

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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One wonders where the old-time writers acquired that "gentle public" idea. Nowadays, at least, a great many wild ones read.

If the golden bantam corn is a shade or two lighter this year, it is well to remember that we are living in an unfamiliar economic era.

"You must travel 450 million miles to be killed in an American railroad accident," says the Detroit News. We do not understand the necessity.

Much will depend on the sportsmanship of retired army mules, when the time comes to pull this wonderful motorized artillery out of the mud.

When we consider how much care we devote to the selection of cantaloupes and still occasionally pick a bad one, the voters should not feel discouraged if they pick a bad public official now and then.

Florodora military is on its way back, according to the fashion page, but the experts are as yet unable to agree whether the influence that brings it back is Spanish or Mae West. Well, East is East and Mae is West, and some striking military may be expected if ever the twain shall meet.

ARE YOU HELIOPHOBIC OR HELIOPHILIC?

Are you a heliophobe or a heliophilic? Maybe your best friend won't tell you, but you can find out by the way you react to a sock on the back after a day spent, preferably in the rier, in brilliant sunlight. A wince, shiver, or outburst of profanity marks you as a heliophobe.

W. E. Gilbert said that "Every boy and every girl that's born into this world alive is either a little Liberal or a little Conservative."

But Dr. Charles F. Pabst of Brooklyn, has changed all that. He sees the entire human race as heliophobe or heliophilic.

"A heliophobe," says the doctor, "is an individual who is morbidly sensitive to the effect of the sun's rays, and whose skin will redden, blister and burn, but never tan."

Whereas a heliophilic . . . Ah, the heliophilic! Gals over whom stag lines fight, young men who marry the boss' daughter. They take smooth, golden tan, without preliminary redness, blistering or blazing surface. Heliophilic, Dr. Pabst discloses, "feel happy and gay on bright sunny days, while heliophobes are likely to feel 'blue' and depressed."

Heliophobes, Dr. Pabst suggests, had better lay off boating entirely. Even though they wear large hats and equip canoes with beach umbrellas they are likely to become painfully sunburned. This is because the water reflects the ultra-violet rays of the sun, and these ultra-violet rays are responsible for the sunburn.

"The hat shields one from the rays beaming downward from the sun, but not from those shooting upward from the water," declares Dr. Pabst, in a memorable phrase, that a little suggests the pessimism of Nietzsche, the bitterness of Schopenhauer.

Dr. Pabst, who will go down in dermatological history as the heliophobe's friend, is not content, however, with pointing out the horrors of existing conditions, but has a remedy for them. From the quiet of the laboratory he brings into the direct sunlight ("A parasol, please!") results of recent tests and experiments conducted in an effort to protect the skin of one who cannot tan from the harmful effects of strong sunlight.

Well, anyway, according to Dr. Pabst: "A glucose called esculin has been extracted from the bark of the horse chestnut, and when applied to the skin before exposure to the sun affords considerable protection."

"A glucose called esculin" runs in the mind like "In Xanadu, did Kubla Kahn, a stately pleasure dome decree."

A glucose called esculin Prevents red blisters on the skin . . . But enough of that.

—Boston Transcript.

A local man says he has been married long enough that his wife knows candy doesn't come in fancy boxes.

The Atchison Globe believes the modern girl is clever, the Globe having discovered that she can cross the street amid heavy traffic and use her lipstick at the same time.

Europe is reported to be watching our recovery program "with unconcealed skepticism and concern." Well, that's better than unconcealed skepticism and concern, which seems to be the case in some quarters nearer home.

WAR GAMES

Japan has been playing the war game. We don't mean in Manchukuo or China, but at home just as all nations which maintain standing armies play it to keep the tactical wits of their officers up to snuff.

Part of this game was to pretend that a fleet from across the Pacific had attacked and beaten the Japanese fleet and was launching an air attack on Tokio. Army, reservists and civilians were mobilized for defense just as though it were a real attack. The enemy was unnamed, but if there was anyone in Tokio who didn't know perfectly well who he was supposed to be, it was either a total stranger or a very dumb Japanese.

In like manner we have our own war games in the Pacific. Hawaii is vigorously attacked and defended. The enemy is never named. He is just a blue fleet or a red fleet or a fleet of some other color of the spectrum. But everybody in America knows perfectly well that it is a brownish yellow fleet which is in the minds of the high command.

Now it is an interesting fact that American citizens have no designs whatever on Japan and it is doubtless equally true that Japanese citizens have no designs whatever on the United States. But countless thousands of them on both sides of the water fear that just such designs are fermenting on the other side. Some of them perhaps even lie awake at night worrying over what they would do about it if the other side attacks. The armies and the navies come right out in the open and play at doing what they would do in that eventuality.—World-Herald.

OSBERT, EXPATRIATE DEER, DIES IN FRANCE

Osbert is dead at Le Touquet, France, full of years (precisely how many we can't say) and honors. The twilight of his life was spent in greater security than is usually the lot of channel swimmers who get only part of the way across.

Osbert, not to make mystery, was, nine years ago, the stag without a country, the center of what almost became an international situation.

One day in 1924, Osbert, fleeing from the West Kent staghounds, took a header into the channel and swam for his life. He was half way across when a French trawler picked him up and ferried him the rest of the way, landing him at Dunkirk.

And then the complications that made Osbert a world figure. The captain of the trawler was liable to a heavy fine for carrying live cargo without a license. Upon advice, he appealed to the ministry of agriculture. Officials there searched the records and emerged with word that Osbert did not figure on their lists of French deer and that therefore they could not admit his existence. Why not, they asked, and the puzzle by shooting him.

Here the police entered the picture, to point out that it was the closed season on deer and that anyone who took Osbert's life would find himself in trouble with them.

Officials of Dunkirk next took up with the English the question of Osbert's repatriation. But this led to nothing because the British ministry of agriculture would not let him back into the country unless he spent the usual six months in quarantine.

A restaurant keeper at Le Touquet finally saved the day. He bought Osbert and instead of sending him to the table as venison turned him loose in a park with others of his race.—London Times.

BETTER AND CHEAPER TRAIN OF THE FUTURE

Every one is familiar with the discomforts of travel by train: The smoke and cinders belched out by a snorting, thundering locomotive; the jolting, jarring and bumping of steel wheels on steel rails; the din of flat wheels, rail joints and creaking coaches; the slow rate of speed; the wilting heat in summer and head-achy stuffiness in winter; the mingled aroma of orange peel, coal fumes, etc.; the windows the refuse to open and, when forced, admit a gale of dirt, cinders and dust; the berths in which only a contortionist can dress successfully; the crowded washrooms; the waiting lines at the diner in mealtime hours; the dingy fittings in a dark and gloomy train interior; the way lighting that strains readers' eyes, even if the swaying and vibration did not make reading difficult; the high rates for fare, Pullmans and surcharges, far more than the cost of bus and private auto travel. It is, in the main, a true picture of the rail travel of 40 years ago and, with slight exceptions, of today. A few progressive lines have installed modern innovations, but mostly the accommodations are the same as those offered to travelers bound for the Columbian exposition.

All this is to be changed, and in our own day, writes George Creel in a recent Collier's. The developments have been perfected, tried out and await installation whenever the railroads decide to strike for the business they have lost. The traveler of tomorrow will find clean and silent electric, oil burning or gasoline locomotives; resilient wheels, perhaps with balloon tires, whose smoothness is amplified by efficient bearings and shock absorbers; sound proofing devices that keep out all noises; speeds ranging past one hundred miles an hour, made possible by streamlining, greater power and reduction of weight; air conditioning, with thermostatic control and blower fans, to preserve pleasant uniform temperatures, carry out odors and make it unnecessary to open windows; rooms, not berths, for the comfort of the overnight traveler, who will have his individual washroom; kitchenettes in each car, furnishing meals whenever the passengers wish them; cars of real beauty, built of aluminum or stainless steel, with rounded, netlike and leather chairs in harmonious color schemes; scientific lighting that uses only 25 per cent of the current now required; economies in fuel, operation and in reduced weight that are expected to reduce the fare to 1 cent a mile (or even less), from the present 3.6-cent rate.

The light high speed trains, making their own weather and providing comfort for passengers, are no mere dream. They have been built, in this country and abroad, and their manufacturers now await the orders that will put them into general use. The change from obsolete to modern equipment will be a costly one, it is true, but it is what the public works administration calls a self-liquidating project. The railroads, with their own roadbeds and rights of way, have every potential advantage over their gasoline motored competitors. Whenever they decide to seize the opportunity, passengers in profit producing numbers will be waiting for them.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When a person needs a thing, they pay for it whether they buy it or not. That's an old saying, as true today as when first coined. Prosperity is already nearer than "just around the corner," so don't put off longer buying the things you really need.

THE EXPERIMENT IN COLLECTIVE FARMING

When the drive for wholesale collectivization began in soviet Russia, it was assumed that the collective farms, equipped with new machinery, would be more productive than the multitude of small holdings of which they had been formed. It was also more or less taken for granted that the peasant would work as efficiently on a collective farm as on his own holding. Only now, more than three years after the drive was launched, are there significant admissions by the most responsible directors of soviet agricultural policy that the peasants' zeal in these new enterprises leaves much to be desired. Today the peasant, who has joined a collective farm under strong economic and sometimes administrative compulsion, has no feeling that either the collective farm horse or the collective farm crop belongs to him. His work is apt to be correspondingly shiftless and indifferent. All efforts to replace the automatic stimulus of personal ownership through other incentives, such as piecework payment on the collective farm, have thus far proved inadequate.

Collective farming thus far has not achieved satisfactory results in supplying the country with food; yet, there seems little likelihood that the system will be abandoned. The whole economic and propaganda power of the soviet government is behind it; a younger generation of peasants is growing up without knowledge of individual ownership, and since the country's industrial production is focused on the output of tractors and agricultural machines, large farming units seem to be assured. Finally, the revival of the millions of private property claims which have been sunk in the collective farms would produce an almost impossible situation.

Nevertheless, one should not underestimate the seriousness of the soviet food situation or the really urgent need for increased agricultural output and a cessation of the country's annual weed crops. The industrial chain which the soviet leaders are forging with such intensity cannot be stronger than its agricultural link. Russia is still basically an agricultural country, and the agrarian problem is the axis around which everything else inevitably tends to revolve.—W. H. Chamberlain in Current History.

At least one group of Iowa farmers is preparing to invoke the recently enacted federal bankruptcy legislation in an attempt to arrive at an understanding with their creditors. Other groups are known to be studying the matter.

For the benefit of the uninformed, it should be explained that this step does not involve bankruptcy. Fifteen farmers may join in petitioning the federal court to name a conciliator to act as an agent of the court in effecting a settlement between themselves and their creditors. The conciliator or his deputy then compiles a list of the assets and liabilities of the petitioner. He then informs the creditors what proportion of his debts the debtor can pay. If possible, he effects a settlement with them on that basis and the petitioner then is discharged without a deficiency judgment hanging over him.

If the creditors will not accept the offer of settlement made by the conciliator, the conciliator can recommend to the court that the petitioner be placed in bankruptcy and the creditors required to accept what they can realize out of the forced sale of the petitioner's assets. It is optional with the petitioner, however, whether he takes that course. He can withdraw his petition if he chooses and fight it out with his creditors as best he can.

For those who are hard pressed, this offers an avenue of escape from foreclosure or disposition, places him under the protection of the federal court for the time being and it also means that such assets as he may possess will be conserved for the benefit of the creditors if they do not elect to accept an immediate settlement.

Government is doing its best to substitute federal for private credits in every instance where it can do so with safety to the taxpayer. With price and debt levels what they are, the gap is too great to be bridged in many instances.

The procedure here outlined was designed to afford a haven for both creditor and debtor in such instances until such time as the debtor is in better position to pay and it insures conservation of the assets in the meantime. No stigma of bankruptcy attaches to the proceeding.

If the price level can be advanced, through inflation or otherwise, farmers can pay their debts and will have no need of recourse to this proceeding. Considerable time yet may elapse, however, before that can be accomplished. In the meantime, the intelligent use of this new law might prove helpful to all concerned.—Sioux City Tribune.

No better town in which to reside than Plattsmouth.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Anton Koubek, 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 August 25, 1933, and December 1, 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 date of August 25, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 25th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 28th day of July, 1933.

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. To all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, deceased: On reading the petition of Henry J. Ofe and Edward C. Ofe praying a final settlement and allowance of their account filed in this court on the 21st day of August, 1933, and for discharge of said executor; assignment of residue of said estate; and determination of heirship; 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 15th day of September, A. D. 1933, at 10 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 heretofore set my hand and the seal of said court, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

INVOKING RELIEF OF NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

At least one group of Iowa farmers is preparing to invoke the recently enacted federal bankruptcy legislation in an attempt to arrive at an understanding with their creditors. Other groups are known to be studying the matter.

For the benefit of the uninformed, it should be explained that this step does not involve bankruptcy. Fifteen farmers may join in petitioning the federal court to name a conciliator to act as an agent of the court in effecting a settlement between themselves and their creditors. The conciliator or his deputy then compiles a list of the assets and liabilities of the petitioner. He then informs the creditors what proportion of his debts the debtor can pay. If possible, he effects a settlement with them on that basis and the petitioner then is discharged without a deficiency judgment hanging over him.

If the creditors will not accept the offer of settlement made by the conciliator, the conciliator can recommend to the court that the petitioner be placed in bankruptcy and the creditors required to accept what they can realize out of the forced sale of the petitioner's assets. It is optional with the petitioner, however, whether he takes that course. He can withdraw his petition if he chooses and fight it out with his creditors as best he can.

For those who are hard pressed, this offers an avenue of escape from foreclosure or disposition, places him under the protection of the federal court for the time being and it also means that such assets as he may possess will be conserved for the benefit of the creditors if they do not elect to accept an immediate settlement.

Government is doing its best to substitute federal for private credits in every instance where it can do so with safety to the taxpayer. With price and debt levels what they are, the gap is too great to be bridged in many instances.

The procedure here outlined was designed to afford a haven for both creditor and debtor in such instances until such time as the debtor is in better position to pay and it insures conservation of the assets in the meantime. No stigma of bankruptcy attaches to the proceeding.

If the price level can be advanced, through inflation or otherwise, farmers can pay their debts and will have no need of recourse to this proceeding. Considerable time yet may elapse, however, before that can be accomplished. In the meantime, the intelligent use of this new law might prove helpful to all concerned.—Sioux City Tribune.

No better town in which to reside than Plattsmouth.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of John Wesley Woodard, deceased.

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 8th day of September, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 8th day of September, 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 Charles L. Graves or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 11th day of August, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Otto F. Peters, deceased.

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 8th day of September, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 8th day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the court may grant administration of said estate to Elsie M. Peters or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county court this 14th day of August, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE, ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order and a License issued by the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on the 8th day of July, 1933, to me as Administrator of said estate, I will on the 9th day of September, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

One-half (1/2) undivided interest in Lot nine (9) in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); all in Cass County, Nebraska—subject to all liens and encumbrances, and on the same day at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block six (6) in Ryder's Addition to the Village of Greenwood, Cass County, Nebraska. Said offer for sale to remain open for at least one hour for the receiving of bids. Dated this 10th day of August, A. D. 1933.

N. D. TALCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, Deceased.

The dancing masters have introduced a new step which they call the Nira. A good many have been dancing to it without knowing the steps, their main worry being whether the fiddler can be paid.

There has been much confusion among the amateur naturalists as to the identity of the bird on the NRA emblem. It has been called an eagle, a hawk, a macaw and a parrot. The director of the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary in New York, however, says it is a blue buzzard.

Give the Journal your printing order.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass County, in an action wherein The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, is plaintiff, and George L. Meisinger, et al., are defendants, I will, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1933, at the south front door of the County Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section two (2), Township eleven (11), north, Range eleven (11), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian (6th P. M.), in Cass County, Nebraska;

Said land to be sold subject to the lien of the plaintiff for the non-delinquent balance of its mortgage which was as of September 1, 1932, the sum of \$12,130.52, payable in installments of \$400.55 on the first day of September and March in each and every year, with a final payment of \$373.97, payable on September 1, 1935.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass County, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Philip Thieroff, deceased: On reading the petition of Frieda Thieroff, praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 9th day of August, 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 Philip Thieroff, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Frieda Thieroff, 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 8th day of September, 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 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 August, A. D. 1933.

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. To all persons interested in the estate of Wauh Landis, deceased: On reading the petition of Frank A. Clويد, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this court on the 12th day of August, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate; determination of heirship and discharge of 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 8th day of September, 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 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 heretofore set my hand and the seal of said court this 12th day of August, A. D. 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, Cass County, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Catherine Hawksworth, deceased: On reading the petition of David W. Hawksworth praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 25th day of July, 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 Catherine Hawksworth, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Mary Cook and David W. Hawksworth, 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 25th day of August, A. D. 1933, at 10 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.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.