

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Looks as though maintaining a private opinion in Germany makes one a public enemy.

It is also of interest to pedestrians to learn the looks of the new cars, to tell whether the enemy is coming or going.

Anyway, the fog horn on Byrd's flagship in the Antarctic gets its broadcast back to the United States so we can understand it.

"Coming from a long line of educators," says a news item, "he avoided education until he was 25 years old." Anyhow, he put up a gallant fight.

We must all keep our heads, after repeal becomes effective, declared a western senator. Yep, we suppose so, and that's one of the minor tragedies of the thing. There are so many mornings when we'd be a lot more comfortable if somebody else had them!

If parents were to admit they were gay in their youth, their children wouldn't believe them.

Maybe it would have been even better for Fay Webb if she hadn't brought up the question.

There is so much frank criticism of the financial methods of the Van Sweringen boys these days and so much talk about the wreckage they caused that we wonder: Whatever became of the Van Sweringen boys?

Well, Dad finally has succeeded in breaking up the last of Junior's mechanical toys, so now he can settle down evenings and read the paper and think about congress.

Philadelphia is putting in voting machines. No difficulty teaching the ghost voters to operate the machines is anticipated, ghosts having the reputation of being our most efficient and tractable voters.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, January 21st

By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Jesus Begins His Ministry"

Matt. 4:12-25.

Jesus, being baptized—annointed with the Holy Spirit—tempted and tried—properly prepared for the great work of inaugurating a new dispensation, of revealing God to man and preparing man to meet the conditions of entering the Kingdom of God—by the "new birth," stated in clear and understandable language: "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God," (John 3:3.) That is fundamental—has never been changed or repealed. Thus Jesus continued where John, the Baptist, left off, being put in prison for telling the truth to a licentious, disolute, lascivious king, who lived an adulterous life with another man's wife.

When Jesus heard about John's arrest, he withdrew from Judea, where he had spent the greater part of his first year, and went north into Galilee. We know not why he left Judea; he had reasons of his own. Jesus' work in Judea is only given by John and includes the calling of first disciples, the first miracle, first cleansing of the temple, the first recorded discourse—the conversation with Nicodemus, the talk with the Samaritan woman, the healing of the nobleman's son in Capernaum, the healing of the cripple at the pool of Bethesda, in Jerusalem. Then he left Judea for his great ministry in Galilee. John, the Baptist, was shut up in the gloomy prison-palace of Machaerus, east of the Dead sea. Here he languished in this black dungeon for a year, a period of terrible torture to that man of freedom and the open air.

As Jesus went north, he arrived at Nazareth, his home town (read the account of his leaving in Luke 4:16-20), but was not accepted by his people, so he leaves and makes Capernaum his headquarters. This movement is the writer of this Gospel of an old prophecy (Isa. 9:1, 2) that the northern regions of Galilee be inhabited by a mixture of people—mostly heathen. "Galilee of the Gentiles" living in darkness, ignorance, with little religious light—had Jesus with them—"the light of the world." Without light there is no life. This region had not the religious privileges as people in Judaea had.

Now Jesus takes up the work of John, the Baptist, by preaching, "Repent ye!" Why repent? Because: "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." (I Cor. 15:50). "Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature, old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." (II Cor. 5:17). "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth." (James 1:18). "In Christ, Jesus, neither circumcision availeth—but a new creature." (Gal. 6:15). A change of heart—not an educated mind. "Create in me a clean heart, O God." (Ps. 51:10).

"The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." The good news that God will receive anyone who will repent, turn

his back to the world and face about and go the straight way in obedience to God's laws. Let God rule his life and direct his paths—a complete surrender to God's will and rule. Walking by the Sea of Galilee, Jesus saw men at work, Peter and Andrew—busy men, only such can be used. He promises no easy life, no pay, no comfort—only a life of service, of struggle, of hardship. We admire the faith of these men who gave up home, a good occupation, friends, for the uncertainties of the future. These and some others had been called a year before to discipleship, but had gone back to their profession; now they are called for SERVICE (the second call), the last call for apostleship came later. (Matt. 10).

The watchword of the Christian life is "Follow me!" Zebedee's sons are called—but what of the father? We know nothing more of him, only that he was the husband of Salome, sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus, so James and John are Jesus' cousins.

Straightway they leave home and go with Jesus—with this following Jesus starts on a missionary tour through Galilee, in a threefold capacity—as teacher, preacher and healer. As teacher, he instructs his pupils or disciples; imparts to them the rudiments of the God-pleasing life. The new born babe in Christ, needs instruction, "religious education," but the trend of our days is to educate men into the kingdom, hence no more conversions in our churches—that is too old fashioned; the mourner's bench is out of place. As preacher Jesus made known to his hearers the "whole council of God," using the language of the common people, especially parables, that were easily understood, and carried a heavenly meaning. As healer, he was master of all diseases, thereby proving to the world that he was the great physician; that is able to clean the whole man, and prepare him for his heavenly home.

The suffering of man touched the sympathetic heart of Jesus; no one ever came to him, but got relief; none could ever say: "I came to him but he could not help me." "He won men's hearts for his higher message by showing how he felt the wretchedness and bitterness of bodily infirmity and anguish." No wonder the multitudes followed him and his fame went out into all Syria and beyond Jordan. His fame grew and he was at the height of his popularity. That is the kind of Savior we must present to our classes, "who of God is made unto us wisdom, righteousness and sanctification and redemption." (I Cor. 1:30)—Our glorious Lord!

A Request of Our Readers
The editor of the Journal and the writer of these lessons would like to know if the space donated and time expended are fully appreciated. Would you kindly let us know, by writing a card or letter to either the Editor or this writer?

SMALL SENTENCE FOR A HABITUAL CRIMINAL

The protest of the head of St. James orphanage in Omaha over the lightness of the sentence pronounced against the man McDonald, who abducted a small boy from the orphanage, would seem to be in a measure justified. The man admittedly stole the child for the purpose of using him in the commission of crimes, yet he was given only 12 years in the penitentiary.

One cannot help wondering why, in the light of the story told by him, he was not complained against under the habitual criminal law. He told officials, according to their statements, that he previously used a boy in the commission of a robbery, as he proposed to use the little fellow whom he inveigled into leaving the Omaha institution. Furthermore, he stated that he had on a number of occasions been sentenced to prisons, in which he had spent the greater part of his mature years.

The manner in which he talked of his escapades demonstrated that he is entirely void of moral perception, and clearly indicated that he has no thought of reforming his ways. That being the case it would seem that no fitter subject for the habitual criminal law could be found.

"I didn't think they'd care much about one child; I supposed they had so many they wouldn't care much if they lost one," McDonald was quoted as saying. It would seem to most people that a man who could give utterance to such a thought could not safely be permitted at large and that he should be prosecuted under the most drastic law and sentenced to the limit.—Lincoln Star.

RESULTS COUNT WHILE THE SCHOLMEN ARGUE

Not since the middle ages have the schoolmen had such an inning as they are enjoying now. We are told that the scholarly boys at the Sorbonne and other centers of learning in Europe used to debate on how many angels could stand on the point of a needle, and many other useful topics, and indulge in the retort courteous, the quip modest, the reply churlish, the reproof valiant, the countercheck quarrelsome, the lie circumstantial, and so to the lie direct.

Mr. Keynes a few days ago made some polite strictures on President Roosevelt's policies, and was given the retort courteous by Prof. Moley and others, who pointed out that if Mr. Keynes had known what he was talking about, he would have realized that many of the matters he recommended have already been adopted.

Prof. Bordewyk of Holland has reached the countercheck quarrelsome stage. He is quoted as saying that our monetary policy is "economically and morally detestable." It is now up to one of the administration's professors to give him the lie circumstantial.

Seven Harvard professors have collaborated on a book in which they take the new deal over the jumps. The gist of their argument is that sound recovery must come of itself; that the administration's monetary policy has undermined the confidence of the business world; that public works provide no panacea for recovery. These statements, it would seem, call for a direct leap to the lie direct on the part of some professor of the braud trust, who may point out to the Harvard savants that whether recovery comes of itself, or through the policies adopted by the administration, it is certainly on the way, and few people are going to care by what route it arrives, provided it comes through.

Economics has been called the dismal science. The professors have pretty thoroughly prove it is no science at all, but largely a mass of conflicting theories, any or all of which may be used by some unscrupulous factor arising out of an obscure corner of this vast and complex world. The economics of the president and his advisers may be all wrong; the fact remains that work has been found for millions, suffering has been reduced, trade has been promoted, and optimism has largely replaced the feeling that we were being suspended by a hair over a bottomless pit.—Detroit News.

In the good old days they had hog and corn meetings, too, but it was the neighbors visiting each other's fattening pens to guess on the weight of the hogs.

New York traffic police have been forbidden hereafter to ask speeders if they're going to a fire. The new administration ought not to impose such a restriction upon the police without suggesting something else for them to say. It's hard enough to enforce traffic rules without thinking up ways to give it variety and entertainment, too.

CASH RESERVES A HELP

Reports from Washington indicate that the administration contemplates taxing large cash reserves of corporations, with the twofold object of driving some of the money into circulation and of providing the government with new revenue. Some economists hold the erroneous view that money accumulated in corporation reserves is of no value except to the owners. There is no question, however, that taxing it to extremes might easily work havoc to industry in future depressions.

It is true that millions of dollars of corporation cash journeyed to Wall street during the stock market frenzy of 1929 to take advantage of high call money rates, and thereby added fuel to the flames of speculation. Since the market collapse, however, these funds have returned to the banks, there to provide a cushion of reserve against panicky withdrawals of deposits or to be reloaned for commercial purposes.

But the real justification for the substantial cash reserves held by corporations fortunate enough to accumulate them is to be found in the industrial record of the last few years. Losses of two large steel companies in 1931 and 1932 totaled 176 million dollars. During the same period the deficits of four motor companies aggregated 145 million dollars and of four rubber companies \$53,967,000. In three years two of the largest copper companies dropped 69 million dollars and a mail order house 27 million dollars. In the textile industry companies that have survived eight years of deficits and inventory losses owe their existence today to surpluses accumulated during years of prosperity.

The industrial record of the last four years shows that companies with money in bank led in staggering employment, providing make-work tasks, and in other ways easing the financial troubles of their employes. Those measures were possible only because of reserves of cash and easily convertible securities accumulated during the boom. Without those reserves the corporation bankruptcy record would have been appalling, and thousands more workers would have been added to the ranks of the unemployed.—Chicago Daily News.

MAKING THE BANKS SAFE

Every bank account of \$2,500 or less in the United States, except, of course, those in banks which have not been reopened because of unsoundness, is now insured against loss to the depositor. How this will work out for the banks is as yet uncertain. Some people think it will make bankers careless with other people's money, since they have the nationwide insurance fund to fall back on in case they make mistakes. Our idea is that it, among other things, will make banks a great deal more careful than many of them were up to a year ago. When ten thousand out of thirty thousand banks fail or temporarily have to close down because they have been involved, directly or indirectly, in careless or risky use of their deposits, there isn't much to brag about in the matter of careful banking in the past.

We believe that the banks of the nation, generally speaking, are in a sounder position than they have been for many years. We know that there is no risk to any small depositor now in placing his money in any bank which the government allows to stay open. We think there is still a good deal to be done before the banking system of the United States can function in all respects as efficiently as it ought to. There are still too many small banks, insufficiently capitalized to meet the needs of their communities. We do not believe there are many deliberate crooks in control of banks any longer, but we are not sure that every set of bank officials is as competent and filled with the sense of responsibility as they ought to be.

What has shaken public confidence in banks and bankers is not only the thousands of failures of small banks, but the shocking disclosures in the senate committee investigation, of the way in which the heads of some of the big banks enriched themselves at the expense of the public. We realize that a sound banking system is essential to the conduct of business, and we do not think that bankers generally are in good position to protect against being regulated and restricted.

farmer who made his will and bequeathed his wheat bonus to his grandchildren.

Among nations, one says: "I'll disarm if you will." The other says: "Well, I'll disarm if you will." Then they each go out in the back yard and build another ship.

WHEN FRANCE RETIRED

Although Gen. Jean Baptiste Marchand was only 70 years old when he died in Paris the other day, his name is chiefly associated with an incident that occurred more than fifteen years before the opening of the World War and had an important place in the long series of events leading up to that conflict. General Marchand was a young major in the French army in 1898, when he became an international figure almost overnight, as a result of the "Fashoda affair" that nearly produced a war between Great Britain and France and might easily have altered the whole future course of history.

In 1898 relations between France and Great Britain were not cordial. Indeed, it looked then as if the latter might side with Germany, rather than France, in the event of a general European war. The principal source of friction in Franco-British relations was colonial rivalry, particularly in North Africa, where both countries were rapidly extending their spheres of influence. The French were seeking to link up their possessions in West Africa with those on the east coast, while the British, already established in Egypt, were pushing southward. They collided in the Sudan.

Major Marchand had entered the Sudan at the head of a small column from the French Congo. About the same time General (afterward Lord) Kitchener was proceeding through the same region with a considerably stronger British force. At Fashoda, on the upper Nile River, General Kitchener found Major Marchand encamped under the French flag. For a time a battle seemed inevitable. But Kitchener finally was able to persuade the French commander to evacuate Fashoda and retire into Abyssinia, and shortly thereafter France and Great Britain signed an agreement under which the former abandoned all claim to the Sudan.

This agreement was negotiated under the direction of an astute French diplomat who was convinced that France must cultivate the good will of Great Britain for her own protection, and it undoubtedly helped to make possible the entente cordiale, or friendly understanding between the two countries, that was concluded a few years later. It is interesting to speculate upon what might have happened if Major Marchand had elected to fight at Fashoda, instead of retiring peacefully. At battle in the Sudan almost certainly would have precipitated a Franco-British war that might have developed into a general conflict on entirely different lines than the one that began in 1914. Major Marchand's action was not popular in France at the time but it may have saved his country.—Kansas City Times.

OUR CONSTITUTION IS ADAPTABLE TO CRISES

A growing nation meeting ever new problems and emergencies simply cannot be confined in a legalistic strait-jacket. If the constitution is a prison, our nation must escape it or die. And, of course, the chief reason our ancient constitution has been overthrown long ago is precisely because the court—however belatedly—has interpreted it to fit existing necessity.

Chief Justice Marshall, the great conservative who was largely responsible, by usurpation or otherwise, for making the court all-powerful over the people and their elected government, was wise enough to foresee this.

In our judgment the most significant part of Chief Justice Hughes' majority decision in the Minnesota mortgage moratorium case is that which states with such clarity that the constitution is not confined to the views of its dead authors. Mr. Justice Hughes, supported by Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo, said:

"It is no answer to say that this public need was not apprehended a century ago, or to insist that what the provision of the constitution meant to the vision of that day it must mean to the vision of our time.

"If by the statement that what the constitution meant at the time of its adoption it means today it is intended to say that the great clauses of the constitution must be confined to the interpretation which the framers, with conditions and outlooks of their time, would have placed upon them, the statement carries its own refutation."

It was to guard against such a narrow conception that Chief Justice Marshall uttered the memorable warning: "We must never forget that it is a constitution we are expounding... a constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs."—New York World-Telegram.

Journal Wan-Ads get results! good slogan to observe.

SEND IN THEIR BLUE EAGLES

Omaha.—Helen Gates, president of the Nine-Cent Cleaners, with several shops in Omaha, said that the NRA blue eagle possessed by the shops had been mailed to General Johnson with a letter stating the shops were unable to carry on under the NRA uniform price code for cleaning establishments. Similar letters were sent to Attorney General Cummings at Washington and United States Attorney Sandall here. Operating on a cash and carry basis, the company charges less for work than cleaners with delivery services and higher overhead, the letter explains.

An inventor has developed a mirror with which fingers may tell when they are on pitch, merely by looking into it. This device should be greatly appreciated by prima donnas who have always had a delicacy about using their ears for the purpose of keeping on pitch.

A secret service official in Kansas City says bootleggers are turning to counterfeiting as a means of livelihood. We are afraid, however, they may not succeed so well in their new profession. Lots of people are more particular about their money than they are about their liquor.

NOTICE

In the County Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Hula, deceased.

The State of Nebraska:

To all persons interested in said estate:

Creditors and heirs take notice that Elizabeth Bergmann, alleging to be the owner of the hereinafter described property, has filed her petition praying for a determination of heirship alleging that said Joseph Hula died intestate, October 2, 1901, and leaving as his sole and only heirs at law, Frances Hula, widow, Charles Hula, also known as Charles W. Hula, son, Anton Hula, son, and Michael Hula, also known as Michael J. Hula, son, and alleging that the said Joseph Hula died seized in fee simple title to the following described property to-wit:

All of Lots 5, 6, and 7, and an undivided one-half interest of Lots 3 and 4, all in Block 12, Duke's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska.

And praying for a determination of heirship in said estate and for such other orders as may be necessary in the premises. That hearing upon said petition has been set for February 9th, 1934, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house, county court room, in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, before which time all objections thereto if any, must be filed, and that if no objections are filed, a decree will be entered in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

j15-3w

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of John Hobscheidt, Sr., deceased:

Take notice that the executors of said estate have filed their final report and a petition for examination and allowance of their administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for their discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 9th, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Dated January 11, 1934.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

j15-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 21st 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:

Lot ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in Block two (2) in Munger's 1st Addition to 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.

d28-5w

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

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.

j8-3w

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 and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate 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.

j8-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an Order of the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in the case entitled The State of Nebraska, plaintiff, vs. Charles Daniels, defendant, entered on the 9th day of December, 1933, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash one Ford Tudor Sedan, Motor No. A-184123, on the 27th day of January, 1934, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Sale to be held open for one hour to receive bids.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1934.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

j15-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 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.

d18-5w

LEGAL NOTICE

To Preston Midkiff, Lovina Ellen Midkiff, Sarah Midkiff, Matilda Eveline Midkiff, Joshua Lynn, Henry Scider, Samuel Midkiff, Rachel M. Howerly, Martha Walston, Mary Howe, L. M. Rowe, Charles M. Bickel, Joseph Webster, and all persons having or claiming any interest in Lot eight (8) in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29); Lot four (4) in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28); Lot seven (7) in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29); and Lot four (4) in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section thirty-three (33), all in Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14), East of the 4th Principal Meridian, all in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown:

Take notice that James C. Roddy has commenced in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, an action against you as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of said court having and extending each and all of you from having or claiming any right, title, lien, interest, or estate in or to the above described real estate, or any part thereof, and quieting the title to all of said real estate in the plaintiff against the said defendants.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 26th day of February, 1934.

JAMES C. RODDY, Plaintiff.

By Tyler & Peterson, of Nebraska City, Neb., His Attorneys.

j11-18-25, j1-8

Read the Journal ads for news of unusual values.