

The Plattsmouth Journal

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A lot of faith in government was lost when the United States bought 120,000 saddles for 22,000 horses.

A set-up used to mean something you got for nothing. Today it means something you get for something else.

Maybe if they would make ax handles and hoe handles look more like golf sticks there would be more work done about the homes.

An old-timer who leaves doors open because he was brought up in a barn probably is not starting any cars in closed garages.

It is a sinister circumstance that when a bad man is on trial for a bad crime the memory of the prosecuting witness frequently becomes bad.

Perhaps if Mr. Insull stays in Greece long enough, the Greeks will have a word for him. We trust they'll let us know, as all of our words seem a bit inadequate.

The conduct of Chicago gunmen who shot three painters seems the more reprehensible because the victims were honest, hard-working house painters and not futurists or cubists.

The inquiring reporter asked grandma to what she attributed the fact that she and grandpa had lived together for fifty years. "Well," the old lady replied, "we never played bridge." Who shall say there is not wisdom in them that words?

President-elect Roosevelt has already suffered quite a blow socially in his home state. When he turned over the governorship to Mr. Lehman, he automatically gave up motor car license No. 1. No 1 goes to the new governor; No. 2 goes to the new lieutenant governor, and No. 3 already belongs to Al Smith.

Add to the ten ugliest words in the English language: "Be home early and do not lie to me again."

A woman was elected speaker of the North Dakota house. In most houses they merely assume the speakership.

The human chin is growing smaller, says science. And the nose is also diminishing on account of the grindstone.

Leon Trotzky is reported to be critically ill. This may go hard with him now; he used to die frequently and recover in good shape, but he's no longer a young man.

Workmen unearthed a score of battleaxes, said to be more than 1,000 years old, in Buckinghamshire, England. Probably the site of a prehistoric peace conference.

Simplicity has marked most of the inaugurations this year, and in many cases there was also economy along with the simplicity. Which is quite remarkable, considering that economy was the reason for most of the simplicity.

Phrenology is being revived as one of the more or less exact sciences. It's a bad time to expect much specific benefit from it, however, as many of the bumps just at this time are merely temporary contusions caused by hard knocks from the depression.

It is well recognized, even among the wets, that nobody wants beer just for the beer, but rather for the revenue it will bring to help balance our budgets year by year. Thus: "All right, boys, let's have just one more round—for revenue only, y' understand—and then we'll all go home."

Journal Want-Ads get results!

USING MORE SILVER

President Hoover stated in his war debt message to Congress on Dec. 19 that "the larger use of silver as a supplementary currency would be an aid to stability in many quarters of the world." There can be no doubt about it. In point of fact, the statement might have been phrased in the past tense: the larger use of silver as a supplementary currency has been an aid to stability in many quarters of the world.

Mr. Herbert M. Bratter, whose researches on the subject have taken him to the front rank of authorities on silver, itemizes recent legislation on silver in a brochure put out by the United States Department of Commerce. The record is astonishing: Canada, Columbia, Cuba, France, Germany, Honduras, Manchuria, Mexico, Peru, Roumania, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain—all these countries have taken steps within the last eighteen months calling for the use of more silver for supplementary coinage. Mr. Bratter does not explain the reasons.

One can only surmise them from the economic circumstances of the various countries. Some nations have clearly been faced with a lack of popular confidence in their own paper money. Governments that are too free and too irresponsible in their use of the printing press are apt to find their constituents demanding hard cash, which has at least some intrinsic value, instead of paper money, which has none. Other, more stable countries have leaned on silver to eke out a deficiency of gold.

Germany is the leading example in the latter category. On April 14 of last year, its Federal Council approved the minting of about \$20,000,000 of new silver coins, bringing the total silver circulation up to \$300,000,000. The announcement was followed by orders encouraging the use of silver in paying government salaries and instructing the railroads to use silver coins in all their small payments.

Yet, in spite of these striking changes in money usages, the price of silver is still low. In the last three months it has dropped through the historic low price quoted in February, 1931, and is currently selling at 25 cents. The inference is that the white metal is tied up in a hundred different ways with the fortunes of other commodities. These are all so low that producers will probably extract little comfort from the opinion of competent authorities that they are in a zone of stability.

Nevertheless, stability must precede an upturn, and if producers would devote half the effort now spent in trying to get favored treatment for their specialties to a concerted drive for the reduction of the barriers and barbed wire fences now obstructing world trade, they would see an upturn that would be beneficial to all.

FARM BOARD WHEAT

The federal farm board is completing its deal for Brazilian coffee, in which 25,000,000 bushels of wheat were to be exchanged for 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee. Nearly a million bushels of wheat is now being moved from storage at Baltimore to Brazil, and with its going it is announced that the stabilization corporation's cash wheat holdings have been reduced to "less than 3,000,000 bushels." As the statement comes from Baltimore, which has been one of the chief storage places for farm board wheat, it is not made clear whether this means the total amount in storage or that in storage at Baltimore, only. Nevertheless it is known that the corporation's cash wheat holding in excess of commitments is inconsequential. This latest shipment of wheat is one of the largest movements of export wheat from that port in many months.

Since the British empire trade agreement was made export wheat from American ports to British ports has been very light. In past years the export of Canadian grains from Baltimore to British ports represented 50 percent of the total. No Canadian wheat for British consumption is now moving through American ports.

One of the pleasing facts developed by this information is that the farm board has diminished its wheat surplus and that it will not be long before that alleged menace to prices is removed. Another thing that will not be overlooked is that this country lost much in the British empire trade agreement that keeps shipping away from American railroads and American ports.

Use of United States distribution facilities has been hampered by trade agreements and tariffs imposed by other nations. These changes make necessary many readjustments that are not easily nor quickly made.

Phone the news to No. 6.

WORDS FROM WILSON DEMONSTRATE TRUTH

"It must be a peace without victory," said Woodrow Wilson in one of his historic addresses to the senate, in 1917. "Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory, upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last."

Sixteen years have passed and a war-debt-weary world sees how truly he spoke. The tragedy of the war was followed by the tragedy of the peace which was based on making the loser pay the utmost. It was a peace that was a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It left resentment and bitter memory. Resting temporarily, as upon quicksand, it soon broke down. "The world can be at peace," as the war-time president said on the occasion already referred to, "only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right."

The last week of the year brought another anniversary of Woodrow Wilson's birth, fresh wreaths on his tomb and a growing appreciation of his life's contribution toward peace in the world—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

EXCHANGES TO HELP PRACTICE OF BARTER

The growing resort to barter has led to the publication in Lakewood, O., by one of those described as attempting to operate "barter exchanges," of a little publication called the Swap. In a recent issue a Lakewood dentist announced his desire to do some dental work in exchange for a regulation size pool table.

An Ohio housewife wanted, in the same issue, to exchange a whatnot for a hait tree. A man who gave his telephone number wanted to trade his whipcord riding breeches, a belt and a pair of boots, "worth \$12 and worn only three times," for a male wire-haired terrier. If no one had a wire-haired terrier he was willing to consider a portable typewriter. An apparent optimist was willing to exchange the "rear end" of a model "T" Ford for a set of tires. Another dentist was ready to extract teeth and take his pay in grape juice.

Such items are picturesque but minor incidents in a widespread demonstration of ingenuity, resourcefulness and courage in overcoming the stoppage in the established economic system by a resort to barter. In Michigan the Unemployed Citizens' league, described as representing four thousand heads of families in Detroit, has arranged the exchange of their services with farmers, not for money but for food and firewood, which is added to the league's general store. Labor is traded for clothing; bakery windows are washed for bread; labor is offered for shelter.

From many parts of the country, from New York and New Jersey to the Pacific coast, news comes of similar barter exchanges. Some are less extensive; others are engaged in amazingly large operations. It is reported that in Los Angeles county, California, a retired doctor organized the "Unemployed Co-Operative Relief association" with the result that 300 thousand jobs have found work and food by trading their labor to farmers. Up in Seattle a young Polish congressman-elect has shown 60 thousand jobless men how to swap their labor in clearing stump land for firewood and food and even for barter and dental services to be allotted among themselves. In Minneapolis, a similar organization is said to serve 18 thousand families. Its operations include firewood, food and a sauerkraut factory. In Salt Lake City the jobless are reported as operating a sawmill, tannery, sugar refinery and shoe factory, and as doing a business equivalent to 20 thousand dollars monthly with scrip for the exchange of labor for commodities.

In addition to the direct relief of acute local problems which these barter exchanges afford, and their inspiring exhibition of what courage and co-operation can accomplish, they suggest possibilities for a contribution to the readjustment of an economic system the most obvious fact concerning which is that it is out of gear. A system grown dependent on the self-starter may be salvaged, in the long run, by the discovery that when the self-starter quits there is still such a thing as making the machine go by hand cranking.

The latest development is the pro-

posal to establish in New York a national clearing house for the barter exchanges which are multiplying throughout the country. The clearing house would enable the separated groups of the unemployed who are organized in local barter systems to exchange goods and services from locality to locality, from the agricultural raw materials of the rural districts to the finished manufactured goods of the cities, without the use of money in the usual form. Already in Salt Lake City the scrip or credit money issued by the management of the barter system there is said to pass current and to be cleared by the banks.—Springfield Republican.

SOCIAL INVENTION

President Hoover's committee on social trends, reporting on the first day of 1933 after three years of slow and laborious study, has raised a wee small voice—a tentative, cautious, restrained voice—against the system of free competition in business.

"It is conceivable," says the committee, "that without any surrender of our belief in the merits of private property, individual enterprise and self-help, the American people will press toward a larger measure of public control to promote the common welfare."

The committee is only a committee. Yet it has standing. It bears President Hoover's commission. Its chairman, Wesley C. Mitchell, a professor of economics at Columbia university and chairman of the Social Science Research council. The other members, while not widely known to the public, are equally as distinguished in their proper academic realms.

"Unless there is a speeding up of social invention or a slowing down of mechanical invention," says the committee, "grave maladjustments are certain to result."

Everybody knows that mechanical invention is not going to slow down. You can't plug up the rushing stream of human ingenuity with a cork. We have got to realize that it is up to us to apply a part of that ingenuity to the social scheme. We have got to invent institutions as we invent machines, bring about a gradual and reasoned change in the social field as we have wrought a rapid, well-nigh overwhelming change in the field of material production.

The committee, observing that we have speeded up our power to produce without speeding up half so much our power to consume, suggests that a change in the distribution of purchasing power would "go far toward providing places for all competent workers." Yet the most obvious way to do this—by raising wages—is hopelessly impractical under present conditions. The employer has to make a profit on his stockholders' investment and, above all, he has to meet the competition of a rival producer.

So the problem lies in the nature of our competitive system. It is this, the committee suggests, that we have got to think through. Do we want the government to fix prices, fix wages, restrict production, eliminate competition? Do we want the trend begun in the interstate commerce commission and the farm board extended and widened?

The committee, fully appreciating the difficulties involved, recommends



THE PUBLIC should be prudent in seeking relief from pain. Take nothing which does not have the approval of the medical profession.

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national economic planning to the war as an example of what can be achieved in the way of quick economic change and mobilization of national resources, it asks for a similar mobilization in this new war against chaos and aimlessness.

Nobody would seriously suggest turning over the nation to an oligarchy of so-called experts. We are sick to death of experts already. But, as the committee says, there surely is a place for rational, non-partisan deliberation in our national councils. In government we listen to the voice of multifarious sectional and class interests; we hearken to bankers and manufacturers and farmers and states and cities. Why not listen also to the impartial student of society?

The problems inherent in our social system are there, not to be evaded by short-sightedness. "Nothing short of the combined intelligence of the nation," says President Hoover's committee, can cope with them.

PUBLIC SALE

I will hold a public sale of Stock and Farming Implements at my home about February 1st.
EDW. MURPHY.

j16-2t sw

FOR SALE

Four dozen Rose comb white Wyandotte roosters, \$1.00 for your choice.—Fred Druecker, 4 miles north of Nehawka.

NOTICE

Whereas, Glenn Sharp, convicted in Cass county, on the 1st day of February, 1932, of the crime of Larceny as Bailor, has made application to the Board of Pardons for a parole, and the Board of Pardons, pursuant to law have set the hour of 10 a. m. on the 14th day of February, 1933, for hearing on said application, all persons interested are hereby notified that they may appear at the State Penitentiary, at Lincoln, Nebraska, on said day and hour and show cause, if any there be, why said application should, or should not be granted.
HARRY R. SWANSON,
Secretary, Board of Pardons
N. T. HARMON,
Chief State Probation Officer

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order issued by the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in favor of the State of Nebraska, and against John Doe (real name unknown) and to me directed I will at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 21st day of January, 1933, at the south front door of the county court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction for cash one Chevrolet Coupe, Model 1929, Motor No. 1348065, taken as the property of John Doe (real name unknown) on said order.

Dated this 9th day of January, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
Nebraska.

j12-16-19-sw

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Fee Book 9, Page No. 338.
In the matter of the estate of John M. Kirker, deceased.

Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 10th day of February, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Ha Kirker or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 10th day of January, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

(Seal) j16-3w

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
Fee Book 9, at page 333.
In the matter of the estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, 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 27th day of January, A. D. 1933 and on the 28th day of April, 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 27th day of January, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 27th day of January, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of December, 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
Fee Book 9, at page 334.
In the matter of the estate of Wash Landis, 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 3rd day of February, 1933, and on the 5th day of May, 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 3rd day of February, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 3rd day of February, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 6th day of January, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

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, at page 339.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Sarah E. Young, deceased:
On reading the petition of Mabel L. Cook praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 10th day of January, 1933, 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 Sarah E. Young, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Mabel L. Cook, 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 10th day of February, A. D. 1933, 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.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) j16-3w

ORDER OF HEARING on Petition for Final Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska,
In the matter of the Guardianship of John Wurga, Incompetent.
Guardianship Docket 1, page 170.
To all persons interested in the matter of the Guardianship of John Wurga, Incompetent.
You are hereby Notified, that James E. Wurga, guardian of the above named incompetent person, has filed in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, his final report as guardian of said incompetent, together with his petition for the final approval and allowance of his accounts since his appointment and for his discharge as guardian and for an order of court accepting his resignation herein filed.
You are further Notified that the said petition prays for the appointment of a suitable person to replace the said James E. Wurga as guardian of the said John Wurga, incompetent.
You are further Notified that a hearing will be had in said matter on the final report, together with all other matters pertaining to said guardianship, and upon said petition herein filed as aforesaid, on the 27th day of January, 1933, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. in the County Court room in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at which time and place you or any of you may appear at said hearing and make objections to said accounts and petition, if any you have.
You are further Notified that said County Court will on said day of hearing make such orders as may be for the best interest of said incompetent person.
By the Court.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge, Cass County,
Nebraska.

(Seal) j16-2t sw

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