

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.

All Nature is now giving us the green signal, so let's go.

The honeymoon may be said to be over if he discovers that his pet lamb is really a little bossy.

Of course education will enable your young to make more money—unless they become educators.

One whose mind gets mixed on the terms "inflation," "reflation" and "deflation" is likely to end in consternation.

A tight driver and a loose tire are two things that cause a lot of motor car wrecks. To these might be added a "nut" rattling behind the steering wheel.

A good share of the senate seems to want to change the administration's theme song from "Happy Days Are Here Again" to "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Hitler is now regarded by many sincere German statesmen as a progressive of the type that, on finding a bad situation, proceeds industriously to make it worse.

The Detroit News identifies John F. Hyland, the former New York mayor, as the one whose administration was such that Jimmy Walker was regarded as an improvement.

The English Channel is gradually becoming wider. The many people who propose to swim to France in the summer will tell their friends that they will be away a little longer than usual.

Commencement speakers soon will be speaking at great length about the wonderful future the graduates have before them. It is a shame the speakers don't take a few minutes to tell the graduates what they really will be up against.

TERME DEPRESSION WAR'S 'LAST BATTLE'

So does James T. Shotwell describe the "depression." As general editor of the "Economic and Social History of the World War," he has gathered into 150 volumes evidence of the war's part in bringing about the present disturbed state of civilization. There is no escaping the fact that the "fundamental disturbances in the world of credit was the war." Wars are never over when the fighting is ended and the treaties are signed—nor even when war debts are wiped out. Dr. Shotwell estimates that the economic effects of the war, continuing as they do under their "various disguises in private business based on credit," are far greater in amount and far more upsetting than the direct money costs as shown in the balance sheets of governments.

His findings give support to the views expressed by Mr. Noyes in his statement before the senate finance committee in March:

"The cause of our present distresses is the prodigious waste of the great European war, the rise in prices to a fantastic height as a consequence of war conditions, the incurring of enormous indebtedness at the high level of prices, followed by the fall of prices to the pre-war level, as has always happened after a great war, and by difficulty in meeting the debt incurred at the higher prices."

The peace-time causes of bad times, as Dr. Shotwell states, present a "terrible indictment against the mismanagement of capital, trade and industry," but "peace-time maladjustments could have been readjusted by peace-time forces." It is therefore imperative to take into account the first and fundamental cause, which is of such magnitude and scope as to make the prevention of its recurrence of prime concern to the nations.

This leads to the conclusion that the peace movement is an essential part of the economy of nations, and that the only solid guarantee of a restored and continuing prosperity lies in the "strengthening of those instruments of international policy which are the substitutes for war." Without united effort to keep the peace of the world, this "depression" may not be the very last battle.—New York Times.

If nothing succeeds like success, likewise nothing fails like failure.

It appears nowadays that the people in Germany can do almost anything the chancellor likes.

A good deal of innocent fun is poked at the Congressional Record, but all the same, it is useful for purposes of research, such as what ever became of Jack Garner, etc.

Guards made such quick work of the Peruvian president's assassin that the world probably never will know whether it was stomach ache or something else that was bothering him.

You have seen cats catch mice and then play with the poor things a long time before eating them. That is the way our American courts do with criminals condemned for capital offenses.

North Dakota proposes to give dentists permission to administer whisky when pulling teeth. That's all right so far as it goes but what is the patient going to do when all of his teeth are gone?

Charles Curtis, former vice-president, has written back home that he is through with Kansas and will reside in Washington. Judging from the election returns of last November, Kansas got through with Charley first.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross has been appointed director of the government mint. That is entirely satisfactory provided she does not continue the practice of her sex and carry all Uncle Sam's money in her stockings.

A jury in Kansas has refused to convict a man who sold beer against the state bone dry law, but Kansas still has a considerable distance to go before it begins to worry, as some other states do, about juries that won't convict bandits and murderers.

THIS IS NO TIME FOR RECRIMINATION

Whatever may be one's attitude toward the gold embargo and the proposal before congress to give the president unoccupied authority in the manipulation of the dollar, there can scarcely be two opinions about the need of a general international agreement to stabilize exchange. The only alternative is a competition in depreciation sure to end in chaos and the ruin of every participant. It is extremely important, therefore, that the conversations between the president and Messrs. MacDonald and Herriot, which may make or mar the world economic conference, take place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and amity. To this end Secretary Hull's statement is welcome for its help in dissipating the notion abroad that the sudden decision here to abandon the gold standard was simply a trick to gain an advantage in these negotiations. For the same reason it seems to us a great pity that Premier MacDonald should have been fit to air the implications contained in his speech to the National Press club.

So many different factors prompt a nation to adopt an inflationary program that comparisons can only breed ill feeling. If all discussion of the ethics involved were not a life waste of breath it would be in order to show that the sum of provocations, economic and political, to cause this country to abandon gold were quite equal to those which have dictated a similar policy elsewhere. Wherefore let the statesman concerned about the unpleasant controversy, put the past behind them and with good will proceed to the business in hand of restoring to the commercial world the monetary equilibrium without which it must rush down a steep place into the sea.

We firmly believe Mr. MacDonald, as well as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Herriot, has this objective at heart. And, as he says, it cannot be attained through retaliation. The best way, then, to exercise the retaliatory spirit is to cease feeding it with hints of recrimination for what has gone before.—New York Herald-Tribune.

MR. CUMMINGS' PLEDGE

Attorney General Cummings' radio message to the American people was good to listen to. It was reassuring on a matter about which doubts had begun to arise. What would the department of justice do with the dishonest bankers of New York and with other public malefactors of their character who might be mentioned? Mr. Cummings met the question squarely. He promised to prosecute those who have committed "financial crime," regardless of who they are.

Nor did the new attorney general leave any doubt as to the conviction of the Roosevelt administration that the welfare of the people takes precedence over the pleasures of the money power. Employing the fine phrase of Justice Brandeis of the supreme court, he said: "Those who have considered it legitimate to gamble with other people's money must abdicate their leadership." Truly Wilsonian was his declaration that "those who thought that the center of government is located in the financial district must learn that it is at Washington."

Mr. Cummings appreciates the fact that he is filling an office for which another was originally chosen. He knows how deeply the country regretted that the late Senator Walsh was prevented by death from occupying it, and that he himself does not possess the great record of the Montanan as a tireless investigator and a sifter of evidence. Yet he takes to the president's cabinet a high resolve which inspires confidence. He says that the functions of the attorney general's office were never more important than they are today and in this he is unquestionably right. A necessary part of the liquidation of the boom is the punishment of those who violated laws in the outrageous manipulation of savings entrusted to them by unsuspecting investors. Mr. Cummings keeps the faith of the new deal when he pledges himself to press forward in the task to which Senator Walsh had committed himself.

Equally gratifying is the announcement that the department of justice is to undergo a thorough overhauling. It has long needed it. The late President Harding unfortunately appointed Harry M. Daugherty to head the department, and Daugherty staffed it with men of his own choice.

The Coolidge and Hoover terms are still in the department, as Mr. A. Hallgren reminded us in a recent article in the Nation. "Dead wood," as Mr. Cummings describes much of the organization of the attorney general's office, is bad enough. A corps of assistants who reflect the philosophy of government held by Harry M. Daugherty is far worse.

Connecticut and the leaders in his party have known Mr. Cummings for a long time, but the country as a whole has little to judge him by as yet save his declaration of intentions. Worth noting in this connection is his conception of the law, as given recently. The law, he said, "is not a mere body of precedents. I visualize it as a living, vital, growing thing, fashioned for service and constantly being refashioned for further service. It is not, and it should not be, the unloved ruler of a reluctant people. It is, and should be, a trusted servant ministering to the needs of mankind. It should serve to cement, and not strain, the bonds of affection that ought to exist between the people and the government they have created."

Such a philosophy of the law calls to mind similar utterances of great jurists like Holmes, Brandeis and Cardozo. It should stand Mr. Cummings in good stead as he goes about the fulfillment of his promises. He has a chance to distinguish an office all too long undistinguished. Realization of the new deal depends in no small measure on the department of justice.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A certain New York capitalist used to be described as being "too rich and powerful that he had to hire a man to enjoy life for him." And then came the depression, and the capitalist is enjoying life himself, while the poor devil who used to have to do it is now pounding the pavement in search of employment.

Recent dust storms have been worth millions to Nebraska farmers, says a news item. The red dust so lightly carried on the wind is useful as a fertilizer, and is worth \$10 an acre to the land on which it settles. Unfortunately a good deal of it fell upon pianos, dining room tables and other articles of furniture which are not enhanced in value thereby, unless, of course, the farmers find some way of suing the town people for keeping their windows open and appropriating fertilizer.

HONOR AND SHAME IN IOWA

And while we are on the subject of men of heroic mold, let us not forget Charles C. Bradley, a judge in Iowa. Judge Bradley, man of 60 years, was dragged from the bench by a mob, carried out into the country, choked into semi-consciousness with a noose around his neck, threatened with death by hanging, beaten, smeared with filth and subjected to all sorts of insults because he would not swear to bow to the wishes of the mob in conducting cases in his court. Yet when the mob had done its worst the judge was still unmoved. It was perfectly clear that they could murder him, but they could not make him take a shameful oath.

And Charles C. Bradley, beaten, smeared with oil and grease, half-conscious after the murderous assault, but with his honor untarnished, was a more dignified figure and more of a credit to his profession than many a judge robed in silk and bowed to by obsequious attendants, but whose good faith is doubted by those who come into his court.

SEE HOPE IN FARM BILL

William M. Butler, speaking as a Massachusetts textile manufacturer, not as a republican politician, approves of the farm relief features of the original farm bill—which has lately been overshadowed by the inflation amendment now under debate. Mr. Butler might have been expected rather to endorse the Black 20-hour week bill, inasmuch as in his last campaign for the United States senate he favored federal regulation of the hours of labor in the interest of Massachusetts mills. His endorsement of the farm bill is all the more a surprise on that account.

Mr. Butler, however, sees in the farm bill an opportunity, under wise administration, "to raise both agriculture and manufacture to economic recovery." And he proceeds: "The cotton textile industry has languished for many years from wasteful competition, lack of co-ordination and lack of recognized leadership."

Whether we like it or not, this bill represents the "new deal" in an agricultural proposal, and I am convinced that it is wise to give its administration full co-operation in order that the best results may be obtained."

While this view does not appear to conform to the sharp criticism of the "domestic allotment" plan for the taxation of producers of raw cotton, which was made not long ago by New England textile interests, Mr. Butler must be assumed to know, as a manufacturer himself, what he is talking about. It is to be hoped most earnestly that he will not be disappointed in his estimate of the possible relief that may accrue to cotton textile manufacturing as well as to cotton plantings.—Springfield Republican.

LOST—THE PIONEER SPIRIT

There is apparently something wrong with the old pioneer spirit in America. Few sports in this country are more popular than camping. It is estimated that there are some three million campers annually on the national reservations alone, while the number of auto camps throughout the country is put at more than five thousand. Nevertheless, a survey, reported in one of the publications of the research committee on social trends appointed by former President Hoover, has revealed that modern comforts and luxuries are now demanded by the majority of campers. The roadside camps are turning into virtual hotels; fishing and hunting judges are being forced to advertise such civilized comforts as electricity and hot water and such sophisticated activities as golf and dancing. All this is very unfortunate for those who believe in roughing it. We suppose that there will soon be no campsites on the national reservations which are not equipped to resemble as closely as possible a city apartment or a suburban home. There will be no place for the grown-up Boy Scout able to light a fire by rubbing two sticks together, make a bed out of balsam boughs and in general adapt himself to life in the woods without civilization's comforts. It is a grand thing for so many millions to get out into the open during the summer months and try their hand at camping, but if they demand everything from which they were supposedly escaping through their return to the ways of the earlier Americans, it seems hardly worth while for them to leave home.—New York Evening Post.

Lumber Sawing
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

SEC. HULL'S STIRRING CALL

One of the hardest lessons for Americans to learn is that no nation can be continuously self-sufficient. The progress of the United States for many years has been such as to muddle the basic philosophy of government and the ultimately unerring laws of trade. This country has had its ups and downs, but until the present depression had remarkable powers of recuperation. Now it is in the same floundering boat with the world at large, and international adjustments have become necessary to national recovery. We no longer can glory in splendid isolation nor depend upon it for salvation.

No one has placed the problem of adjustment more forcefully than did Secretary Hull in his address to the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hull did not uncover new ground, but he gave striking force to the fallacy and the consequences of continuing present trade policies. He clarified to some extent the administration's economic program, which will undertake to bring about international tariff concessions, and rightly insisted that the greatest of all protection nations should lead the way. He reminded the country that our 28 billions in foreign debts, public and private, cannot be paid unless the debtor countries have favorable trade balances with an adequate number of other nations. He noted unbreakable proof that high tariffs do not necessarily mean satisfactory employment and wages. He urged tariff reductions and tariff reciprocity, not tariff abolition.

The Hull address was timely. Shortly President Roosevelt will follow with a speech presumably including the same field. The tariff issue soon is to come before congress, and the administration program is going to meet formidable opposition. But the authority asked by the President to negotiate tariff agreements with other powers is especially justifiable for the reason that trade adjustments are important and should be made with the utmost speed. The usual processes are too slow. Also they would be attended with too much uncertainty.—Kansas City Star.

RAILROADS AND THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Small volumes of traffic and shrunken income have necessitated economy in operation and upkeep of the railroads to an extent not generally realized. Their purchase of new rails last year, amounting to only 402,000 tons, were the smallest for any year since 1866, when the total railroad mileage of the country was only 35,000 miles, or barely one-tenth of the present mileage of all tracks in use.

Main line railroad mileage has been practically stationary for twenty years, now construction being offset by abandonment of lines during all that period, though rather extensive construction of second, third and fourth tracks and of sidings, and replacement of heavy for light rails continued up to four years ago. The high record of rail production was 3,247,000 tons in 1925, eight times last year's output.

Purchases of cars and locomotives last year were so small as practically to put the equipment manufacturers out of business. With 680,000 freight cars idle, nearly a third of the total number owned, it is quite evident that there is no need of buying new cars now.

During the depression the railroads generally have been able to maintain their properties in good condition at the expense of the stockholders' dividends, and in some instances by defaulting in interest on bonds; but railroad equipment and roadbed will wear out and the time is not far away when replacements on a large scale will be necessary, bringing a revival in the now dormant industry, chiefly steel, that supply materials to the railroads. The need of the stimulus is evident from last year's production of steel ingots, which was the smallest for more than thirty years, and only about 25 per cent of the 5-year average from 1925 to 1929, inclusive.—Kansas City Times.

The co-operative ownership plan by which the Walnuts was started has been abandoned, and a corporate ownership has been formed. It just seems as though Communist experiments won't work in this country.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass,
In the County Court,
Fee Book 9, page 353.
In the matter of the estate of Dora Kastel, 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 25th day of May, 1933, and on the 1st day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., 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 25th day of May, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 25th day of May, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 28th day of April, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass,
In the County Court,
Probate Fee Book 9, page 355.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Wheeler, 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 2nd day of June, 1933, and on the 8th day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. 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 2nd day of June, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 2nd day of June, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 5th day of May, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass,
In the County Court,
Fee Book 9, page 354.
In the matter of the estate of Charles McGuire, 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 1st day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. 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 25th day of May, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 25th day of May, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 28th day of April, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass,
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Lodgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lots 10, 11 and 12 in Block 20, in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass County, Nebraska;
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Maud Berghahn, et al., defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by J. M. Robertson, plaintiff, against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 1, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Probate Fee Book 9, page 359.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of John Hobscheidt, deceased.
On reading the petition of John Hobscheidt, Jr., praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 26th day of April, 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 John Hobscheidt, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to H. A. Schneider and Henry Horn, 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 2nd day of June, 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 pending 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 1st day of May, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

Young woman, good driver, wants transportation to Reno, Nev., says advertisement. Drives well either from the front or back seat, evidently.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of David B. Ebersole, deceased.
Fee Book 9, page No. 362.
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 26th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 26th day of May, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to David K. Ebersole, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF SUIT

To Roy O. Kunz and ———— Kunz, his wife, first name unknown:
Take notice that August Stander has commenced an action against you and each of you in the district court of Cass County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage given by the said Roy O. Kunz, single, March 1, 1927, to secure the payment of a promissory note in the sum of \$4,200.00, on the east half of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 32, Twp. 11, N. Range 9, east of the 6th P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, and for foreclosure of lien for taxes paid upon said lands; also for the appointment of a receiver to collect the rents and profits, which application for receiver will be heard on or after the answer day, and for equitable relief.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of June, 1933, otherwise plaintiff will have a decree of foreclosure and appointment of receiver and such other relief as the court may decree him to be entitled to under his petition.
AUGUST STANDER,
Plaintiff.
By DWYER & DWYER,
H. A. DWYER,
His Attorneys.
ml-4w

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated this 15th day of April, 1931, and duly filed of record in the County Clerk of Cass County, Nebraska, on or about the 15th day of April, 1931, executed by Frank and Bertha Schlichter to J. J. Pollard at Nehawka, Nebraska, and by J. J. Pollard assigned to the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, a Wisconsin corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Nine Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seven Cents (\$995.07), and there is now due the sum of Seven Hundred Forty-Four Dollars and Twenty-Seven Cents (\$744.27), and default having been made in the payment of said sum, we will sell the property therein described:
One Farmall Tractor, Engine No. T-108473; One Farmall Cultivator—
at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the place of business of Mrasek & Son, Plattsmouth, County of Cass, State of Nebraska, on the 13th day of May, 1933, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. of said day.
Terms—Cash.
Dated this 18th day of April, A. D. 1933.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
By A. Hoover, Collector.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass,
Probate Fee Book 9, page 359.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of John Hobscheidt, deceased.
On reading the petition of John Hobscheidt, Jr., praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 26th day of April, 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 John Hobscheidt, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to H. A. Schneider and Henry Horn, 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 26th day of May, 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 pending 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.
Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

Don't send your money away if you want to see real prosperity in Cass county. Plattsmouth is the logical "big town" shopping point for every resident of the county.