

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Slogan for 1932: Save America first.

There are three genders: masculine, feminine, and crooner.

You can't quiet a radical by means of a soft answer. It takes a soft snap.

Japan may yet find out that the longest way to her place in the sun is via Mars.

Now all you need to do to get Federal aid is to disguise yourself as a corporation or a farmer.

Poor Europe! She simply can't pay Uncle Sam while keeping herself in condition to lick him.

Too many geese that were supposed to lay golden eggs turned out to be geese that laid goose eggs.

The Revolutionary War wasn't started on coffee grounds, but tea leaves played a considerable part.

In view of the mineral deposits in Manchuria, maybe Japan has revised her policy to favor the opened ore.

Japan really doesn't want Manchuria. All she wants is the railroads, ports, mines, banks, and business.

But if Prohibition causes more drinking, how can repeal increase the quantity of grain used in distilling.

What we need are filling stations where motorists can have sense put in their heads while they are getting gas put in their tanks.

Every town, the Lowry City (Mo.) Independents, has its "city managers" who sit around, watch other people work and criticize.

Members of the Nine-Power Treaty group may request Japan please to make a solemn promise to stop breaking the solemn promise it made ten years ago.

Running for office isn't as strenuous a job as it once was, because since germs have been officially introduced mothers don't want their babies kissed.

The Omaha man who worked on a newspaper puzzle for fifteen years and finally gave it up illustrates the trouble with so many of us at this time. We won't stick to anything long enough to get the desired results.

Press-agents have stopped having movie actresses lose \$80,000 necklaces. Even movie fans know that for nearly two years all the \$80,000 necklaces have been up as collateral.

If we each resolve not to read books or the Bible written by professional authors, and books of fiction and politics written by preachers, we shall be just about free of all our reading obligations.

Jud Tunkins says it ought to occur to some of the lads who are trying to run governments that if wars could do any real good, we've already had enough of 'em to bring this world to a state of complete perfection.

And after following the Seabury disclosures for more than a year, it seems to us that the best way to succeed in New York politics is to start at the bottom and work everybody.

Speaker "Jack" Garner wants it distinctly understood by President Hoover that he and the other Democrats helped pass the Hoover bills. And if these bills don't work out so good, maybe Mr. Hoover will be magnanimous and let the Democrats take the full responsibility for them.

WOMEN NO BETTER JURORS

When equal suffrage became effective a decade ago it was predicted that government and politics would be placed upon a higher moral plane. This desired end has not been achieved, and the same kind of politicians are being elected as ever.

Women, too, are now named as jurors, and in this field they do differ from men, and not always in a favorable light. Either they are more careless and get caught when engaged in questionable practice or else they have less regard for the proper ethics.

Two Detroit women recently on a jury prevented the conviction of a banker. Within a short time after the trial they were found in the rooms of the man they had freed.

The latest incident is that of a Minneapolis woman sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$1,000 for contempt of court by perjury. She had docked a jury trying a promoter for mail fraud. She had denied having been employed for years. It was revealed that she had worked for the man whose case she heard as a juror.

Possibly women offenders attract more attention because they are rare, but these cases would indicate there is little to choose between men and women when it comes to probity and honor.—From the Miami Herald.

NO WONDER WORLD CONDEMNNS JAPAN

When the martial spirit grips a country as it has gripped Japan, all rules of logic that govern the thought of a people at peace seem instantly to be suspended. Otherwise Japan would hardly express the surprise it does at the world's reaction to its present course in China.

How can the world feel other than as it feels toward Tokio, particularly when it bears in mind those appalling conditions in interior China which Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh touched on Sunday in her radio plea for food relief, and which David A. Brown, chairman of the American committee, discussed in larger detail?

The flood which swept the Yangtze basin last fall is the greatest natural disaster in recorded history—the greatest in number of lives destroyed, in property wiped from existence, in human beings pauperized, subjected to starvation, exposed to disease and thrown into abject wretchedness. Roughly, two-fifths of the huge population of China has been affected in greater or less degree by the catastrophe. Three hundred districts in 17 provinces were obliterated for weeks beneath the water. It was as if the Mississippi, between St. Paul and the gulf, were suddenly to break its barriers and roam unchecked for leagues on either side, destroying the property and killing or endangering the lives of almost twice the population of the United States. The number of Chinese thus affected is given at 180 million.

Only now is the Chinese government, with such aid as it receives from without, beginning to get the aftermath of the calamity in hand. Through the fall and early winter its problem has been the preservation of life among millions of homeless, starving sufferers. Now it is faced with the problem of restoring these people to their land from which the water has receded, and supplying them with seed and facilities to plant their holdings. No other government today is faced, or has ever been faced, with so tremendous and urgent a task, and no one is subjected to the distractions which keep all authority in China on the verge of dissolution.

Japan, selecting such a moment to become an international hoodlum and turn its savagery loose on a stricken people, commends itself to the profound abhorrence of the civilized world. Japan, to whom the world rallied with quick, abundant sympathy when an earthquake struck its capital not many years ago, need not complain now that it is misunderstood when, instead of lending the solicitude and practical aid that flow from any well-disposed people to a neighbor in times of stress, it seeks to dismember a country already shattered in resources and morale by forces quite outside its own control.—Detroit News.

BRACING BUSINESS

Signs of a distinct improvement in the financial situation are to be seen in the announcement of the comptroller of the currency that no national banks failed in the last two weeks of February, and no member of the federal reserve system, which also includes state banks, in the last ten days. The importance of this announcement is shown by the fact that February 9 was the first day in nearly two years in which no bank closed in the entire country. The improvement noted by the comptroller is the natural outgrowth of the work of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and probably, of the confidence imparted by the knowledge that the federal reserve act was to be amended, to increase the lending powers of the central banks.

The Glass-Steagall bill, so amending the federal reserve act, is now law, and while there may be some failures in the future (as there always are under normal conditions), it may be expected that their rate will be greatly reduced. Tremendous stabilizing forces are in operation, protecting banks by permitting them to borrow on good security that hitherto has been ineligible for the purpose.

The protection of banks of their depositors, however, is not the sole object behind such measures as the Glass-Steagall bill. They are expected to improve the position of legitimate borrowers from the banks by making additional credit available, and so to promote greater business and industrial activity. It remains to be seen how the lending policies of the banks generally will be affected by the new arrangements. If they respond as they should, business prospects will be correspondingly improved.

For it is not only the loss suffered by Speculator A that must be considered, but the depreciation of investors' holdings and, even more important, the damage done to credit and to confidence throughout the business structure.

But many people who admit the

ONE TARIFF WALL DESERVES ANOTHER

There is one economic measure of reconstruction that President Hoover has not recommended. How important an element our foreign trade has become in the crisis may be realized from the survey of the foreign tariff situation, for 1931, by the head of the commerce department's division of foreign tariffs. The increase in foreign import duties, it is declared, play no small part in the decline of \$1,400,000,000 in the value of American exports last year. No one can make a worthwhile survey of this country's present depression and leave out that fact.

The report is not hopeful concerning future trade developments. "The measure in process," it says, "and the plans in prospect in the various countries early in 1932 foreshadow still further contraction in international trade during the year ahead, including many markets of primary interest to American exports." The British abandonment of a free trade policy is accepted as "of a more or less permanent character." The British now seem committed to the principle that one wall deserves another.

Gold embargoes, quota limitations and various "controls" now affect foreign trade adversely, but the main threat to commerce comes from the general revision upwards of tariffs. One nation can get away with a policy of severe restriction on imports and profit by it perhaps; but when all nations try it at once there comes a trade slump like what comes from a world war.

American branch factories abroad are being established at a startling rate in consequence of the narrowing of the channels of international commerce. An official statement of the Canadian government shows that United States industries are establishing branch plants in the Dominion alone at the rate of more than two a week in order to get inside the Canadian tariff wall. This is due largely to Canadian reprisals against the American tariff laws. Yet the Hoover program of economic revival ignores this situation.—Springfield Republican.

A LONG SETBACK FOR SHORTS

In laying down the rule that brokers must obtain the expressed consent of customers before lending their stock to a short seller, the New York Stock Exchange has bowed to the public clamor that steps should be taken to curb the more notorious abuses associated with short selling. The handwriting on the wall, if the exchange had done nothing, as seemed likely from the series of defenses put out by its president, Mr. Richard Whitney, it was very probable that the Federal Government would have repaired the omission, and instituted a much more radical restriction than might have seemed desirable.

What exactly does the new rule mean? The ramifications are pretty involved. Let us say there are two speculators, A and B, one a buyer on margin and the other a short seller. Speculator A gives an order to his broker to buy a certain stock. Since he is not buying it outright, but has to rely on his broker to borrow part of the money for him, the stock remains in the possession of the broker. Speculator B comes along with an order to sell the same stock short.

Now, a short sale is a transaction in which the seller contracts to deliver a specified number of shares at a price set at the time of the short sale. Until he "covers" or buys the stock in, he must borrow the shares for delivery, as the buyer clearly cannot be kept waiting. So Speculator B applies to the broker who has so many shares on hand which his customers have bought on margin. And he borrows the scrip until he has made his purchase, when the borrowed paper is replaced with the new.

This procedure can mean only one thing. Speculator A, who buys on margin in the expectation that his bought shares, for which he has put up real money, will rise in price, finds that this very paper is being used by Speculator B, who has only borrowed it, to beat down the price. It may indeed happen that the club is wielded so effectively that Speculator A is compelled to throw his scrip overboard at panic prices. If there ever was a ridiculous situation, here it is, and the fact that it has been tolerated for so long may be counted among the world's wonders.

For it is not only the loss suffered by Speculator A that must be considered, but the depreciation of investors' holdings and, even more important, the damage done to credit and to confidence throughout the business structure.

But many people who admit the

You save in buying... you save in using



KC BAKING POWDER

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25¢

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

grave abuses connected with short selling have been chary about admitting the wisdom of what is often said to be the next step—namely government regulation. The two admissions do not necessarily go together. Government regulation has put many lines of economic endeavor in a strait-jacket and has kept them so confined long after the reason for the initial discipline has disappeared. Nothing can take the place of self-discipline.

Hence the action of the stock exchange is a step in the right direction taken by those who ought to take it. It will automatically rule out perhaps half of the short selling. To that extent it will protect the holdings of legitimate investors equally with those of margin speculators against the hammer of short selling.

UNWILY BUREAUCRACY

Just after Speaker Garner and the house democrats had announced their purpose to bring about a sweeping reorganization and economies in the government service, the president sent a message to congress demanding legislation for the same objects. But in this coincidence there is nothing suspiciously political. The subject is one which Mr. Hoover has often pressed upon public attention and upon congress. The movement for administrative reform dates, in fact, far back. Congress itself has worked at the job. Senator Smoot headed a committee which spent months in ascertaining the facts and which made a report recommending many changes—some of them like those now proposed by the president. But little or nothing has been done.

Yet the immense and unwieldy government bureaucracy fairly cries aloud for reduction and recasting. Mr. Hoover puts the case well. There is today an intolerable amount of overlapping and inefficiency and waste in the executive departments. If the system were taken in hand as it would be in the case of any great business corporation, a multitude of superfluous employees could be dispensed with, and millions could be saved while enhancing instead of lessening the efficiency of the government machine.

The plan will be praised by everybody, but uncounted obstacles, personal and political, will be thrown in the way of its execution. This has been the invariable experience in the past. Whenever a scheme has been put forward to abolish needless offices, to check government agencies and bureaus in their constant tendency to expand their functions and to call for higher appropriations, powerful interests have gone to work to block the endeavor. To create a new commission or to enlarge an old one is easy. To extinguish it when it has become obsolete or too costly—that is the difficult and almost impossible thing.

A similar opposition will undoubtedly spring up against introducing order and economy into the government service, whether by the president or by congress. But if it ever is to be overcome, it should be and can be at a time when the most stringent cutting down of public expenses has become imperative. So it is to be hoped that both Mr. Hoover and congress will roll up their sleeves and sharpen their knives. The country will accept and act upon a plea of poverty.—New York Times.

A correspondent calls upon Senator Borah to outlaw the war now in progress in the far East, and put a stop to the murder that is going on. Senator Borah has not taken any action at this moment, and we don't believe it's worth while waiting for him any longer. But rather than let the war continue for lack of outlawing, we'll outlaw it. That ought to put a stop to it.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the Alex Campbell farm, two and one-quarter miles east and a mile and one-quarter south of Murray; six miles north and two miles east of Union; six miles south and one mile east of Plattsmouth, on

Thurs., Mar. 10th
beginning at 10:00 o'clock a. m., with lunch served at 12 o'clock by Lewiston Ladies (proceeds go to the Lewiston cemetery), the following described property, to-wit:

Four Head of Horses
One team black mares, 11 years old, weight 3000 lbs.; one sorrel mare, 11 years old, weight 1420 lbs.; one brown horse, smooth mouth, wt. 1400 lbs.

Cattle and Hogs
One brindle cow, part Jersey and Red Polled, six years old; one Red Polled and Guernsey cow, six years old; two stock calves.

Five brood sows to farrow in May; six shoats, averaging 100 lbs. each.

Farm Machinery
One high-wheeled box wagon; one hay rack and truck; one 4-wheeled John Deere lister; one John Deere two-row; one Emerson disk; one P-section harrow, 6-ft. sections; one 2- & O riding cultivator; one Jenny Lind walking cultivator; one P & O sulky plow, 16-inch; two walking plows, 12 and 16-inch; one Rock Island feed grinder, 10-inch burrs; one hay rake; two gas engines, 2 1/2-h. p.; two pump jacks; one 3-barrel galvanized tank; one 20-gallon copper kettle; one Voss power washer; one grind stone; one Crueso cream separator, 550; some harness, and other articles too numerous to mention.

John Campbell Estate

Peter Campbell, Administrator of the estate of John Campbell, deceased, will also sell at this sale the following:

One farm wagon; one hay rake; one bob sled; one Jenny Lind cultivator; one walking lister; one 2-section harrow; one 1-horse drill; one 14-inch stirring plow; one double shovel cultivator; one set 1 1/2-inch harness; one Fordson tractor, and one grind stone.

Terms of Sale
All sums of \$25.00 and under, cash in hand. On sums over \$25.00, credit may be arranged with the clerk of sale on bankable paper. All property to be settled for on date of sale.

L. E. ELLIOTT, Owner.

REX YOUNG, Auctioneer
W. G. BOEDEKER, Clerk

Everybody speaks hopefully about the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is believed that General Dawes can cure our ailments just as thoroughly as he cured Germany's.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court,
In the matter of the estate of Florence Rosellia Patterson, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1932 and on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1932, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 15th day of March, A. D. 1932 and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 15th day of March, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 19th day of February, 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) f22-3w County Judge.

REFeree'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of judgment in partition entered on the 20th day of February, 1932, confirming shares in the case of Humphrey Murphy, plaintiff, vs. Joseph P. Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Edward W. Murphy, Agnes Murphy, Bradford J. Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Catherine Wonder, Charles J. Wonder, and Ershal Murphy, then pending in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, wherein the undersigned was appointed referee to partition the land involved in said action; upon report of the referee that physical partition of the land could not be made without great prejudice to the parties it was thereupon ordered and adjudged by the court that said land be sold and the proceeds thereof be divided into shares between the parties as theretofore determined. Pursuant to said judgment of the court, the undersigned referee will, on the 21st day of March, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell the said real estate, to-wit:

The SE 1/4 and the N 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Twp. 11, North Range 12, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ten per cent of the bid to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale and making deed by referee. Said sale will be made subject to a mortgage in the sum of \$1542.12, with interest from Jan. 1, 1932 at 5 1/2 per cent, to the Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank on the N 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 20, Twp. 11, North Range 12.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1932.

J. A. CAPWELL, Referee.
D. O. DWYER, W. L. DWYER, Attorneys. f29-4w

LEGAL NOTICE

To Alexander M. Clayman, Alex M. Clayman, George Snyder, William Stalter, William Stottler, and all persons having or claiming any interest in or to the south half (S 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section 19, in Township 10, North of Range 14, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants:

Notice is hereby given that Annie R. Heafey, as plaintiff, has filed in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, her petition against you as defendants, praying for the decree of said court barring and excluding each and all of you from having or claiming any right, title, interest or lien in or to said described real estate, and quieting the title thereto in plaintiff in fee simple.

You may answer said petition in said court at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on or before March 28, 1932.
ANNIE R. HEAFEY, Plaintiff.

By WM. H. PITZER, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by C. E. Ledwary, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Plattsmouth, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north eighty-seven (87) feet of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), Block four (4), in the Original Town of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, together with all the appurtenance thereunto belonging, subject to the lien of Occidental Building and Loan Association;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Edith Martin, defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Becker Roofing Co., defendant and cross-petitioner, against said defendant. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 1, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THINGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska m3-5w

ORDER OF HEARING
and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
To Alice Shipley, Jack Graves and Clifford C. Graves and all persons interested in the estate of Drury M. Graves, deceased:

On reading the petition of Ralph J. Nickerson, Administrator de bonis non, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this court on the 15th day of February, 1932, and for order of distribution of the funds in his hands as Administrator de bonis non, and for discharge;

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1932, at nine o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 19th day of February, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Estate of Stephen Osborn, 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 Wallace J. McClelland has filed his petition alleging that Stephen Osborn died intestate in Cass county, Nebraska, on or about August 10, 1879, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

South half of southeast quarter (S 1/2 SE 1/4) of Section fourteen (14), Township twelve (12), N. Range nine (9), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—


leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Elizabeth J. Osborn, widow; Jessie Osborn; Stephen Osborn, Jr.; William Osborn; Harry Osborn; John Osborn; Eddie Osborn; Martin Osborn; Comfort Bryson and Mary Abel, children;

That the interest of the petitioner herein in the above described real estate is that of a subsequent purchaser, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Stephen Osborn and of his heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing the 25th day of March, A. D. 1932, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house in Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) f29-3w

Knabe's Hampshire Bred Sow Sale
Tuesday, March 15, 1932



75 Head of BRED SOWS and GILTS

NEHAWKA SALE PAVILION
Commencing at 1:30 O'Clock, Sharp

This offering of sows (due to farrow in March, April and May) is equal in value to those sold February 1st. All are bred to the same boars as the February sale. Also offering 10 head Sept. boar pigs. Where five or more head are bought to go into the same county within 75 miles, we will make free delivery. Write for catalog.

Harry Knabe
ART THOMPSON, Auctioneer
J. L. MILLER, Fieldman
Representing the Journal-Stockman

The Journal will appreciate your phoning in news items. Call No. 3. Thanks!