

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Over in Paris, there seems to have been discord on the Place de la Concorde.

The new dollar is worth 100 cents in pennies, and 59.96 cents in gold. That ought to be perfectly clear to anybody.

A star boarder in New York's luxurious city prison puts in his time breeding homing pigeons. This seems to the Detroit News a bit silly, in case he decides to move.

After President Roosevelt finds a government to recognize in Cuba he should take up the question of recognizing something resembling a government in Louisiana.

Spring this year, we suspect, will not be announced by the return of the first robin, but by the appearance of the first fan dancer on the Chicago world's fair grounds.

We are inclined to believe Huey Long's charge that a national conspiracy exists to poison the public mind against him, and Huey looms up as the principal conspirator.

Belated victory for newspapers over the radio as disseminators of information: Someone writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal inquiring how many children Eddie Cantor has.

A school board in Southern Illinois has barred fantasies like Goldilocks and the Three Bears. The board wants the children to hear true stories of real value, like Senator Thomas's money theories, etc.

"Women are most interested in their weight between the ages of 18 and 30," says a Detroit physician. But that's another of those slightly silly statements, like "The dangerous age for man is between 12 and 90."

A shoe manufacturer's recipe for ending the depression is "Wear good shoes." This would end the depression for the shoe man, and as good new shoes usually tire the feet at first, would indirectly give a bit of assistance to the pants man.

It's probably about all Hitler can do to keep himself from marching over to Paris to restore order.

Comics, dominoes and all manner of masks for the Eagles ball at the Bates Book store.

At first the Paris outbreak looked like the real thing, but it may be that the people were just killing time until the taxicab strike was settled.

At least a California youth has lost his mental balance from listening to the radio, but even then we don't suppose the radio commission will do anything about it.

Some years ago there was complaint about a billion-dollar congress. Later people became reconciled to billion-dollar sessions of congress. And now—what's a mere billion dollars?

A Florida judge says he reads the Constitution over once a week. If he would concentrate once or twice on what he's reading, he would remember it, and thus be able to devote more time to keeping abreast of the times.

It would seem the height of indiscretion to start making speeches in the Waldorf-Astoria about the waiters' strike. After being thrown out on the sidewalk, it is very difficult to convince anyone that you have been thrown out of better hotels than that before.

A professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology finds that a card player has one chance in 159 million hands to hold thirteen trumps. Such devotion and technical knowledge ought not to be wasted on students; the professor should be serving his country down at Washington.

A member of the Nazi government has warned his editorial colleagues and publicists that they must not expect to win the world to Hitlerism by solemn and ponderous German preachment, but by light and airy arguments, liberally sprinkled with German humor. Who's afraid—having borne up under light German humor—or big bad preachment?

OLD DEBTS OF NEW RUSSIA

It is reported from Washington that substantial progress has been made toward a settlement of American debt claims against Soviet Russia and the Russian counter-claims against the United States, since the Roosevelt administration recognized the Communist government a few months ago. The refusal of the Soviet to assume (at least, in full) the public and private debts of Russia under the czarist and provisional governments, and its confiscation of all foreign property in Russia, without indemnifying the owners, long were used in this country as arguments against American recognition of the new Russian regime, while the Soviet authorities took the position that they would not negotiate any settlement of claims, as far as the United States was concerned, without such recognition.

This deadlock has been broken at last by the action of President Roosevelt in resuming diplomatic relations with Russia. Indeed, one of the conditions under which relations were resumed was that claims and counter-claims were to be settled through diplomatic negotiations, as soon as recognition was accorded the Soviet. As a matter of fact, the outstanding American claims against Russia are relatively small in comparison with the total foreign debt repudiated by the Soviet government. Thus while the strictly public debt of the czarist and provisional governments, held outside of Russia, now amounts to about 12 billion dollars, including interest, the American share, representing a war loan to the provisional government, is only about 325 million dollars.

In addition to this sum, the American claims for confiscated property amount to approximately 400 million dollars. The Soviet has entered a general counterclaim against all the countries that joined in intervention activities in Russia at the end of the World War, designed to uphold the provisional government and its other enemies. This counterclaim is for damages that the Soviet contends were done by the various expeditionary forces, including those of the United States. Originally it was placed at 60 billion dollars, but it was scaled down later to 25 billion. The purpose of the counterclaim apparently was to give the Soviet a bargaining asset in any debt settlement. The American share of this claim has not been announced. But although the Soviet has abandoned that part of the claim involving the Siberian expedition, it seems to be extremely doubtful whether the United States will realize any substantial sum from its claim growing out of the Communist experiment in Russia.—Kansas City Star.

The Journal aims to print all the news and will appreciate your assistance to that end. Call No. 6.

REAL CONSERVATION

Two of the five conservation corps camps in Nebraska are engaged primarily in work designed to prevent soil erosion. Of that work Clayton W. Watkins, commander in chief of CCC camps in this state says:

"Thousands of Nebraska farm acres will be saved for potential production by this work. We just don't realize the huge toll that water is taking in our tillable acres."

Of the forms of erosion which have occurred in this state gullying is probably most noticeable, the most destructive and the most widespread. One has but to drive about the country and observe the gashes cut thru fertile fields and pastures to realize that, when Mr. Watkins speaks in terms of thousands of acres, he is representing erosion damage conservatively. It is particularly apparent to one who has a good memory as well as an observing eye. He will note how these glets have been multiplying and how what were once hardy more than creases in the earth have worn into deep chasms.

The visible damage done by gullying is only a part of the evil of erosion. If we are correctly informed areas adjacent become subject to rapid leaching of valuable chemical elements from the soil. Thus we not only lose some of our good earth, but a great deal of that which makes the earth more valuable in that portion which is retained.

One may ask in a spirit of flippancy why not let our surplus acres be carried off to sea, if to meet an agricultural emergency we must now withdraw some of them from cultivation. It is the kind of question which is provoked by looking no deeper than the surface of things. Individually and collectively we have use for all the rich deposit of earth which nature has left in Nebraska, whether it is worked to the limit of its capacity at once or held in reserve for future use. We cannot afford to waste any of it. We should profit from the work which the conservation corps is performing not only in saving lands subject to erosion but also in the example it sets of how to erect defense against this ravishing of our soil.—World-Herald.

SCANDAL IN BAYONNE

While it is true that popular resentment at the government's lack of an energetic policy to promote economic recovery seems to have made possible the extent of the present political crisis in France, it would be a mistake to underestimate the playacted by the recent Bayonne pawnshop scandal in bringing that resentment to the pitch of violence. A foreigner, and particularly an American, may find it difficult to appreciate the importance that the average French citizen attaches to such disclosures and charges as have resulted recently from the floating of approximately 40 million dollars' worth of fraudulent bonds of a municipal pawnshop by a clever swindler, who apparently must have had the assistance of certain high public officials.

To understand the fury that has swept France, as the true nature of the Bayonne scandal has become known, it is necessary to bear in mind a special characteristic of the French people. It is one of the principal purposes of the average Frenchman to accumulate, as soon as possible, a modest fortune, upon which he may retire and live for the rest of his life in comparative comfort. To accomplish this purpose at an early age, he will practice the greatest possible thrift, and once he has entered the large class of rentiers (persons who live on income from their investments), his chief concern is to maintain his capital unimpaired.

The Frenchman, therefore, ordinarily is particularly careful to see that his investments are in safe securities, and the bonds of municipal pawnshops in France, being, in theory at least, closely supervised by the government, long have been claimed among the most desirable of such securities. The discovery that through gross negligence, if not criminal connivance, the government has permitted a known swindler to fleece the public of about 40 million dollars naturally has created a tremendous sensation, and following a series of more or less similar scandals in recent years, it has shaken public confidence in France out of what a foreigner might regard as all proportion to the money involved.—Kansas City Star.

The American inhibition is a powerful force. Mrs. Roosevelt has received thousands of letters protesting against the use of wine in the White House on religious and moral grounds, but only one from a constituent bold enough to say he opposes wine because he likes whisky better.

WILLS SPEECH RECALLS DEPRESSION AT WORST

It was like the brave old days of the depression at its worst, to hear Ogden L. Mills, the Hoover head of the treasury, tell a Topeka, Kansas, gathering of the faithful that "the whole conception of a planned and directed national economy is destructive of the most fundamental principles upon which the American system rests."

Again that "in this Utopia to which the president is leading us... men will no longer be free in the sense that they may plan their own lives, but are to be regimented, directed and ruled by an all powerful state." And thus on and on, in generalized opposition and unspecific criticism.

If Mr. Mills expresses the views of what remains of the republican national organization, then the party needs a new national organization. If the Topeka address is no more than Mr. Mills' notion of what is politically expedient to say at this time, then he has counted himself out of any further consideration for the presidential nomination to which he has aspired since last March.

In the face of Tuesday's unprecedented and overwhelming demonstration of affection for the president, transcending all party lines and springing from an almost universal confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's heroic efforts in the last year to master the national emergency, Mr. Mills can only suggest that we return to that freedom of the individual which, for millions, had resolved itself into the privilege of starving in idleness; to return to that wishful inaction and impotence to move in any direction which preceded the Roosevelt advent in the government. If Mr. Mills is the elected voice of the organized opposition to the president, it might better disband.—Detroit News.

GOVERNMENT PRACTICE

The impression held by many that practicing by an attorney before the government departments at Washington consists largely of using personal influence and outside pressure upon officials to get them to accord whatever is asked if not borne out by the facts. The use of political power and influence exists in the nation just as it does in the states, and in many cases it is doubtless very potent, since it has been remarked that every time an administration changes its political complexion there is a rush of influential attorneys to Washington.

There is, however, a wide field of practice before departments of the government in which the services of an attorney are necessary, both because these involve appearances at hearings where evidence is adduced and where arguments are necessary and because they involve a knowledge of usage and precedent. The library shelves of lawyers who specialize in this form of practice contain usually many more government reports than they do law books. Out of these reports they gain a knowledge of value to persons who have controverted matters before the department chiefs or units which involve no question of politics although there is nothing to prevent a lawyer with political pull talking on the side with an official, although this is as much of a breach of ethics as talking with a judge before or after a case has been submitted to him, on the merits of the controversy.

Many former officeholders who took the precaution to learn the law before they took public place find that their experience in law is very valuable to them and a decided asset if they determine to practice before the departments after they have been dislodged. Since the bar associations have never done anything about this matter, it may be assumed that it is not unethical in spite of the fact that it savors of unfair competition.

Political leaders who are also attorneys and who practice before the departments cannot hope to escape suspicious glances from critical eyes.—State Journal.

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 around the corner," so don't put off longer buying the things you really need.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Nellie B. Smith, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of J. H. Tegarden as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 2nd day of March, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. Dated February 5, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF PROBATE

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Ferdinand Prohaska, deceased:

Take notice that a petition has been filed for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for the appointment of Elenor Prohaska as executrix thereof; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 9th day of March, 1934, at ten a. m. Dated February 7th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE

In the County Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.
In re guardianship of Catherine Hawksworth, incompetent.
Notice is hereby given that hearing on the final report and petition for discharge of guardian in the above matter will be held in the County Court Room in the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, February 28th, 1934, at 10 a. m. before which time all objections thereto if any, must be filed.
By the Court.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Roy E. Meisinger, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of J. E. Meisinger as administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 9th day of March, 1934, at ten a. m. Dated February 9th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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 J. E. Meisinger as administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 9th day of March, 1934, at ten a. m. Dated February 9th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of B. Harry Nelson, deceased: Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is June 9th, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth, on June 15th, 1934, at ten a. m. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed. Dated February 8th, 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 Clarence W. Flesham, 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 23, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. Dated January 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SCHOOL LAND LEASE AUCTION

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings, or his authorized representative, will offer for lease at public auction, on the 26th day of February, 1934, at 2:00 o'clock, p. m., at the office of the County Treasurer of Cass County, in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, all educational lands within said county upon which the contracts have been cancelled or declared forfeited. Said public auction is to be held open for one hour. The following lands will be offered: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Sec. 36, Twp. 10, Range 10.
HARRY P. CONKLIN, Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, in a cause therein pending wherein The Nebraska City Building & Loan Association, a corporation, is plaintiff, and George K. Petring, et al., are defendants, I will, at 1:30 o'clock p. m. on March 12, 1934, at the south front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, offer and sell at public auction the following described real estate situated in Cass County, Nebraska, to-wit:
Fractional Lot 1 and all of Lots 2, 3 and 4, in Block 32, in the City of Plattsmouth, together with all gasoline tanks and pumps and all fixtures, machinery, appliances, shafting and belting, including by specific description two gasoline tanks, one Tokheim gasoline pump, one 7 1/2 horse power electric motor and one 1 1/2 horse power electric motor.
Dated February 6, 1934.
H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

ASKS AID FOR TEACHERS

Washington—Representative Britten, (R. Ill.) introduced a bill to authorize the RFC to make loans direct to municipalities and public school districts for the immediate payment of teachers' deferred and present salaries.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Martha S. Lewis, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of W. H. Coffelt as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 10 o'clock a. m. Dated January 30, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Jacob F. Brendel, deceased: Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is May 15, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth on May 25, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed. Dated January 26, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on a decree of foreclosure, wherein Joseph Phillips, Barbara Phillips and Tina Vavra, are plaintiffs, and now Glen H. Foe is assignee of plaintiffs, and Christian O. Schlyttern, administrator of the estate of the Estate of John E. Casey, deceased, et al., are defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 6th day of March, 1934, at two o'clock p. m. the following described property:
The northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section nine (9), Township ten (10), North Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M. Cass County, Nebraska, to satisfy the judgment and costs in said section.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1934.
H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Chester H. Smith, deceased.
In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Tinsie L. Tegarden has filed her petition affecting the estate of Chester H. Smith, deceased, in Cass County, Nebraska, on or about the 5th day of May, 1931, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass County, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:
The west one-half (W 1/2) of Lot ten (10) in Block twenty-eight (28) in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:
Nellie B. Smith, his widow, and Tinsie L. Tegarden, and Addie C. Sheehan, his daughters.

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The west one-half (W 1/2) of Lot ten (10) in Block twenty-eight (28) in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:
Nellie B. Smith, his widow, and Tinsie L. Tegarden, and Addie C. Sheehan, his daughters.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage dated on the 22nd day of May, 1931, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Seward County, State of Nebraska, on the 7th day of May, 1931, also filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cass County, State of Nebraska, under date of May 13, 1931, said chattel mortgage executed by Marvin Larsen to the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, a Wisconsin Corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Seven Hundred Sixty-Seven Dollars and Four Cents, (\$767.04), and there is now due the sum of \$576.38, (Five Hundred Seventy-Six Dollars and Thirty-Eight Cents), and default having been made in the payment of said sum, we will, therefore, offer for sale the property therein described:
One Farmall Tractor number T-124669; One McCormick-Deering Middle Buster, and one McCormick-Deering Tractor Cultivator.

NOTICE OF HEARING

At public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the farm of Fred Thingan, known as the Miller farm 2 1/4 miles north of Murdock, Nebraska, (NE 1/4 of Section 3, Township 11, and Range 10, Cass County, Nebraska) on the 24th day of February, 1934, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. on said date.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1934.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Collector.

True Then and Now

"and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."
—from LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOV. 19, 1863



By Paul Frehm