

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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It would be fine if the buttons on things we buy were fastened on as tight as the price tags.

Don't worry about the wolf at the door. Maybe it will kill the chickens and come home to roost.

Many a married man who stays at home nights fondly believes he is a model husband. The radio works a few wonders.

As we understand Japan's explanation of the trouble, she has decided in a big-hearted moment to save China from the Chinese.

Whatever became of Philo Vance, the famous detective? Can it be that he detected himself in a crime and is now serving a term?

Motorists are asked to exercise extra caution when nearing schools. Remembering always that little boys should be seen and not hurt.

At least some advance is made toward outlawing war when a nation that is waging it tries to make the world believe it is only playing ping-pong.

The Democrats are evidently full of fight, but the dangerous uncertainty is whether they'll finally decide to scrap one another or the Republicans.

After years of selective breeding, sheep without tails have been developed. Which shows what may be accomplished by keeping a definite end in view.

"The modern girl is nothing but an animated doll," declares a novelist. He must admit, however, that she doesn't call "Mamma" when she is squeezed.

In politics the difference between a complete, unqualified exonerator and a whitewasher is the difference between whether it's your side or the other side getting it.

"If I couldn't do a human any good, I wouldn't do him any harm," wails a radio crooner. If the gent is really sincere in his sentiments, how come he is on the air?

A psychologist says that boys get mad, on the average, six times a week, and girls, four times. Then they grow up, start to pay taxes, and are mad all the time.

Pride is what makes the owner of a new car believe he could drive just as fast as Malcolm Campbell did if he had a nice stretch of road to let her out on, like that at Daytona Beach.

Emphasizing a gayer and more optimistic tone, a statement of a tailors' convention declares, men's clothes will reflect approaching prosperity this spring. Observing the mirrorlike surface of ours in certain strategic places, we have a feeling that in our own particular case prosperity will have to come up from behind.

It's double acting

First—in the dough. Then in the oven. You can be sure of perfect bakings in using—

KC BAKING POWDER

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25c

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED FOR GOVERNMENT

The League of Nations is no movie. It is a talkie.

Isn't equality people long for, but equality with the people.

At the moment, the only nation prepared to go the limit in naval reduction is Switzerland.

If the Japs wished to rob China, why didn't they do it in a nice, civilized way by selling bum bonds?

We always knew that a country which gave the world the ukulele couldn't be any 100 per cent paradise.

The trouble with this world, is that too many people have too much human nature and not enough common sense.

Some of our foreign investments may not be entirely sound, but they nevertheless have the appearance of permanency.

Alfalfa Bill Murray says he will have a longer and happier life if he isn't elected President. Well, there are plenty who wish him a long and happy life.

Eugene O'Neill's next play may be built on the gangster motif, but he probably will be forgiven for that if he gives it a start along Greek classic lines.

There must be times when Wilhelm is prompted to stop sawing wood long enough to drop a postcard to the Mikado saying, "Don't bite off more than you can chew."

National and state basketball tournaments seem to get along pretty well without any muscling-in threats from any direction, and it's difficult to explain the reasons for the delay.

Jordan E. Jones of Washington, D. C. notifies us that recently while he was driving up from Florida he saw a determined gentleman at the roadside waving his arms at passing motorists. On his chest was a sign reading: "Give me a lift or I vote for Hoover."

WILL LEAP DAY TAKE A LEAP?

Once every four years those races of the world which date their letters by the Gregorian calendar stop and wait a day for the earth in its orbit to catch up with their calculations. The nearly six hours left over after the three hundred and sixty-fifth day of the year accumulate into an extra day. By some unexplained perversity, the English-speaking peoples call this day—a day not of leaping forward, but of marking time—"leap day," and the year in which it occurs "leap year."

Long ago it became customary to attach this extra day to the end of February, calling it "leap day," and the year in which it occurs "leap year." In either of the two proposals for calendar revision endorsed by the League of Nations conference last fall, leap day would be moved to a place at or near the middle of the year.

Fortunately there is no special observance of this day which would militate against its transplanting. If any group has a vested interest in the day it probably is the young ladies since under a Scottish law of 1288—and the tradition since—in leap year "ilk maiden lady... shall have liberte to bespeke ye man she likes." Even at that date the prerogative of the "ladye" was not limited to a single day in the year; and since then she has found that with sufficient tact the desired results can be obtained about as well in one year as another.

Discounting the levity on the subject, is there not in this circumstance a hint regarding the adjustment of holidays to the proposed new calendar? If the religious and patriotic sentiments associated with particular days were accorded a more continuing emphasis the year round—as it is only proper in general that they should—would it not be relatively easy to invest with meaning any reasonable day set aside, or at least the corresponding day under the new nomenclature?

CAN LONDON LEAD THE LADIES?

The laws which govern women's dress are mysterious, and the sultans of style who issue their decrees to the world have long had their divan in Paris. Rebel movements have from time to time been started, it is true, and rival claimants have occasionally appeared in London, in New York, or in Miami. But always, in the long run, Paris has won, and dressmakers have turned to the French houses for their models.

But will it always be so? In London at the present moment a more determined effort is being made than ever before, not perhaps to wrest the palm from Paris, but at least to share it with her. The royal family is interesting itself in the movement. Debutantes at court this year will be expected to wear all-English dresses. Mrs. Baldwin is throwing open her drawing-room in Downing Street to displays of British silks. Special dress shows have been organized for the British Industries Fair, and a group of well-known English dressmakers have co-operated in holding fashion parades. Patriotism, in other words, has been called in to redress the balance of exotic taste.

But it will succeed only if the dressmakers are able to produce the goods; for patriotism and dowdiness do not go well together. There are two secrets in the success which Paris has hitherto enjoyed. One is the innate taste of the Parisian designer; the other lies in the practice of co-operation. In France the manufacturers of fabrics have always been in direct touch with those who make up materials and design dresses; and the latter have been in touch with one another. The art of designing fabrics has been co-ordinated with the art of designing dresses. The whole dress trade is controlled by a group, and if the group adds twelve inches to the length of Paris dresses, then the women of Chicago, of Cape Town and of Melbourne sooner or later add twelve inches to the length of theirs.

The style engineers who are now operating in London are aware of this, and are making heroic efforts to bring the leading dressmakers of London together, and to correlate their work with that of the makers of silk and woolen fabrics. This favorable moment when fair debutantes are so ready to "buy British" offers them a first-rate opportunity to show they can rival the magicians of Paris.

MORAL FEELING IN BOYCOTTING MOVE

It was inexcusable to bring the name of Mrs. Hoover into an advocacy of boycotting Japanese goods. That, however, is the way the boycott feeling works. The president's wife naturally would not take a position which might embarrass the administration. Yet, for the consideration of the Japanese, the fact is there. Mrs. Hoover wears a cotton dress at a reception, emphasizing, of course, the use of an American product. So doing, she showed that there are other things than silk.

The boycott is a dangerous weapon, likely to be uncontrollable if it gets going. Americans instinctively fear it as one of those things moved by prejudice. The effective thing is for the American people to urge their government to be ready to co-operate with other governments in economic action against Japan. But while many are signing petitions to this effect, others will be taking more individual action. So there are pledges signed and chain letters written urging boycott of Japanese made goods. It is regrettable it is not the way for a great nation to take effective action, but it is human nature. And there is very early American precedent in the boycott of tea when England imposed an offensive tax.

This spontaneous movement is for Japan to think over. Recent reports say Japan has not been very well informed about the degree of offense her course has given to the moral sense of the rest of the world. Before now a moral feeling has set fleets weighing anchor and put armies on the march.

There is a thought also for those who say that steel and powder are the only final arbiters between nations. Japan so feels the Chinese boycott that she sends an army against Shanghai. She could not send an army to New York and San Francisco, Liverpool, Cherbourg and Bremen.

Chain letter campaigns have never been very effective in the United States; chain letters are a nuisance. Yet the chain letter campaign is an index to a feeling, and a feeling if it grows can be the most effective force in the world.—Milwaukee Journal.

Business will improve only as we contribute to its improvement by exercising our purchasing power.

CREATES NO LONGING FOR WAR

Complaints that military training in the colleges and universities "militarizes the tone and temper of our national life" have led to a report to Secretary Wilbur covering a survey of fifty-four institutions. It was undertaken through a questionnaire sent to thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia by Ralph Chesny Bishop. It was addressed to 16,416 members of graduating classes between 1920 and 1930, who had taken the reserve officers' training course of instruction. The number of answers received was 10,166. Of those replying, 93.6 per cent said that the training had not made them militaristic, 97.1 per cent that it had a distinct educational value and 98.5 per cent that the course should be continued. Of particular significance were the opinions that "a working familiarity with modern military weapons acted as a sobering offset to any romantic conception of warfare," and that "the military instructors on the whole had shown the repulsive side of warfare and had presented their material from the standpoint of its emergency application."

The reserve officers' training corps is maintained to provide junior officers to lead troops in the event of war. It is now almost fourteen years since the World War ended, and soon the youngest officers who served in it will be over age. The number of vacancies would be large, since the regular army and the national guard have their limitations. In reducing the army a nucleus insufficient to carry out the purposes of the national defense act was a result deplored by General Pershing. The American Legion cannot be suspected of wanting another war. Early in February it went on record as opposing "any reduction in appropriations for the national guard, the R. O. T. C. units, the C. M. T. C. units and the organized reserve." What Secretary Stimson said in June last when receiving a degree from the Pennsylvania Military college is impressive today: "Until our civilization has attained a much higher level than it has reached, the duty of national defense will remain one of the basic duties which a citizen must be ready to perform."—From the New York Times.

Rudy Valle has crooned enough dollars out of the public with which to buy a \$60,000 home in Hollywood, and if one can make that much money crooning, there ought to be millions in real music.

The driver of a somewhat seasoned motor car has done considerable philanthropic work this cold snap by pushing bigger and better cars that wouldn't start. "I've given several of the best families in town their start this week," he boasts.

This is one of those years when it may be unsafe just to assume that you don't owe the government any income tax. Such vast sums were made by almost everybody last year that it is better, in most cases, to figure it out and be on the safe side.

The following repartee was staged recently between Attorney H. P. Lay and his friend Senator Roscoe C. Patterson: "Well, Henry, how's Warsaw?" greeted the senator. "Warsaw is flourishing," replied the attorney. "In fact, Senator, it's the only town in the United States that doesn't realize Hoover is President."—Benton County (Mo.) Enterprise.

FARLEY FREED BY JUDGE

New York.—Thomas M. Farley was freed of second degree grand larceny charges in court Wednesday, but the sheriff's office held when the allegations against him were made still was occupied by another Tammany chieftain, John E. Sheehy. Farley, dismissed from the post of sheriff of New York county by Governor Roosevelt to whom he failed to explain satisfactorily the source of large bank deposits, smiled when he heard Judge Freschi issue a directed verdict for acquittal. Dozens of persons rushed to congratulate Farley, who has said he might seek re-election to the sheriff's office if his Tammany associates are willing.

TO THE CASS COUNTY VOTERS

To the democratic voters of Cass county: I have filed for the office of county sheriff subject to the wishes of the voters at the primary on Tuesday, April 12th. I have resided in Cass county the greater part of my lifetime and have made my home in and near Murray. If elected to the office will strive to see that there is a fair and impartial enforcement of the law.—J. E. Lancaster, Candidate for Democratic Nominations for Sheriff.

Hurley Kills Ten Million Dollar River Work

War Secretary Tells Representative Baldrige He Is Against Special Fund for Channel.

Washington, March 9.—Secretary of War Hurley Wednesday informed Representative Baldrige (R.) Nebraska, he will not recommend a deficiency appropriation of \$10,000,000 for work on the Missouri river waterway.

Instead, he said, the regular army appropriation bill will make money for the regular Missouri river work available May 1. The bill will carry \$6,135,000 for a year's work on the project.

Failure of the department to recommend a deficiency appropriation, however, was a blow to advocates of the Missouri river waterway. They had expected favorable action to carry out the project on a big scale. Improvement work on the river, including a suggested change in the channel, which would affect the water works intake near the Illinois Central drawbridge, will not be started for some time, according to a communication received Wednesday by Mayor O. H. Brown of Council Bluffs from Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown of the War department, Washington.

The letter intimated the department does not contemplate construction work in the near future which will affect the Council Bluffs water supply system.

The letter was a reply to a letter from Mayor Brown and water works trustees explaining a change in the river channel would necessitate an expenditure of \$400,000 by the board to include the rebuilding of the pumping station.

Major General Brown assured Council Bluffs of a hearing before work on the changing of the channel is commenced and said he believed the board estimate involved seemed to be extravagant. He said study of the improvement work by the War department indicated cost of alterations in the water works system probably would be less than the estimate by the board.

A plan which will secure a useful, navigable channel with the least damage to every interest would be considered, the communication said.—Omaha Bee-News.

SEED LOANS FOR FARMERS

What portion of the five million bushels of grain held by the federal farm board which is to be used for relief purposes is to be apportioned to Nebraska, Governor Bryan has no information. He is of the opinion that whatever it may be it will be distributed to the drought counties.

The governor received a letter from Secretary Arthur M. Hyde, department of agriculture that concerned loans of money to farmers. In order to give the farmers more time to apply for loans the period has been extended to March 19, Secretary Hyde states. It is further announced that during the past three or four weeks the federal department of agriculture has been making loans to farmers in the drought-stricken counties in Nebraska to enable them to feed their livestock thru the remainder of the winter. These loans are now available in all counties from Thurston west to but not including Cherry. Mr. Hyde is unable to say how much of the \$50,000,000 fund will be available to Nebraska, but he hopes to care for all sections where the greatest need exists.

Blanks will be distributed from Minneapolis within the next few days. Director Brokaw of the Nebraska extension service has been asked by the federal department to recommend persons in each county to serve as members of the seed loan advisory committee to pass upon applications.

ROOSEVELT SEES DANGERS

Manila.—Theodore Roosevelt, the newly appointed governor general of the Philippines, warned Filipinos of two economic dangers dangers which he said were threatening them. He urged that protection should be given to the small Filipino farm holder from the precariously slow government process of getting lands and titles into the hands of the people, and cited the accompanying danger from usury. Addressing the Philippine Columbian association, composed of Filipinos and Americans graduated from American colleges, the Governor General said: "We must find some way of punishing unscrupulous money lenders who held families in economic slavery for years, then rob them of their homes."

LENNART WEDS COMMONER

London.—Prince Lennart of Sweden renounced his royal rights and married Miss Karin Nissvandt, a commoner despite refusal of the prince's mother, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, to attend her son's wedding. The prince and his commoner sweetheart were married at the Prince's Row register office. It was understood that the prince refused to have a church wedding, and as a result, the duchess refused to attend the civil ceremony.

The prince wore a grey lounge suit, a grey fedora, pale grey shirt and royal blue tie. He had a red carnation in his buttonhole. He was too busy before the wedding to get a haircut. The bride defied superstition by wearing a green ensemble. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The prince signed the register as Gustav Lennart Nicholas Paul, twenty-two, bachelor, prince of Sweden, address Dorchester House, London. The bride signed as Karin Emma Louise Nissvandt, twenty-one spinster, of Dorchester House.

The bride's brother, Mrs. Nissvandt, and her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lindberg, witnessed the ceremony.

Attitude of the prince's grandfather, King Gustav of Sweden, remains uncertain. He originally opposed the match. It was reported recently he had displayed a conciliatory feeling after a conference with Prince Wilhelm, Lennart's father, on the French Riviera.

The grand duchess had traveled from New York to London to attend the wedding. It was understood that a cash wedding present to her son, said to approximate £10,000, failed to influence his decision not to have a church wedding.

LESS TENSION AT SHANGHAI

Shanghai.—Their tension relieved by the suspension of hostilities between the Japanese and Chinese around Shanghai, foreign inhabitants of the international settlement were assured that they could be out later than usual Saturday night. The curfew regulations, which have cleared the streets between 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. since early in the fighting, were changed, effective Saturday, to make the curfew hours from 11:30 to 4 a. m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The state of Nebraska, Cass County, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of William G. Rauth, deceased.
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1932, and on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1932, at 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 1st day of April, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 1st day of April, 1932.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 4th day of March, 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) m7-3w County Judge.

REFeree's SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of judgment in partition entered on the 24th 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, 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 31st 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 ¼ and the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ 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 \$1842.12, with interest from Jan. 1, 1932 at 5 ½ per cent, to the Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank on the NW ¼ of the NE ¼ 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

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 9th day of April, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South front door of court house in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

West half (W ½) of the southwest quarter (SW ¼) of Section twenty (20) in Township twelve (12) north; Range twelve (12) East of the sixth principal meridian in Cass County, Nebraska;

The same to be levied upon and taken as the property of James Tigner and Mary Tigner, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Charles Johnson, plaintiff, against said defendants, March 7, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska
m7-5w

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 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. THIMGAN,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska
m3-5w

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Rudolph H. Ramsel, deceased.
On reading the petition of Tillie Ramsel praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 7th day of March, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Rudolph H. Ramsel, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Tillie Ramsel, as Executrix; 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 8th day of April, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that 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.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) m4-3w 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 (SE ¼ SE ¼) 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