

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

The pioneers who blazed the trail, now have descendants who burn the road.

The wets are now raring to repeal the Volstead law with an instead law.

The relative value of health and wealth always depends on which one you have lost.

Man is like a car. Just so much mileage in him, whether he runs it out in 40 years or 80.

A few years ago it was a problem what to do with old razor-blades. Now we shave with 'em.

When good times return they'll probably find us with much simplified ideas of a good time.

All the average man wants is a dollar that will buy lots of everything except what he has to sell.

If Europe's governments would forget war they would not have to ask anybody to forget their debts.

Pretty soon, the only person who can give us accurate reports on taxes will be Papa Picard, the stratospherician.

If Mr. Ford acts promptly, he might be able to secure a Republican United States Senator for his Dearborn museum.

Even with the easy formality that reigned in his circles, we do not remember anyone ever calling John Barleycorn "Jack."

Cheer up! Uncle Sam hasn't been presented with the bill for the Paraguayan-Bolivia war—at least it didn't turn up in the last mail.

It is hard to see why statesmen on the other side keep invoking the spirit of Lafayette on all occasions. Lafayette, you know, came across.

Another thing we can't understand is, how our grandparents managed to live to such a ripe old age without having started the day with a glass of orange juice.

Jimmy Walker has engaged a new ghost writer to do his autobiography. It seems there were certain passages in the recent Seabury best-seller which he considered didn't do him justice.

Darned if the United States didn't lend a lot of money during the war to countries we never even heard of before we saw the debtors' list printed the other day. Where in the heck is Esthonia?

A San Francisco woman asked divorce because her husband had kissed her only twice in two years. Obviously he had spoiled her by lavish attentions during the courtship, and he is far from being the first to make that mistake.

A filling station man in California has attached a whistle to his cash register, so that every time he rings up a sale the neighborhood may know that business is picking up. And what sort of noise does the whistle make when bandits drop in to strip the register?

A cannon which makes little sound and no smoke or flame is being tested out in Italy, and the Hiawatha World recommends it as the ideal weapon for the courthouse lawn.

We all hope for a speedy end to the depression, but even more desirable is some evidence that we have learned its lessons. It would be terrible to flunk the course and have to go through it all over again.

We have no fear for the future of the little boy who traded his Hoover and-Curtis pin a few days ago at school for two fishhooks, a marble, a celluloid turkey (not in perfect condition), and four bites of apple.

THE SINKING OF THE YEN

Although Japan undoubtedly is feeling the effect of world-wide economic conditions, the rapid depreciation of her currency in the last year plainly reflects the existence of a special, national strain upon the country's credit. The expensive occupation of Manchuria was begun in September, 1931. In December Japan went off the gold standard and the yen, which normally is worth 50 cents, promptly began to depreciate. It is now quoted at approximately 20 cents, representing a loss of three-fifths of its normal value in slightly less than a year. No other first-class nation has had such an experience in the present crisis (although the British pound is off about one-third) and the source of the special strain in this case is obvious.

When a country is off the gold standard, its paper currency fluctuates according to public confidence in the desire and ability of its government eventually to return to that standard—in other words, to the government's credit. The credit of the Japanese government, measured in terms of yen, has been falling virtually ever since its army started out on a venture described by observers at the time as without the approval of the civil authorities and now denounced by a neutral investigating commission as unjustified. In oriental affairs, of course, national prestige is particularly important. But it begins to look as if the leaders in control of Japanese policy have bitten the nation's nose to save its face.

TO LIGHTEN ROOSEVELT'S BURDEN

It has been intimated that Governor Roosevelt may make an innovation in the organization of the White House staff. From other sources the suggestion is offered that an "assistant to the President" be appointed, obviously to assume responsibilities greater than those of secretary. Whatever the method employed, it would be a matter of public satisfaction if the burdens of the presidency could be lightened. The office imposes a tremendous and increasingly heavy task. It requires almost superhuman energy and endurance, both physical and mental. The load is heavier than would be assumed by any executive in private business, for in private business the means of relief would be provided.

The presidential office has been especially trying on Mr. Hoover, who is more disposed than some of his predecessors to take the utmost personal responsibility, in spite of the tremendous and inclusive problems that have confronted him. It is possible that the Roosevelt administration may make even greater demands on the chief executive. Certainly in the beginning President Roosevelt will have pressing questions of national and international policy along with probably the greatest job rush ever witnessed in Washington. The Democratic victory was sweeping. Unemployment was one of the factors in the sweep. Employment will be one of the pressing demands growing out of the victory, and government jobs will be sought by unusual numbers.

The office of assistant to the president is highly important in big private concerns. It has been found most serviceable by hard-pressed chief executives. Because of its intimate relations with the presidency in such concerns, it has been an important stepping stone for many who have occupied it. This is especially true of the transportation business. A good many railroad presidents have stepped from the office of assistant, directly or indirectly, to that of chief.

Admittedly the post of assistant to the President of the United States would be one of exceptional importance and responsibility. If, for example, the incumbent should undertake to satisfy numerous presidential callers, and to dispose of many matters that otherwise would require executive review and action, he would have to be a man of keen political and intellectual insight, combined with gracious manner and decisive habit. Yet the dignity of the post would in itself go far to satisfy those who might seek presidential audiences without compelling reasons. In other words, a caller who would feel complimented by extended and sympathetic consideration from the President's assistant, might resent being stopped and dealt with by a secretary.

Several times Governor Roosevelt has declared he will break precedents. If he finds a way to lighten the burdens of the presidential office without impairing its effectiveness, he not only will break a precedent, but probably will establish one that his successors gladly will follow.—Kansas City Star.

Walter W. Waters, who "commanded" the bonus expeditionary force in Washington last summer, is no longer the controlling figure that once he was. There are rumbles of reports that a new army is seeping its way towards the capital. Yet it is of interest to find Waters writing Governor Ritchie of Maryland, asking him to use his influence to dissuade participation by Maryland veterans in a "second bonus march on Washington." Waters bases his appeal, in part, upon an alleged interest of American communists in such a demonstration. But he says flatly: "Another march would be pointless, futile and highly dangerous to society." We hope that leaders of the service men will themselves respond to this appeal. They must know that there can be but one answer when the ex-soldiers try to turn their demand for the bonus into a threat against the government.—New York Evening Post.

One of the season's novelties is a cigar with a hole in the end, making it unnecessary to bite the tip off before lighting. That's always the way with science—giving us blessings we don't want, when the real need of the country is a cigarette that goes out when you lay it down, instead of burning its length along the edge of the piano, drainboard or window-ledge.

These boys and girls can't do good work without proper equipment. Bates Book Store can supply every student need at the new low price levels.

LET NO MAN LOSE HIS HABIT TO WORK

Over in England, where they have had hard times much longer than we have been experiencing them, in fact, ever since the war, they have been having riots and demonstrations by mobs of unemployed who recently have even attempted to storm the House of Parliament. There have been bloody clashes with the police in the city of London and other parts of England. And the disturbances have all come about because of changes in the system of supporting the unemployed at public expense.

There are nearly five million men and women in England who have been for year's subsisting on the so-called dole. They have come to a state of mind where they regard it the duty of the nation to support them, whether they work or not—at least a great many of them have. So when a law was enacted providing for the examination of the actual means and resources of those who were receiving the dole, and reducing the amount paid them out of the public funds in cases where it was found that they had other income or resources, it was looked upon by these spongers upon the taxpayers as an infringement of their rights! They, or many of them, marched on London to protest against being compelled to live by their own efforts or upon their own reserves.

That is a condition which is inevitably bred by any long continued distribution of money to people who perform no work in return for it. That is a danger which we in America have faced and are still facing, although on a smaller scale. It is something that happens whenever there is a considerable number of unemployed who have been accustomed to being taken care of out of public funds or private charity. In the beginning they want to work for what they get, but as soon as they find out that there is a possible way of getting something for nothing the inclination of the majority is to take money as their right and to protest when they are asked to give something in return.

We understand that there are many evidences that this state of mind is becoming prevalent in the larger American cities. We hope that the end of the depression will not leave us with an army of bums, tramps and beggars, who have lost the habit of work. We are afraid, however, that that is a condition which we shall have to face.

TARIFF BLOCKADES CRIPPLING NATIONS

Slowly but surely the world is learning that there is no absolutely effective counter weight to the natural interplay of trade, although it is always possible for governments to invent methods to hamper and constrict it and thus minimize the enriching advantages to be derived from it.

No better illustration of this simple truth could be cited than the effect of the Hawley-Smoot tariff in filling Canada with American branch plants and business houses. For that measure incited the Ottawa government to lay prohibitive retaliatory rates on many American importations, and in order to hold their Canadian trade numerous American concerns were compelled to build expensive plants in the dominion, thus adding to their capital investment and overhead without securing any corresponding effective increase of production. They kept their Canadian customers, however, and several Canadian communities were probably advantaged by this transplanting of industries, but it is certain that the dominion as a whole suffered a severe economic setback by the intensification of the senseless tariff reprisal policy and the consequent impairment of the purchasing power of the nearest and greatest market for many of its staple products.

It is an intolerable situation that exists in the economic world today. The nations are blockading each other and crippling each other. When trade can only be carried on by special governmental dispensation or under conditions irrevocably fixed by a lot of legislative Grundys, trade inevitably hits the bumps. For trade is not war and imports are not contraband, and to treat them as such is to postpone indefinitely world recovery.

Everywhere business associations and leaders are uniting to achieve the unfeeling of trade by the tariff-mad governments. The greatest source of unsettlement and controversy in economic affairs is the failure of the governmental heads of the various nations to think in terms of their common interest and to take account of the natural forces which if left alone, are always capable of adjusting difficulties.—Detroit News.

How One Woman Lost 10 Lbs. in a Week

Mrs. Betty Luedeke of Dayton writes: "I am using Kruschen to reduce weight—I lost 10 pounds in one week and cannot say too much to recommend it."

To take off fat easily, SAFELY and HARMLESSLY—take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—go lighter on fatty meats, potatoes, butter, cream and pastries—it is the safe way to lose unsightly fat and one bottle that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle. Get it at F. G. Fricke & Co., or any drugstore in America. If this first bottle fails to convince you this is the safest way to lose fat—money back.

But be sure and get Kruschen Salts—imitations are numerous and you must safeguard your health. I-4

Somebody recalls that it was about twenty-five years ago that Carry Nation issued her famous warning that she would never kiss a man who chewed tobacco. It would be interesting to know the approximate number of men who gave up the habit on that account.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL
In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
Probate Fee Book 9 at page 233.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, deceased.

On reading the petition of Carl P. Ofe praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 3rd day of December, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proven and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Henry C. L. Ofe, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Edward G. Ofe and Henry J. Ofe as executors;

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 30th day of December, 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 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.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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.
Fee Book 9, page 251.

To all persons interested in the estate of C. N. Barrows, deceased: In Book 52 of Mortgages, Nebraska, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 23rd day of November, 1932, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirship, and for his discharge as Administrator;

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 23rd day of December, 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 23rd day of November, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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.
Fee Book 9, page 294.

To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of John Stuart Livingston, deceased:
On reading the petition of Maud M. Livingston, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 26th day of November, 1932, and for assignment of the residue of said estate; determination of heirship, and for her discharge as Administratrix;

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 23rd day of December, 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 26th day of November, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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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 226.

To all persons interested in the estate of Jonas Johnson, deceased:
On reading the petition of Joseph E. Johnson and Fredholm 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 proven 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.

In witness whereof, 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 (W 1/2), 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.

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, James W. Elwood, Ellet B. Drake, Ruth H. Drake and all persons having or claiming any interest in the west half (W 1/2), 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 23, 1923, filed August 6, 1923, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass county, Nebraska, in Book 52 of Mortgages, page 435, 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 (W 1/2), 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 (63) 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, 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.

Noticed that you are further notified that you are required to answer plaintiff's petition on or before Monday, the 9th day of January, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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