

The Plattsmouth Journal

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The humblest person can have fried mush, and it's fit for a king.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. At least as long as he is indeed in need.

Remember, when women had to take off their hats in the picture show so a person sitting behind them could see?

On or about November 9 this year, one will be able to purchase campaign orators at the rate of about six cents a dozen, in dozen or more lots.

Surely, pretty soon American girls will get out of the habit of marrying for money, as it has been at least two years since there was any for them to marry.

Zasu Pitts testified the other day that she never attends movies, not even her own. Perhaps it's just as well; movies influence some people, making them frivolous-minded.

There are said to be three issues of phony \$20 bills, and at least one set of bogus two-bit pieces, now in circulation. Strangely enough, it's the quarter that worries us most.

The rumor that Clarence Darrow had joined the Unitarian church has been denied, but at the moment we can't recall whether the denial came from Mr. Darrow or from the church.

When a woman thinks a man ought to marry her, he still has some chance of escape. But when a woman and her best woman friend both think so, he might just as well go out and buy the ring.

Frequently the sign "Please" suffices to keep people from crossing one's lawn, but a certain suburbanite didn't find it so. Finally he had to put up the notice: "Please keep off the grass. Who, me? Yes, you."

A Sunday school teacher was trying to find out whether or not the parents of her pupils were Christians. Each pupil gave a decided answer, "Yes," or "No," until she came to a boy who hesitated, and then said he didn't know. A bright boy spoke out: "If you don't know, then they ain't."

A woman sued her husband for divorce because he twisted her arm when she made a bad lead in a game of contract. What this country needs is a course of action for husbands whose wives make bad leads. The husband can't slap her; he can't knock her down; he can't twist her arm. What can he do?

Probably the Insults will be brought back and failed. That won't get the public's millions back, however, or even prevent the same thing from happening again. That could only be done by getting after the authorities of the various states who granted the various Insult soap-bubble companies the power to incorporate and the securities houses which unloaded all the stocks and bonds on the public. But it's too much to expect any such curative action as that.

KC

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SAME PRICE today
AS 42 YEARS AGO
25 ounces for 25¢
MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS

Mr. Coolidge in his Madison Square Garden speech Tuesday night laid the blame for the country's present economic ills to the collapse of credit. He said:

"Since the main cause of our difficulties lay in a failure of credit, the first object should be to restore credit."

What caused the collapse of the nation's credit in the first place? It certainly did not find all its inception in foreign countries as is generally claimed by administration leaders.

The foundation of the breakdown in credit was being quietly laid during the latter years of Mr. Coolidge's administration and unquestionably was encouraged by optimistic statements by Mr. Coolidge concerning the nation's economic progress. In the fall of 1928 the orgy of Wall street speculation was swinging into its full stride. Mr. Hoover was elected president, and his pre-election speeches and later utterances concerning "a new era of prosperity" were taken at face value by the "ordinary run of people" of whom Mr. Coolidge spoke in his Madison Square Garden speech. It did not stop there.

It was aided and abetted by the country's central banking system—the federal reserve banks—as well as independent banks, not associated with the federal reserve system. Loans to Wall street brokers by the federal reserve banks alone, at their peak in October, 1929, totaled \$3,549,383,979 and an estimated \$3,750,000,000 additional was supplied by the independent banks for speculative purposes.

That we were riding to disaster on the wave of speculation had repeatedly been pointed out by our leading economists through the press of the country as long as two years before the crash came in October, 1929. The administration and its leaders ignored the warnings.

Now Mr. Coolidge is asking for restoration of the credit system which has been shattered under the republican administration. A word from Mr. Coolidge in 1928, or a word from Mr. Hoover in 1929 to the governors of the federal reserve banks to restrict credit of our central banking system to legitimate channels and to increase the rediscount rate by the banks to a point where it would severely discourage use of funds for speculative purposes, would have done much to cut short the speculators' credit. But a move of this kind would have also retarded the much touted "new era of prosperity" which was being read by the reports of our daily newspapers in the pages of constantly advancing prices for securities. Naturally the great portion of the prosperity era was confined to a limited area—Wall street and Wall street gamblers.

The credit that was then being furnished for the greatest speculative orgy in the history of the world, is now being diverted into legitimate channels through the Reconstruction Finance corporation and other governmental agencies. In time it is expected to have the effect of stimulating business. We hope it does stimulate business in all parts of the country. If it does the aid which it is expected it will give for the benefit of the entire country certainly could have been afforded much more quickly two or three years ago, and no doubt have averted the major part of our economic disturbance.

The improper use of the nation's credit, encouraged by boom propaganda statements by administration leaders, had a more far-reaching and destructive effect on business, agriculture and confidence generally than the "ordinary run of people" can conceive. What was thereby shattered is the very thing Mr. Coolidge said President Hoover and administration leaders are now trying to restore.

The electorate of the country has no other recourse than to place the blame for our credit collapse squarely on the shoulders of the republican party and the men at its helm.—World-Herald.

Do you recall those big, brown, flaky biscuits of grandmother's that about this time of year she used to spread with clear apple jelly from the fruit of the old horse apple tree in the back of the orchard? Those biscuits of hers had been dipped in spotted ham gravy before they were baked, and then they raised so high you always wondered how they held together instead of popping right out of the pan and flying through space. And that jelly! Have you ever since tasted anything having that tang of Olympian ambrosia as they did? We don't know what Olympian ambrosia tasted like, but it must have been jelly from a horse apple tree in the back of a grandmother's orchard.

Everything for school—most complete line in Cass county at Bates Book Store.

MR. STIMSON FORGETS OUR TARIFF HISTORY

In his address at Philadelphia on the foreign policy of the Hoover administration Secretary of State Stimson said:

"Americans may differ as to whether their tariff policy should be high or low, but they never differed in holding that it must be a policy which is equally fair to all nations. Such an apple of discord as the bargaining tariff... they have avoided."

Unless Secretary Stimson holds the views of "Americans" to be something quite apart from the course of action followed by their government, it is very difficult to reconcile this statement with the tariff history of the United States. For the tariff records of the country indicate that the federal government has on frequent occasions entered upon bargaining and reciprocity treaties, and that, indeed, the policy of treating nations alike tariffwise, which currently has a notable exception in the case of Cuba, is of very recent origin.

Under the leadership of Mr. Stimson's party in the '90's a long series of bargaining tariffs was negotiated, and during that period the republicans were vigorously defending such a course while the democrats were condemning it. When the democrats, coming to power for a term, had abrogated many of these bargaining tariff arrangements, the republican platform of 1896 declared that "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements, negotiated by the last republican administration, was a national calamity, we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations." And in the republican tariff act of July 24, 1897, provision was made for the negotiation of bargaining tariffs.

Again in 1910-11 a republican administration, headed by President Taft, took the lead in the negotiation of a reciprocity tariff treaty with Canada which was in exclusion of tariff arrangements with the rest of the world. This treaty, which was defeated on the Canadian side largely by alarms that it was a major step toward annexation to the United States, had been preceded in the previous century by a reciprocity treaty which had held for some years. And this was but one of a large number of efforts by republican administrations, many of them consummated, to derive nourishment from what Secretary Stimson now characterizes as "such an apple of discord as the bargaining tariff."

It may be the secretary's historical generalizations about American tariff policy involved some subtle interpretation not clearly implicit in the words used. If so, it is to be hoped that he will find an early opportunity to elucidate this interpretation. For as matters stand Mr. Stimson seems to be denying much of the tariff history of the United States.—Baltimore Sun.

Tad Jones, the old Yale star and later a famous coach, is running for congress from Connecticut. If elected, however, he probably will be a freshman again during his first term, and he may have to run again before he will be permitted to carry the ball.

Saturday night the republicans nominated for mayor of New York, Lewis Pounds, formerly a real estate dealer in Topeka, Kas. Pounds is 71 years old. He doesn't need any platform. Any man 71 years old doesn't have to promise not to wisecrack.

You'll enjoy shopping in Plattsmouth stores. Don't be fooled by the so-called "greener pastures" of a foreign trading point!

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 all persons interested in the estate of William G. Rauth, deceased: On reading the petition of Theresa Rauth, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 13th day of October, 1932, and for assignment of the residue of said estate; determination of heirship, and for her discharge as Administratrix thereof.

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 12th day of November, A. D. 1932, at ten 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 13th day of October, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the Application of N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, Deceased, for License to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts.

Now, on this 13th day of October, 1932, came N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, and presents his petition for license to sell the real estate of the deceased party in order to pay the claims filed and allowed against said estate, and the expenses of administering said estate. It appearing from said petition that there is an insufficient amount of personal property in the hands of the Administrator to pay the claims presented and allowed by the County Court and the expenses of the administration of said estate; and that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of the deceased in order to pay the aforesaid claims and the costs of administration.

It is therefore Considered, Ordered and Adjudged that all persons interested in the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court, at the District Court room in the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 29th day of November, 1932, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why such license should not be granted to N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, so as to pay claims presented and allowed with the costs of administration and of this proceedings.

It is further Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that notice be given to all persons interested by publication of this Order to Show Cause for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in the County of Cass, Nebraska.

By the Court. JAMES T. BEGLEY, District Judge.

Journal Want-Ads get results!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. Fee Book 9, at page 319. In the matter of the estate of John Wynn, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of October, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. Fee Book 9, page 320. In the matter of the estate of David Murray, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of October, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications. We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices. NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Peter J. Becker, 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 Louisa Martin and Charles L. Martin, have filed their petition alleging that Peter J. Becker died intestate in Cass County, Nebraska, on or about March 27th, 1875, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass County, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half (W 1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of section six (6), township eleven (11), north range fourteen (14), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, as leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Livona Becker, widow, and the following named children: Mary Allison, formerly Becker, George Becker, Jacob Becker, Abe Becker, Peter Becker, and Thaddeus S. Becker.

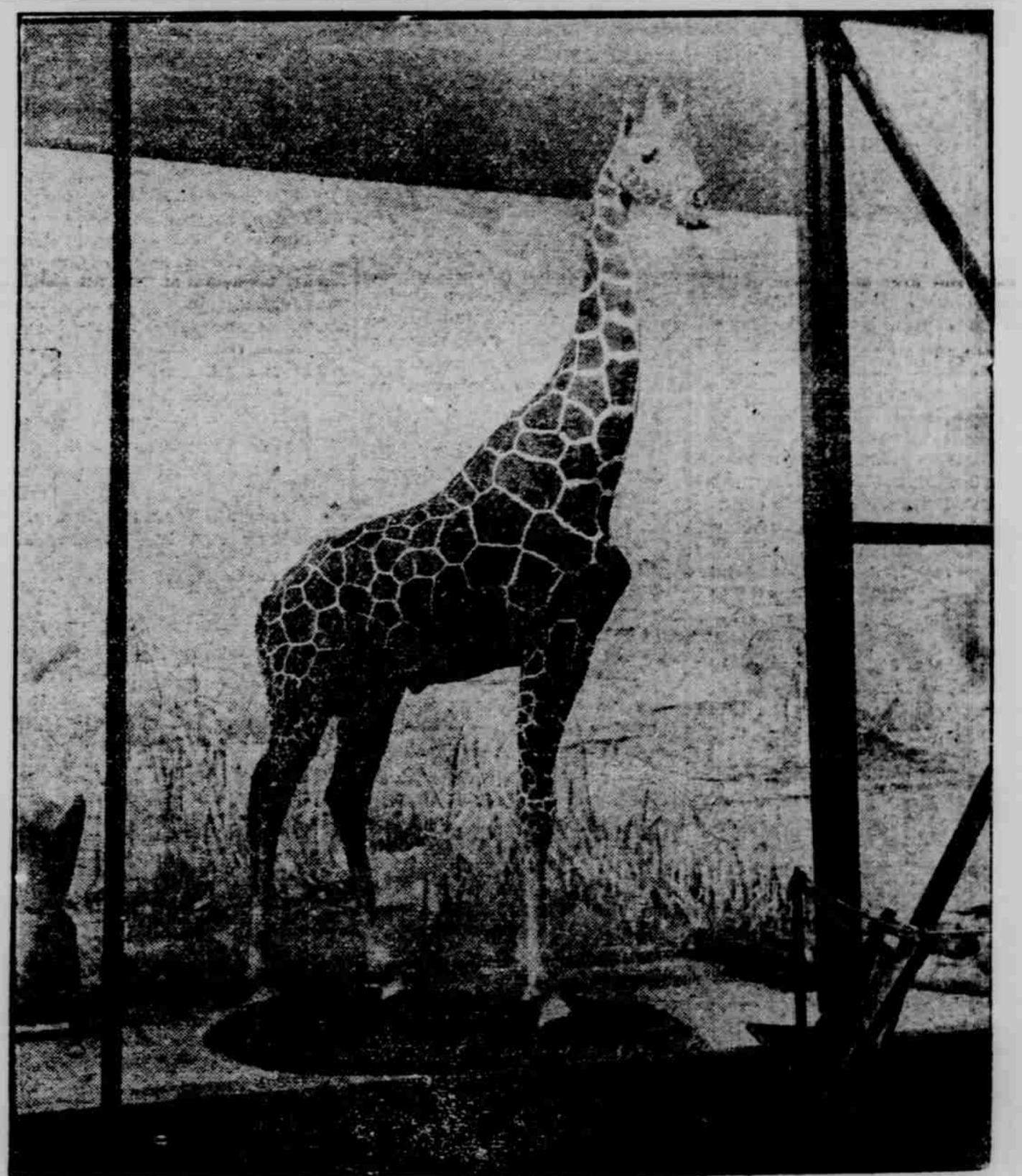
That the interests of the petitioners herein in the above described real estate is that of subsequent purchasers, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Peter J. Becker and of his heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing the 4th day of November, A. D. 1932, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

TALLEST GIRAFFE IN ANY MUSEUM NOW IN PLACE AT UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA



Great Collect'n of Trophies at Morrill Hall

Collection of the Late Adam Breede Is Being Placed in University Museum.

Lincoln, Oct. 13.—There is a new resident inhabiting Morrill Hall, home of the Nebraska State Museum on the University of Nebraska campus. This newcomer claims the distinction of being the tallest and finest reticulated giraffe known to be mounted in any museum. He is also an illustrious member of the late Adam Breede's collection of African trophies. This beautiful creature, towering 14 feet 7 inches, from hoofs to horns, all but fills the mammoth glass en-

closed cage and balances the scales at 750 pounds.

The tall fellow was mounted from a model by James J. Clark, director of the zoological exhibits of the American Museum of Natural History who was assisted by Murray Roper, former Lincoln resident and University of Nebraska student. Mr. Clark was in Lincoln recently and viewed the results of his work shortly after the giraffe had been placed on exhibition.

A most unusual and interesting feature of the giraffe, which the late Adam Breede of Hastings followed for three consecutive days before bagging it, are the deadly claw marks on its rump inflicted there by its ancient enemy, the lion. As Dr. E. H. Barbour, University museum head, says, the lion in its mad rush struck the huge giraffe with its left paw well up on the neck leaving a series of permanent wounds or claw marks. Plainly enough, of course, the giraffe tore itself loose only to be struck by the lion's right paw on its

right rump. Here the great unsheathed claws cut parallel lines entirely through the hide from the rump to the hock. When the hide was tanned these old wounds opened and were stitched together. Instead of detracting from the beauty of the specimen, these marks add to the color and interest of the creature.

Adam Breede made extensive collections in Africa and returned to America with one of the finest sets of skins ever to be brought into this country. These skins were consigned to the University of Nebraska by the two sisters, Miss Louise Engle of Hastings and Mrs. E. L. Cline, Lincoln, and his brother David Breede of Hastings.

The collection when complete and in place in the museum will offer the giraffe, two elephants, a rhinoceros, and two Cape buffalo, these already in place; and a lion, a lioness and a pair of zebras yet to come. The lion and lioness are expected to arrive in Lincoln within the month.