalist nations, capitalist institutions all over the world have been repudiating their debts, declaring or taking advantage of moratoriums while the one great communist state, an infant in nationalism, has been paying its debts. "We showed them."

And that isn't all. The thing was done by the practice of the good, old capitalistic virtue of prudence. Mr. Duranty admitted that there is no longer any doubt about the soviet's willingness to pay, but asked for light on its capacity. The answer was perfect. "There is no difference between the two because we will not take on obligations that we are not sure we can meet."

There is summed up the gospel of business integrity and the secret of successful foreign trade together. The soviet doesn't buy abroad without a corresponding arrangement to sell abroad. In that way it contracts a debt without advance assurance of its ability to pay.

Poor Richard himself must be the patron saint of soviet finance.—World-Herald.

CCC MEN ARE TRAVELING

More than 580,000 Civilian Conservation Corps men have been transported by the railroads since the first enrollment began last spring, it was announced recently by Robert Fehner, director emergency conservation work.

This includes not only the men who were transported from their homes to points of enrollment and thence to various camps, but also those who were moved to winter locations or back home during October. The entire task was accomplished without accident.

Expenditures for transportation up to September 30 amounted to \$6,260,920 for passenger movement and \$2,552,237 for freight, making a total of \$8,813,157. Since September 30, additional expenditures have been made amounting to approximately 2 million dollars. Exact figures showing the transportation figures for the last two months are not yet available.

During the first enrollment period, 64,196 men traveled long distances between corps areas, often completely across the country; such trips were handled by the quartermaster corps in Washington. Of the 64,196 men thus transported, 55,130 were sent from the East to the West Coast. It required 221 trains, 1,605 sleepers and 705 baggage cars to carry equipment for the over-night trips directed by the quartermaster corps.

In October 52,700 men were moved in 212 trains from the West to the South and East and 43,600 in 114 trains were moved from the East to the West and Southwest. Each train carried a narmy physician and, for instances in which the trip was longer than one day, a temporary kitchen and supplies. In addition to the railroad mileage run-up, there was considerable transportation from station points to camps in trucks and buses.—From Railroad Facts.

PRESBYTERIANS MAY MERGE

Philadelphia.—A definite plan for the merger of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America and the United Presbyterian church of North America, involving a combined membership of 2,200,000 has been completed.

Clergy of each denomination will study the plan and suggest amendments before it is voted upon at general assemblies of each church in 1935. The announcement was made by Rev. Lewis F. Mudge, state clerk of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

President Hints Change to Come in Dollar Plans

Some Economists Deem That Executive Is Ready for Stabilization.

Washington.—The capital Wednesday studied the possibility of a significant change in President Roosevelt's definition of a managed currency, impressed meanwhile with his assertion that other nations were not yet ready to join the United States in stabilization of their monies on a permanent basis. In his message to congress, the chief executive said the goal of his monetary program was "a medium of exchange which will have over the years less variable purchasing and debt paying power than in the past."

Several economists were quick to contrast this with the summary of his objectives outlined in his speech Oct. 22, and to point out what they considered a distinct and important difference in the degree of fluctuation envisaged in the two presidential pronouncements. In the October speech, Mr. Roosevelt said: "When we have restored the price level, we shall seek to establish and maintain a dollar which will not change its purchasing and debt paying power during the succeeding generation."

They said there was considerable difference between a currency the purchasing power of which would "not change" and one of which the purchasing power would be "less variable than in the past," and regarded it as evidence that the president had found it advisable to alter his ideas. Others thought Mr. Roosevelt might be merely seeking to clothe the same idea in different words. Official explanation was not forthcoming.

Some drew the conclusion that the chief executive was ready to stabilize the dollar from this statement in his message: "Careful investigation and constant study prove that in the matter of foreign exchange rates, certain of our sister nations find themselves so handicapped by internal and other conditions that they feel unable at this time to enter into stabilization discussions based on permanent and worldwide objectives."

Another group drew this sentence as an answer to those who have repeatedly urged stabilization as a means of ending currency uncertainties which they regarded as retarding business recovery and a simple statement that such action was impossible now. The president also said that when prices reached the desired level, the dollar would be revalued and stabilized.

A CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

In his address to congress Wednesday—which was intended as an address to the country as well—the President did not undertake to lay down a specific program. He undertook primarily to create a favorable mood for detailed proposals to be submitted later.

So the address was an inspiring call for co-operation in measures that will promote recovery and build solidly for the future.

In thus outlining his purposes Mr. Roosevelt properly voiced the public indignation over false industrial and financial leaders who by their betrayal of trust contributed so much to accentuate the depression. By coupling these men with other criminals like bandits and kidnapers, he made his condemnation the more dramatic.

For the purpose for which it was designed, to produce the right background for further action, the address showed political leadership at its best.

MAY EXTRADITE SUSPECT

Hayes Center, Neb.—Sheriff Floyd Beezley went to Lincoln and got requisition papers from Governor Bryan for Elmer Moss, now in the Kansas penitentiary, for trial here on a charge of robbing the Hamlet State bank of \$1,000, Dec. 1, 1931. Since July 1932, Moss, also known as Jim Moore, has been held by Kansas authorities. Twice he was declared insane, and reports received here are that he is about to be released.

Moss was to have been tried at Sublette, Kas., for an attack on Sheriff Beezley and County Attorney Carl E. Peterson of Hayes Center. They said he beat them over the head with a nice pick in an attempt to escape while they were returning him from Texas to face the bank robbery charge. The Nebraska officials then left him in Kansas. Insanity pleas twice saved him from trial in Kansas.

Sam Alexander, arrested in Carlisle, N. M., now is serving a sixteen year prison sentence here for participating in the Hamlet bank robbery.

LONG PUSHES PENSION BILL

Washington.—Senator Long said he would introduce a bill Thursday providing old age pensions for persons over 60 years and prohibiting anyone from receiving an annual income of more than 1 million dollars, inheriting more than 5 millions or owning property or money worth more than 50 millions.

"All surplus over and above such amounts" permitted to an individual would be paid into the treasury "in cash or in kind," under the bill. Old age pension funds would be remitted to the states, and every person would be eligible for pension provided his net worth was not more than \$10,000 and his income did not exceed \$1,000 a year.

SCORE AMATEUR LAWYERS

Omaha.—Nebraska Bar association in convention here ordered continuation of its battle for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the unauthorized practice of law by corporations, collection agencies and individuals.

A committee headed by former Attorney General Spillman reported it had found that banks, trust companies, real estate, collection and insurance agencies and even disbarred attorneys are unlawfully practicing in this state by drawing up deeds, wills, sales contracts and other actions.

The public was warned to have no dealings with the lawyer who goes out and solicits legal business. Such a one is unethical, it was asserted.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of B. Harry Nelson, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Selma Louise Nelson as Administratrix; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 2nd day of February, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated January 6th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Marian Elizabeth Miller, deceased: Take notice that the Administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination of accounts, determination of heirship, and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 2nd, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated January 2nd, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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 31st day of January, A. D. 1934, at 10.00 o'clock a. m. of the court house in Plattsmouth, in the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block two of the Village of Alvo, Cass county, Nebraska.
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Carroll D. Foreman et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by P. J. Lynch, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, December 26, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Jacob F. Brendel, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Margaret Brendel as Administratrix; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 26th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated December 28th, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.
(Seal) j1-3w

PERRY, VAN PELT and MARTI, Attorneys for Plaintiff

First Nat. Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, in the Lincoln Division, and in pursuance of a decree of said Court, entered September 25, 1932, in an action wherein The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Adolph W. Rau et al are defendants, being number 400 Equity Docket, I, Daniel H. McClenahan, Special Master, named in said decree, to sell the property therein described, and to execute said decree, will on the 15th day of January, 1934, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the entrance of the county court house of Cass county, at the usual place where Sheriff's sales of land are made, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:
The east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 12 North, Range 10, East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, to satisfy the decree, interest and costs.

Dated December 11, 1933.
DANIEL H. MCCLENAHAN, Special Master, United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Lincoln Division.
d14-21-28, J4-11

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 20th day of January, A. D. 1934, at 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) and the south half of the northeast quarter (S 1/2 of NE 1/4), all in Section eleven (11), Township eleven (11), North, Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Henry C. Backemeyer et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Mary Erickson, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, December 14, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
Joseph M. Foreman, Plaintiff
vs.
Minnie Whitman et al, Defendants
NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of December, 1933, and an order of sale entered by said Court on the 8th day of December, 1933, the undersigned Sole Referee will on the 13th day of January, 1934, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in the Village of Alvo, Cass county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, that is to say, 10 per cent on the day of sale and balance March 1, 1934, upon confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of possession of property, the following described real estate, to-wit:
Southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Township eleven (11), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;
Northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), Township eleven (11), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;
Lot five (5) of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section two (2), Township ten (10), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.
Said sale will be held open for one hour, abstracts showing merchantable title will be furnished.
Dated this 8th day of December, 1933.
WM. A. ROBERTSON, Sole Referee.

CARL D. GANZ, Attorney. d11-5w

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