

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Hoarders are guilty of the sin of idledollarity.

When three lunatics escaped from a British asylum, posses went out and brought in five.

When men resort to safety-razors, about all the barbers can do is to shave their expenses.

Teeth are thing you have out just before the doctor decides it was your tonsils, after all.

It seems that the League of Nations works best at stopping wars when there ain't any.

An Ohio man who can speak six languages recently married a woman who can speak three. That's darn good handicapping.

The Philippines show a treasury surplus for 1931 of \$500,000. Perhaps they had better send a Governor-General over here.

"The only thing a banker will lend you now is his ear," says the Greensboro Herald-Journal. Well, he's pretty free, too, with his noes.

A tender heart is what causes a man to burst out crying when he reads that a corporation president has cut his own pay to \$54,000 a year.

A Western prison is said to be planning a five-hole golf course for its inmates. Come to think of it, we'd kinda like to see a club with a crook at both ends.

We haven't much pride left, but such as it is, we expend a good part of it in the fact that congress has thus far battled the tax question out alone, without submitting it to the underworld.

Why not get up a name to shame the hoarders into emptying their socks? Look what Scofflaw did to the booze-hoisters, and what Book-sneaf did to the booksneaves. You'd be surprised.

The Philippines have been saved from the curse of independence again. This happened just in time for the little brown brothers to help us celebrate the birthday of G. Washington, an authority on the subject.

Somewhat surprised to see an editorial statement in Senator Capper's Topeka Capital that "Congress is hopelessly dry," we read on, to find that the editorial writer was considering the situation from the assumed viewpoint of a hopeful wet, just for the purposes of argument.

Easter Sunday is drawing nigh and, depression or no depression, every woman is planning to have a new dress and a new hat in which to worship on that day. Now, if French fashion authorities would decree that every woman should carry a basket of eggs, a sack of flour and a dozen juicy steaks in order to complete the ensemble, think what a boom the farmer would experience.

She was just temperamental—90 per cent temper and 10 per cent mental.

The campaign managers issue the dodgers and the candidates dodge the issues.

Japan could rightly contend that she is fighting a war to end this year's civil war in China.

This winter was the seventh in ten years in which California has had its first snow in fifty years.

The attitude of Japan reminds one of the sheep-stealer whose excuse was that a sheep tried to bite him.

And it would please the spirit of George Washington if the hoarders would celebrate 1932 by a buy-centennial.

Japan's stand for disarmament at Geneva isn't inconsistent; no other nation is doing as much to prove it's a good idea.

Recent efforts to revive the Garner boom seem a bit halting, even when everybody joined in referring to the candidate as "Jack."

We don't want to crab the Olympic Games, but sliding downhill on a sled is our idea of nothing to give a grown-up man a medal for.

"There is too much love in fiction," says a literary critic. Judging by the large number of breach-of-promise cases, the reverse is also true.

The fact that the peach crop had been reported ruined on several previous occasions this winter makes us all the more curious to know how it came through the great blizzard of March 21.

Things could easily be worse. Suppose, for instance, that all the measures suggested for the economic situation had been put into effect. Or, if you can't stand the horror, just imagine half of them in effect.

A good many business men not only failed to produce incomes, but actually showed heavy losses. Hasn't congress considered a measure teaching business men that it is a serious offense to lose money, right when the government needs dough?

One of the things that make new revenue legislation more difficult at this time is that reduced incomes make higher income taxes unattractive. Have the congressmen, in their desire to stank the rich, thought of plastering stiff fines on rich men who failed to produce incomes last year?

Japanese soldiers who have to remain in the Shanghai zone are organizing baseball teams and are scheduling games. A Japanese box score, prepared by a war correspondent and transmitted by cable and wireless, should be a veritable work of art by the time it got into the columns of an American newspaper.

LIKES CENTRALIZED RECEIVERSHIP PLAN

That the centralized method of handling bank receiverships now in use is saving money for the depositors of failed banks is the opinion of George I. Parker of Norfolk, who has for the past five years been associated with the banking department and has conducted the affairs of 45 closed banks in Northeast Nebraska. "I can best illustrate this assertion," Mr. Parker told the News, "by referring to two banks in the same county and practically the same volume, that is, assets and liabilities. The general and legal expense of liquidating Bank 'A' under the old plan of individual receiverships and court jurisdiction only was \$25,026.90. The cost of liquidating Bank 'B' on the other hand, including all general and legal expense, was only \$16,363.08. This was a saving to the creditors of Bank 'B' of \$8,663.82, or practically 34 per cent.

"The ratio to the expense to the amount realized under the individual receivership system," Mr. Parker continued, "was much greater in the case of Bank 'A' than in that of Bank 'B'."

"Generally speaking, the expense per dollar of realization is about 59 per cent what it was under the individual receivership method."

The centralized receivership plan has only been functioning completely for about a year, Mr. Parker stated, and he believes that it should be given a fair trial over a period of years.

The plan was first originated by the establishment of the guaranty fund commission by the state legislature in 1923, he explained. This was the first step toward the method now being used. There were seven commissioners and each was made the receiver for all banks in his district.

In 1929, however, the legislature abolished the guaranty fund commission and provided that the secretary of the department of trade and commerce should be ex-officio receiver of all failed banks in the state. This completed the centralization of the receivership system in the department of trade and commerce.

A REBUKE TO INTOLERANCE

In an election initiated to remove Mayor Key from office, Atlanta has voted to keep him on the job. While it is Atlanta's business, and not ours, we feel like expressing approval of the result.

If we are correctly informed, the attempt to remove Mayor Key was the result of his statement that prohibition was a failure. Many persons do not agree with that statement, and some of them appear to live in Atlanta; but what is surprising, even in the triviality of American politics, is that these disagreeing persons should seek to punish Mayor Key for having his own opinion about it. To pile the expense of a special election on a community to determine whether a public official is entitled to his personal view on a public controversy seems to be carrying intolerance a bit far.

If there is any question in Atlanta as to whether prohibition is a failure—as there seems to be—that fact alone is sufficient proof to our mind of Mayor Key's competence to entertain and express his conviction about it. The citizens of that town who have a different conviction, and want to make him think as they do, can best accomplish that result, we should think, not by coercing his opinion, but by changing the condition in the town that gave him his opinion. Our own observation has been that those places where prohibition is a failure are the places where the citizens permit it to be. If Mayor Key had been removed from office for believing as he does, we cannot suppose that result would have made prohibition any more successful in Atlanta. Perhaps it would have given personal satisfaction to those persons who believe everybody should think as they do, but their personal satisfaction is not a matter of public concern—a fact which a majority of the people of Atlanta seem to have recognized.

A scientist says the earth is 576 billion years old. Wonder if he hasn't got the age of the earth confused with the figure of the war debt?

THIS LAWLESS COUNTRY

It is not to be wondered at that the press of Europe points to the Lindbergh kidnaping as proof that the United States is the most lawless nation in the world. We are. There is no doubt about that. There is no other country pretending to civilization in which the machinery of the law is so inefficient to protect the individual, in which people generally hold the law in disrespect.

It is a disgrace to the United States that Col. Lindbergh should have felt it necessary to call, not on the constituted police authorities but upon acknowledged "underworld" characters to lead the search for his baby. We do not blame Col. Lindbergh; any father in his case would do whatever he could, regardless of the law, to get his little boy back safely. But it is an amazing confession of impotence on the part of the police of New Jersey and of the country at large that kidnaping can be carried on without fear of punishment, as so many recent instances have proved.

Perhaps the public indignation arising from this domestic disclosure of the failure of our law-enforcement and protective machinery may result in an anti-crime wave which will wipe out the shameful reputation our nation has earned by public indifference to crime. Perhaps we may see citizens taking the law into their own hands, as in the old Vigilante days in San Francisco, and hanging racketeers and gangsters from the most convenient lamp posts. Perhaps.

And then, perhaps, nobody will do anything much about it. That is more likely, in view of our past history in such matters.

IN PRAISE OF EARLY RISING

Probably too many unkind references have been made to the insistent and relentless clamor of the alarm clock at crack of dawn, and not enough publicity given to the salutary benefits and pleasures associated with early rising while the rest of the household slumbers.

At six o'clock in the morning, with the sun a bright circle against the gray velvet of the sky, there can be no interruption to the ordered pursuit of one's chosen avocations. No sudden telephone jingling comes to snap the influence of a thought-provoking book, no knock sounds at the door which requires summary answer. The whole house is as silent as the woods on an August afternoon. Just the proper atmosphere for the garnering of happy recollections and for quiet, undisturbed preparation for the duties awaiting in the office down town.

At six o'clock the furnace fires have again been set going—for chilliness bovers in the awakening light outside the window—and a cozy warmth is creeping over the house. An aroma of toast and bacon will steal in from the kitchen, where another early riser with sunny countenance makes breakfast ready, official signal that the working day is about to begin. Sluggabeds miss much of the glory of the dawn, the minstrelsy of vagabond ideas unassociated with the marionette birds, the easy flow of fancies ket place. Ah, the comfortable feeling of the early riser that he is master of his world, at least for a few uncrowded minutes! These are compensations for deserting the blankets and greeting the sun with early smile for smile.

DEMOCRACY BY LABEL

With a national election just around the corner, the average citizen of the United States is sure to find the customary quiet of his life invaded by the labelmongers. For, in the functioning of America's democratic machinery, labels seem as inevitable as candidates. They are the chief stock in trade of the cheap politician. And "cheap" in this case, is used advisedly. For it is peculiarly the aim of the cheap politician to secure a maximum of public support with a minimum of private reflection. Labels admirably serve such a purpose. They make it possible to have opinions without knowledge; conclusions without premises. Once fixed, they are hard to dislodge. And in the course of a short, sharp political fight, success frequently rides with the politician who does the "fixing" first.

The last decade has witnessed the rise of an entirely new category of labels: "Pacifist," "Communist," "Jingo," "International Banker"—to name but a few. In general, these are epithets rather than descriptions. They represent usually an emotional rather than an intellectual conviction. They are the flags which demagogues of one school or another have found it expedient to wave from their platforms. Since a demagogue on a platform looks to

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his audience not for understanding but for a response, they serve his purpose admirably.

This susceptibility of the average citizen to the purveyors of slogans is probably one of the inescapable difficulties of democratic government which can only very slowly be overcome. Mr. Norman Angell has pointed out in "The Unseen Assassins" that at the last general election in Great Britain, John Smith, the average voter, was obliged to decide with his vote intricate questions which ranged all the way from free trade and taxation to coal mine acts and prayer book reform. Small wonder that Mr. Smith was a fit subject for the ingenious activities of the slogan maker.

And yet, Abraham Lincoln, a more convinced believer in democracy than some latter-day statesmen, is authority for the statement that "with public sentiment nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed." Mr. Lincoln's appeal was for a higher sense of responsibility for those whose position gave them the status of opinion makers. In the long run, unquestionably, that is the answer. It is to the press, the churches, the schools that our harassed John Smiths must look for deliverance from the labelmongers.

Some degree of deliverance seems already in prospect. It is likely that, with newspapers more widely read than ever before, and, particularly, with the coming of the radio, the issues of the forthcoming campaign will be more widely discussed than those of any campaign that preceded it. The effect of more labels is likely to diminish before increased discussion. Phrases, ill supported by the facts, grow quickly threadbare with too much use. We can only hope that this campaign's labels will appear early, be intensively employed and drop from mind before November's poll calls the country to a decision.

SHERMAN LEFT NO QUESTION

"Of course I would like to be President," said Governor Ritchie of Maryland in his Jackson day speech. "Who would not?" There has been at least one person in our history who "would not" and who took precautions against what he evidently regarded as a calamity. This was Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. As the battle lines were forming for the Republican national convention of 1884—that year, as this, both the Republican and Democratic conventions were to be held in Chicago—the prospect of a deadlock led to the suggestion of General Sherman. In response to this suggestion he made his famous declaration that if nominated he would not accept and if elected he would not serve, a declaration looked upon ever since as the only formula to be used by a man who, whatever else he may say, is not in reality "willin'." General Sherman did not stop there. Despite the desire of his brother, Senator John Sherman, that he do nothing to interfere with the movement for his nomination, he sent a friend to the Chicago convention with instructions, first, to discourage talk of his nomination; secondly, if his name was actually voted on in early ballots, to withdraw it, and, thirdly, if he received the nomination, to announce that he would not run. As things turned out, this program proved to be unnecessary, but General Sherman had made it plain beyond the peradventure of a doubt that he "would not" like to be President.—From the New York Evening Post.

In reply to a question from the Brooklyn Eagle as to why he did not vote on the prohibition resolution last week, Speaker Garner said he followed the ancient custom of speakers in the house in refraining from voting unless his vote were decisive. And besides—but Speaker Garner wisely decided that one good reason would be ample.

A HOPEFUL RAIL SITUATION

The President's conference with railway executives, officers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and representatives of the interstate commerce commission was timely and its results both enlightening and encouraging. The conference revealed that the emergency needs of the railroads are considerably less than generally believed and unofficially reported. Help from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, therefore will be appreciably less than expected, and this help is available. It is not improbable that even the amount estimated—from 300 to 400 millions—may be reduced, since loans from private sources may be enlarged.

It is significant that with the successive credit facilities set up by the government to meet urgent demands, the demands without exception have been less than was expected. This also was true as to the credit corporation established by the banking interests. But as to banks, the results were quick and extensive. The restoration of confidence was marked. Bank failures have been checked to a remarkable degree. The inference is that the biggest factor was not the available credit, but the fact that such credit was available.

It is of national importance that the railroads unable to meet their interest obligations should be provided for. Rail securities are widely disturbed, as to both individuals and institutions. A vast number of persons are indirectly affected by the extensive holdings of these securities by insurance companies and kindred institutions. That the temporary requirements of the railroads are less instead of greater than expected is an encouraging development.

The four Iowa bank robbers who robbed a bank, stole \$100,000, got captured, relieved of the money, and sentenced to prison terms all in eight hours, not only crowded a good deal of experience into a small space of time, but also they spread pretty favorable reports about the solvency of the bank.

ONE DEATH IN WINDSTORM

Seattle.—One man was killed by the gale which struck widely separated sections of Washington. High winds blew down a tree at Cle Elum, sending it thru the roof of a building. Roy Williams, asleep in the building, was killed. At Kennewick and Pasco, on the Columbia river, a gale estimated at between fifty and seventy miles an hour smashed windows, and tore out power and telephone lines. A forty-one mile an hour wind blew thru Seattle.

"See it before you Buy it."

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 26th day of April, 1932, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the south 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 southeast quarter of Section eight (8), in Township eleven (11), North, in Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, containing 150 acres. "Subject, however, to a mortgage in the sum of \$14,000.00, in favor of John M. Leyda, with interest thereon at six per cent, and due May 1st, 1934." The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Theonald Valley and Elizabeth Valley, defendants, to satisfy a Decree and Judgment of said Court recovered by William Sporer, Plaintiff against said Defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 24th, 1932. ED. W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska

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 16th 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 real estate to-wit: The west half of Lot 2 and all of Lot 3 in Block 16, in Latta's first addition to the Village of Murray, in Cass county, Nebraska.—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Frances F. Brendel and Thomas J. Brendel, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by John S. Vallery, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 16, A. D. 1932. ED. W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

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 16th 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 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 appurtenances 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

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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 (1/2) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) 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. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 7, A. D. 1932. ED. W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska

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 appurtenances 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

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

Notice is hereby given that under authority of an Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in an action pending in said court in which Vincent W. Straub is plaintiff and Frank A. Cox and Louise M. Cox are defendants, commanding me to sell the real estate hereinafter described in satisfaction of the amount adjudged by the decree of said Court entered June 13, 1931, to be due plaintiff in the sum of \$7,222.57, with interest and costs, as in said decree provided, I, the undersigned Sheriff of Cass county, Nebraska, will, on April 18, 1932, at 11:00 o'clock a. m., at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public vendue the following described real estate, to-wit:

South 75.40 acres of the north-west quarter of Section 2, in Township 10, North of Range 12, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska—and will sell the same to the highest bidder for cash. ED. W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

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. DUXBEY, County Judge. (Seal) m14-3w

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