

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Down in Kentucky they vote one day, sober up and count the votes the next day.

The trouble is that men who drink like a fish don't drink what a fish drinks.

Now that they have invented a pneumatic tire for wheelbarrows, what are they going to do to improve the pick and shovel?

The most notorious woman in Asia today is Lai Choi San, a pirate queen who operates a fleet of twelve heavily armed ships in the South China Sea.

The puzzling aspect of Germany's four or five elections a year is when the tooth paste maker manages to get his message on a national network.

The Chicago young woman who has been asleep for ten months may as well wake up now, as the campaign, which doubtless put her to sleep, ended two weeks ago.

We, on the surface of the earth, are passing our lives at the bottom of a great ocean of air, just as certain fish may pass their lives at the bottom of the great ocean of water.

The Joplin (Mo.) Globe asks if any of its readers are old enough to remember when the business men in a small town all chipped in to raise a fund to bring the election returns the night of the national election.

The principal item in the weekly press this week is the warning to the rural correspondents to get their news in a day early, so that they can get their paper out on Wednesday and observe the Thanksgiving holiday at home on Thursday.

It is thrilling to read the heroic measures that were taken to save the Insull properties. And when one reads of some of the measures taken and the salaries paid to those who took them, one wonders if the effort wasn't almost too heroic.

The Ohio State Journal says science hasn't succeeded in finding any way to improve the baked potato. But it keeps on trying and flopping. One of the more notorious cook scoops out the potatoes, mashes them into the contents, and replaces them back in the skin. There ought to be a law.

Ruth Elder said she hardly knew what to do when her about-to-be-divorced third husband wrote her a letter at Reno and invited her home to Thanksgiving dinner. But Ruth decided what to do and did it, getting out of Reno's slot machine divorces. Maybe she couldn't call to mind the address of her home.

Scientists have made a startling discovery that the skeleton found about two years ago in Minnesota probably is that of a prehistoric 17-year-old American girl slain violently 20,000 years ago. Now if the learned men can discover a Stone Age tabloid of that date the crime probably will be cleared up for this generation.

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WORLD GOLD OUTPUT SLOWLY INCREASING

Cabled reports that a rich, but hitherto inaccessible Australian gold deposit is yielding to modern mining methods suggest that the value of the yellow metal may be entering another of its cycles. For the history of modern commerce, which began with the nineteenth century, is replete with protests against the scarcity of gold as a monetary base, and of subsequent discoveries of ore which brought a remedy.

The Napoleonic wars were still in progress when parliament appointed a committee to investigate the high price of gold bullion in the British Isles. Discoveries of gold in California and Australia about the middle of the century brought worry of another variety, and for the next 12 years learned English, French and Scotch economists, and less learned pamphleteers, debated their effect. One school insisted that the new abundance of gold would bring higher commodity prices and social disturbances; the other "that the value of gold will not become depreciated by the large discoveries of that metal."

In 1896 William Jennings Bryan thundered his denunciations of "the cross of gold" in the United States, and insisted on the free coinage of silver as a form of counterinflation. The echoes of the free-silver campaign were scarcely ended before the rush to the Klondike began. The Alaskan output of gold, combined with new discoveries in Colorado and other western states, permitted the coining of \$437,500,000 in gold by the United States in the five years ended with 1902, whereas the five-year average output from 1873 to 1893 had been only 224 million dollars. New gold and the moderate credit inflation due to the Spanish-American war halted in this country a 33-year decline in commodity prices which began in 1865.

As recently as 1908, the author of a series of New York market letters felt called upon to prove that the United States gold reserves were not too great. Following the collapse of the decade of credit inflation in 1929, however, most of the discussion has been of another nature, and the debtor class attributes most of its troubles to the rapid appreciation of the value of gold, expressed in terms of commodities.

That increase is again producing its own cure. Old veins of the ore are being reworked in the west and there has been a revival of placer mining. The gold output of the United States in 1931, valued at \$48,907,100, was \$2,755,300 more than that of 1930. The gold output of the Transvaal in March this year set a new monthly record, and that of Canada is increasing steadily.

The Australian reports may be treated with skepticism until substantiated by actual results, but if there should be suddenly added to the world's gold reserve five billion dollars, as a result of the new discoveries, the economists might again be talking of the cheapness of gold and the resultant recovery of the prices of wheat, cotton, copper and other commodities.—Chicago Daily News.

THERE SHE SITS

Good old Vermont. C. J. Caesar thought the Northern Star was fixed and constant, but compared with Vermont, that little sky-tinkler is changeable as a weather vane and variable as the quivering aspen. Vermont is as is and ever will be. Look at her constitution, though you'll have to go to Montpellier to see it. Written and adopted in 1777, the text of her organic law remains as in the original manuscript. No jot has been removed and never a title added.

In birch canoes they still glide down the Ottawaquenee in June's chaste moonlight, when the maple syrup has been bottled and juggled. And in August, or make it September, if you're fussy accurate, they coast the snowy slopes of Mount Ascutney, while the skaters yield to the lure of Lake Memphremagog's icy bosom. Their oaks are of a sturdier fiber, their elms a loftier pride, their poplars a deeper mysticism, all reflecting the character of a people tenacious and immutable.

And, politically, Vermont is rigid in her republicanism as the marble of her green-clad mountains. Her neighbors, fickle New Hampshire and eccentric Maine and mercurial Massachusetts, may be beguiled by the printed word or the fluctuations of fortune or the radio's siren voice. Not Vermont.

Everyone remembers, of course, how it was in 1912, when all New England gathered her skirts about her and leaped into the democratic pool. All New England, but not Vermont. Semper fidelis was Vermont.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

BLONDS FOR DEMOCRACY

Reference was made the other day in our Berlin correspondence to the use which Hitler is making of the doctrine of Nordic race superiority as originated by a Frenchman and developed by an Englishman. The Frenchman was Count Gobineau of nearly a century ago. The Englishman was Houston Stewart Chamberlain, son-in-law of the great Wagner. Since the publication of Chamberlain's "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century" in the years before the war much has been said about his famous ascriptions of all the great acts of history to the blue-eyed, blond-haired races back to the very beginning of the present era in Palestine. The liberation of the pure German race from the perils that beset it—the treaty of Versailles, Marxism, the Jews—is an integral part of the Hitler teaching. It has just been subjected to a spirited examination by the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung, the leading Austrian labor and socialist daily.

It found its text in the recent Swedish general election, which resulted in the replacement of a conservative government by a socialist ministry under P. A. Hansson. In Denmark a socialist government has been in power for some time. Now it is odd, argues the Vienna journal, that just when Hitler is stigmatizing democracy, socialism, and laborism as traits of the lower non-Nordic races and exalting the dictatorship method as the only one suited for the rescue of the pure Germanic races—just at this time the social-democratic principles of government should be most strongly affirmed among the most northern of Nordics, among the very blondest of Teutons, among the fair-haired, blue-eyed, long-headed natives of Denmark and Sweden. If there were something in the old Wotan blood that is instinctively repugnant to freedom and self-government for the masses it ought surely to be visible among Wotan's closest neighbors.

The Vienna writer scores hardest when he turns from Scandinavian Nordicism to Scandinavian culture. Sweden and Denmark he describes as standing at the very top of popular education in Europe. It is there, he says, that one may find "in almost every farmhouse a peasant lad who has been through high school and whose little book shelf will show, along with his textbooks in agriculture, translations of Goethe and Shakespeare." The Scandinavian countries have not escaped the world depression. Tariffs and quotas have played havoc with the dairy industry in Denmark. Economic life in Sweden is reeling from the effects of the Kreuger crash. But in neither country have the people sought salvation in fascism. On the contrary, they have moved further on toward democracy.

The educational test is a useful one to apply in all discussions of the alleged doom of democracy. It cannot be sheer coincidence that European fascism flourishes in an environment of high illiteracy, while the countries of advanced education have remained true to democracy. Germany is the only country of high standing in popular education where the democratic cause is on the defensive. But Germany's very culture is an excellent reason for maintaining that in the end German democracy will come out on top.—New York Times.

THREE REASSURING DAYS

The history of three days cannot be a certain index of the four months between election and inauguration. But it is clear that the three days which have followed Governor Roosevelt's victory have seen a confident standing of the national nerves and a denial of the prophecies of evil with which the governor's opponents were so ready. Mr. Hoover's effectively worded telegram of congratulation to Governor Roosevelt, patriotically pledging "every possible helpful effort," has proved a reassurance of large importance, more especially since it was immediately followed by similar expressions from the members of the cabinet and department heads at Washington.

Four months is altogether too long a period between election and inauguration; but in view of the states which have already ratified the "lame duck" amendment, to which Massachusetts will be added in conformity with the recent expression of popular opinion, it is apparent that this is the last year in which the president-elect will be forced to suffer such an interval before assuming the actual power and responsibility.—Springfield Republican.

What has become of the young man who thought he couldn't dance unless he had on a pair of high-heeled boots, a checkered vest and a celluloid collar?

GLOUCESTER BURIES HERO OF THE BANKS

Gloucester, which has buried many seamen and commemorated the passing of many more who found their sudden graves at sea, paid her last homage on Sunday to another of her sons. He was Howard Blackburn, whose great feat of endurance in the winter of 1883 had been remembered now through nearly half a century. Captain Blackburn and his dory mate, Thomas Welch, were setting trawls from the schooner Grace F. Pears on January evening when a sudden snowstorm drove in around them and cut them off. Lost from their schooner, there was nothing for it but to row ashore on Newfoundland against a strong northwest wind. The dory was half full of water, and in bailing her Blackburn's mittens were inadvertently sent overboard; he knew his hands would freeze, so he locked them around the oar looms and let them freeze there. Welch finally died amid the bitter and heaving seas; Blackburn pulled on, however, through five frightful days and nights, and reached Newfoundland alive.

It cost him all the fingers of both hands and was the end of his career as a fisherman. But 16 years later he was infected with that curious germ which sends people to sea in small boats, to make stupendous voyages alone across the empty oceans for the pleasure of the achievement. He entered the roll of the "single-handers" with a 30-foot sloop, which he took from Gloucester to Gloucester, England, in 1899, handling her by jamming the lines between his thumbs and the palms of his hands. Two years later he made a second transatlantic voyage alone; and he once sought to prove his faith in the dory as the greatest of all sea boats by attempting to sail one to Europe. For all her virtues, however, the dory is hardly adequate to that, and he had to give up after a week or so at sea.

He was a quiet and pleasant man, but the toughness of the iron that must have been in him sometimes appeared in other ways than fighting wind and weather. As an honorary pallbearer at his funeral there was a distinguished group of men—the secretary of the navy, the explorers MacMillan and Bartlett, business and political leaders of Gloucester and master mariners from her fishing fleets. Their presence was a tribute to the great hardihood of body and spirit with which the sea endowed those who followed her service in the old way.—New York Herald-Tribune.

ROOSEVELT'S GREAT GIFT OF CHARACTER

Bathing its eyes in the tidal propriety of Governor Roosevelt's victory, the Chicago Tribune writes in this reassuring vein:

"He is free from particular obligations which he might regret. The claims of clique and group upon him are not imperative. He has taken his mandate from a whole people and there are no special services to be regarded as imposing either moral or material obligations. When a great vote, both in the popular election and in the electoral college, makes a president he is free from the importunities of special interests and special pleaders."

The moral prestige which Governor Roosevelt will derive from the tremendous majorities piled up for him in almost every section of the country will indeed prove of inestimable benefit to him as president, but the best assurance that he will be free from the "claims of clique and group" lies in the genuine integrity of his character and intellect. In his ability to determine his course by his own convictions and not by the direction of others and in the fine enlightenment of his democratic beliefs. Even without the overwhelming mandate from the people to take on the job of vigilantly guarding their interests, there would be no chance for anyone to play horse with him.

For the democratic president-elect has not only the lean of leadership, but the keenness of political judgment which usually accompanies it. We are very confident that Governor Roosevelt will give the American nation wide-visioned and progressive leadership. We said before his nomination for president that he was the most progressive candidate put before the Chicago convention, and we think his conduct and utterances during the last few months have proved it.

Governor Roosevelt has a gift of getting along with people of all ranks and classes, and those who meet him are impressed with his fundamental sanity. He has a keen sense of humor, which prevents him from harboring a too arrogant notion of his place in the political hierarchy. He is richly endowed with many of the magnetic qualities which rally men to the support of important

causes. It is no light task undertaken in easy conditions and it can be achieved by no ready-made path of official correctness, no harking back to the catchwords and the compromises of an older day.

In view of the tremendously grave and complicated problems confronting the country, and the vital necessity of composing the political fears are economic prejudices which are such formidable obstacles to their solution, the presence in the White house of such a skillful reconciler and common-sense politician as Franklin D. Roosevelt can only be looked forward to with the most cheering reassurance and hope.—Detroit News.

Henry J. Allen, who directed the Hoover publicity during the recent campaign, is going to Rumania for a month. It is hoped while he is there he will look into the Rumanian publicity methods, particularly as it applies to Rumanian royalty and official life. It appears to be a very high grade of publicity, judging from the spread it gets in the newspapers.

Ten miles in a car is not time enough for anything. It's no wonder we can't get more things settled in this country. That far in a carriage with neighbors used to be time enough to reach a conclusion occasionally, but in a car on a hard road these days you are there quicker'n thought can get a good start.

Gene Tunney's contribution to politics during the last campaign was able, but not enthusiastic, and we are of the opinion it will be his last effort in that direction. It is every dicituit to keep politics, as it is now practiced, on a high literary plane.

Christmas cards for printing can be found at the Journal office. Come and look over the line.

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 3rd day of December, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house, 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), in Block four (4) in the original town of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William A. Wells, Flora M. Wells, Eduth Martin and Becker Roofing Company, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Occidental Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 1st, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

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Lots 1 and 2 in Block 31 in Young and Hays' Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska; The same being levied upon and taken as the property of James E. Waller, Clara Waller, husband and wife; Walt Minnear and Elizabeth May Minnear, his wife, and M. S. Briggs, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 1st, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

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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 3rd day of December, A. D. 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in Block twenty-seven (27) in Young and Hays' Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, excepting the west thirty feet of said lot two (2); The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Thomas S. Svoboda and Anna Svoboda, husband and wife, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 2nd, A. D. 1932.

ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

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NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. Fee Book 9, page 326. To all persons interested in the estate of Jonas Johnson, deceased: On reading the petition of Joseph E. Johnson and Fredolph N. Johnson praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 26th day of October, 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 Jonas Johnson, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to C. A. Johnson, as Executor;

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 16th day of December, A. D. 1932, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not 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 17th day of November, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO DEFENDANTS

To: James T. O'Hara, Roy Stewart, George L. Kerr and all persons having or claiming any interest in the west half (W¹/₂) except school grounds in the northwest corner, of Section twenty-two (22), Township ten (10), North, Range twelve (12), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of Cass, State of Nebraska, real names unknown.

Defendants. You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 19th day of November, 1932, Bankers Life Insurance Company of Nebraska, a corporation, as plaintiff, filed its petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against Jerome G. St. John, Cora St. John, James T. O'Hara, Roy Stewart, George L. Kerr, Ed W. Thimgan, Eilet B. Drake, Ruth H. Drake and all persons having or claiming any interest in the west half (W¹/₂) except school grounds in the northwest corner, of Section twenty-two (22), Township ten (10), North, Range twelve (12), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of Cass, State of Nebraska, real names unknown, defendants, the object and prayer of which action is to foreclose a certain mortgage, dated July 22, 1923, filed August 6, 1923, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass county, Nebraska, in Book 62 of Mortgages, page 495, given to plaintiff by Jerome G. St. John and Cora St. John, husband and wife, covering the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half (W¹/₂), except school grounds in the northwest corner, of Section twenty-two (22), Township ten (10), North, Range twelve (12), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of Cass, State of Nebraska—

to secure payment of a certain promissory note for \$22,000.00, which, with interest thereon, was due and payable in sixty-three semi-annual installments on the first days of March and September of each year, from and including the first day of March, 1924, until and including the first day of March, 1955; that default has been made in the payment of said installment which was due March 1, 1932; that default has also been made in the payment of said installment which was due September 1, 1932; that default has also been made in the conditions of said mortgage, respecting the payment of the taxes assessed against said real estate for the years 1930 and 1931, said real estate having been sold for the delinquent taxes for 1930, and redemption from said tax sale not having been made; that plaintiff, by reason of said defaults, has elected to declare the balance of the principal of said note immediately due and payable; that there is now due and owing to plaintiff the sum of \$726.00, with interest thereon, from March 1, 1932, at the rate of 10% per annum; also the sum of \$726.00, with interest thereon from September 1, 1932, at the rate of 10% per annum; also the sum of \$19,561.74, with interest thereon, at the rate of 5% per annum, from September 1, 1932, to the date on which plaintiff's petition was filed, and with interest thereon, at the rate of 10% per annum, from the date on which plaintiff's petition was filed.

You are further notified that plaintiff's petition prays for a decree of foreclosure and for the sale of said real estate; for costs; and for general equitable relief.

You and each of you are further notified that you are required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before Monday, the 9th day of January, 1933.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA, Plaintiff.

By WM. C. RAMSEY and SHERMAN S. WELPTON, Jr. Its Attorneys.