

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Gandhi and British in agreement on salt tax.

Economy consists in knowing how to make others supply your wants.

Husbands and wives never argue with each other. They merely dispute.

How poor Eve ever managed to dress without a mirror the devil only knows.

When a woman puts her purse in a man's pocket it is a sure sign she loves him.

Practically all threatened strikes in Norway last year were settled by arbitration.

Plant your spring garden now, and you won't have to work so hard when the sun gets hot.

Charlie Chaplin was mistook for a holdup man in London. That ought to make him talk.

The Government, it seems, can't understand how Al Capone can do it on nothing a year.

It is folks we don't like who sin. Those whom we love and admire merely make mistakes.

Clothes help to create emotional effect.—Style note. Yes, especially when dad gets the bill.

To an old-timer tennis in winter is as hard to get used to as strawberries and fresh peas at Christmas.

We used to refer to our system of "free education," but the taxpayer knows that happy time is gone.

The well dressed man, for 1931, should have a wardrobe worth \$5,000, according to a fashion expert.

The Wickersham report is so impartial that either side can take the data and prove its every contention.

And how many of the former doughboys would now be able to get new cars if they didn't have votes?

Lincoln is honored for having split rails, but think how busy our modern statesmen are kept at rolling logs.

Washington used to be a place where statesmen gathered, now it is headquarters for organized minorities.

Alabama robbers burned their way into a bank vault, grabbed \$4,000, and then burned the wind in getting away.

With 20,000 speakies in New York there are a great many people who will doubt the seriousness of that water famine.

The United States exported more than 25,000,000 artificial teeth last year. No wonder we are so falsely represented abroad.

Every man makes a fool of himself at times, but the biggest fool is the one who tries to beat the record of being the biggest fool.

The steamship Leviathan stocks its pantry with 5,000 dozen eggs for each trip. Wonder why they don't carry hens along with them.

Beauty shops are said to now rank sixth in American industry. It must be admitted that beauty shops have advanced many good features.

A scientist says the law of gravity may be abolished. Wouldn't surprise us a bit. The gravity seems to have been abolished sometime since.

News from Columbia of a threatened prison break reminds us that breaking out of jail seems to have become an old American custom.

Someone suggests the feasibility of marriage by radio. That's fine. A divorce could be had then before the principals got together for a quarrel.

We are to have another Friday the 13th in March, according to the calendar. The unluckiest day of the month will be the 15th, which is the time limit for filing your income tax return.

Ask somebody to name four of 11 members of the Wickersham commission.

Britain has just passed the two million mark in the number of telephones.

It is wonderful to see the agility with which a lame duck can chase a new job.

Our "pennant hopes" go South in the spring, but, alack, they go blooey in the summer.

President Hoover ought to realize by this time that Congress is definitely against him.

If theories keep pouring in, we may eventually have Einstein A, Einstein B, etc., like vitamins.

President vetoes Muscle Shoals bill as invasion of private rights measure goes to next Congress.

More than \$15,000,000 worth of American automobiles were received into Canada last year.

An "unavoidable accident" is the one in which the automobile at faults belongs to a prominent citizen.

You'd be ashamed to whine about your little ups and downs if you'd watch an emotional Adam's apple.

The President doubtless feels we ought to have an extra Thanksgiving Day for escaping an extra session.

When a woman drives while the wrong way on a one-way street it makes a perfect day for the garage men.

For today's hero we nominate Mr. Hoover, who so nobly refrained from the Senate all those names he undoubtedly had in mind.

At this writing it is impossible to select the campaign issue next year. It may be the full dinner pail and then again it may be the empty soup bowl.

Is there anything sadder than being padlocked out of your fraternity house while wearing a suit belonging to a brother who now demands it back?

Blondes of all types are to be very stylish this year, says the beauty cosmeticians in session at Philadelphia. Hurry to the drug store girls!

One of the fundamental problems of our time is to close the chasm that exists in the American mind between the thinker and the man of action.

Hot-headed members of the Austrian Parliament threw inkspots at each other. The country may well regard this as a blot on its legislative history.

If Herbert Hoover is the great engineer he has been touted to be, why doesn't he draw up some blue print plans showing him the way out of his dilemma?

Some folks who stand up in church and lustily sing, "I've reached the land of corn and wine, and all its riches freely mine," in reality prefer straight rye.

It must be an awful shock for Al Capone to discover a judge in this country who actually doesn't know that the King of Gangsters is above all laws and courts!

Calvin Coolidge has been offered a million-dollar job to direct the dairy industry in New England. If Cal accepts he will no doubt make his own hay while the sun shines.

New York Republicans are grooming Mrs. Ruth Pdat, present member of Congress, as a candidate for the Senate in 1932. Ruth should get busy and garner in enough sheaves to form a fat campaign fund.

If there is anything more contemptible than an ordinary sneak thief it is the "two-time" lawyer who, with snug hypocrisy, represents both sides in a controversy, and gets a fee from both ends of the line. He is even lower down in the ethical scale than an ambulance chaser.

TIMBER-SAVING STUDY

It is said that the overproduction of our forest products is a grave problem. It is that why the first meeting of the National Timber Conservation Board, recently appointed by President Hoover, is now called upon to study timber saving. The board now is in session. It is composed of leaders in the forest industries and in the forest conservation movement. It will consider the economic problems which confront the lumber and other wood-using industries. It will endeavor to ascertain fundamental facts upon which may be devised practical ways and means for bringing about a stabilization between production and consumption of lumber and other forest products.

According to Franklin W. Reed, an expert authority, the forest industries represent a capital investment of more than \$10,000,000,000. He says that the gross value of their annual production of lumber, pulp and paper, naval stores and other commodities in daily use is close to \$4,000,000,000. These industries employ, all told, about 2,000,000 persons and nearly one-tenth of the country's population is dependent upon them for support. Their raw material is the timber grown on 500,000,000 acres, or one-fourth of the country's land area. They rank second in importance only to the textile industries. In number of producing plants and workers they are second only to agriculture.

This writer asserts that there is a surplus of forest products and that chaos threatens for our future generations unless wise councils prevail with reference to forest production and conservation.

The National Board is to inquire into these pressing matters. They will report their recommendations of national policy. It is to be hoped that this great industry may be preserved in full usefulness. The forests can be conserved. The fact that the larger part of the timber supply is held in private ownership should not stand in the way of a solution in a matter which so vitally affects so many of our citizens. That this will not be the case is evidenced by the fact that the study was initiated primarily by the parties in interest, and not by the Government.

LAME-DUCK SESSIONS DOOMED

Prior to the existence of railways there was some excuse for the delay of many months between election of Congress and its first sitting, and thus for the "lame-duck" session following an election. But for 100 years that excuse has not been valid, yet the provision remained effective, because it was in the Constitution and consequently considered sacred.

The Senate many times has passed resolutions to advance the dates of sessions and abolish the lame-duck nuisance. But the House has been adamant in its adherence to outworn customs until Tuesday. Then, by the astonishing vote of 289 to 93, the House voted to initiate the constitutional amendment.

Differences of opinion remain in the Senate about the details of the resolution. Speaker Longworth's motion, adopted in the House, to provide for a short second session in even years, giving time for party conventions and campaigns, may make trouble. But there is no reason whatever why the Senate should not pass the measure and permit it to be submitted to the states for ratification at once. We have had lame ducks for 140 years, and that is quite long enough.

MR. SNOWDEN'S ULTIMATION

The warning of Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the British labor party must modify its social program in order to bring about better times signifies evidently that the government has almost exhausted its financial ability to meet further drains for employment and other relief. He indicated that all economic branches, except industry, must make sacrifices. His remarks are almost capitalistic.

Two facts are conspicuous in his declaration for a change in policy. The first is that Britain had to make a choice between paternalism and revolution and that it took the only prudent course, which was to give the dole. In a sense, it was an imperative choice between two evils. The second fact is that in due time the financial and other drains of socialistic paternalism would reach the stage necessitating a return to normal and conservative measures. The really striking feature is that the warning should come from the chancellor of the exchequer in the laborite administration.

HOOVER AND MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. Hoover complains that the 10-year battle to put the Government into the power business at Muscle Shoals has made a political issue out of this question of all proportion to its economic significance either to the people of the Tennessee valley or those of the United States.

We agree that Muscle Shoals has become a political issue, but we do not agree with Mr. Hoover that its importance to the country has been exaggerated. We agree with Samuel Untermyer, whose recent address before the University Club of Los Angeles, that nothing else exceeds in importance exactly such a demonstration as Muscle Shoals promises that power can be produced for from one-half to one-third what the country is paying for it, if it can be taken out of the greedy clutches of profiteers and spared the super-charges imposed upon it by high finance. This is what has made Muscle Shoals a political issue. The great political industry, whose racket is, in the words of Senator Dill of Washington, literally "picking the pockets of the people," cannot afford to have any such yardstick as Muscle Shoals threatens to become laid down beside its scale of prices.

Mr. Coolidge also thought the importance of Muscle Shoals was exaggerated, but he did not slight its importance to the power industry. To him is attributable the greater part of that period in which a public investment of \$160,000,000 has gone absolutely unproductive. Mr. Hoover's position differs from that of Mr. Coolidge only in being somewhat more courageous. He will not, apparently, submit the bill now before him to a pocket veto. He is disposed, or seems disposed, to accept Muscle Shoals as a political issue and end the bill back to Congress with an emphatic protest against putting the Government into the power business.

There is a degree to which we endorse Mr. Hoover's sentiment in this respect. We do not believe that the Government ought to be in all sorts of business. Nevertheless, its first obligation to the people is to protect them. It is as much its duty to protect them from predatory interests within the country as it is to defend them against forces from without the country. Muscle Shoals is, as Mr. Hoover says, something more than a mere hydro-electric power plant. He calls it a symbol, and that is precisely what it is. So was Dred Scott a symbol, and so has every great public issue been somehow symbolized.

We do not know what the President means when he says the effect of the agitation over Muscle Shoals has been to "sidetrack effective action on the Federal regulation of interstate power in co-operation with the states." Apparently he refers to a recommendation in his annual message to Congress in December, 1929, when he said the authority of the Federal Power Commission should be extended to certain phases of power regulation. The Federal Power Commission at present has no authority to regulate interstate power. The Couzens bill contained this among other features, but Senator Couzens has not brought it out of the committee to do so before the Federal Trade Commission has concluded its power inquiry and revealed the necessary facts. The Senator denies that Muscle Shoals is in any way related to power control legislation. The charge that it is, or that some other bill has been sidetracked by it, is truculent and disingenuous. It is especially so when Mr. Hoover implies that Congress stood in the way of public necessity in order to deal with Muscle Shoals. This is to imply that some other bill was before Congress and that Congress deliberately sidetracked it. That is not the case.

It will immensely clarify the situation to have Mr. Hoover accept Muscle Shoals as a political issue and stand the ground he has consistently taken ever since he entered the White House. He protests that to be against the Norris bill is to be put by its advocates upon the side of the power industry. Why not? The power industry has for 10 years kept Muscle Shoals idle. It has used its giant strength to keep the Government from exposing the exorbitant prices charged for power all over the United States. Neither Mr. Coolidge nor Mr. Hoover has been able to devise an argument for opposing Federal operation at Muscle Shoals that does not put him squarely upon the side of the power industry. That is, both object to it on the score that the Government ought not to be in this business. Neither has pretended that any fair private offer for the property has been available. Neither has been sufficiently public spirited to agree that Congress is right in believing that the country has here a means of redressing a great public wrong.

We suggest to Mr. Hoover that he run for a second term in the White House on the Muscle Shoals issue. If the people of the United States did not say in the 1930 elections all they have in mind with respect to the power industry and its iniquitous practices, we do not question that they will be glad to make themselves plain in 1932. He will not find it the pillow fight we had in 1928.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MANKIND ADVANCING

The American Philosophical Society at its general meeting in April is to make an effort to chart the course of mankind advancing. A rather large order. But the society successfully has undertaken many other large orders throughout its career.

The chief subjects to be considered will be: "The Changing World," in the hope that "The Promise of Science" can be indicated and the question "Whither Mankind" can be answered in understandable terms. These subjects again will be considered and studied in proper sections and subdivisions. The more popular papers will be given to the public.

Bold and brave. As is well said by its projectors, "If ever the world needed an Aristotle, a collective intelligence to develop a method by which the population of the globe can best be sustained in health, comfort and dignity; to organize the world for better advantage of the race; it is now."

It is the matter and work of the society to promote useful knowledge. This, it believes, can best be done through the assemblage of a collective intelligence. Hence the proposed symposia and synthesis. It is hoped that the society's leadership may be an inspiration and, in some measure, a guide to mankind advancing. Every branch of human knowledge is represented in this oldest learned society in America and it is believed that it can be of untold service to humanity in the carrying out of this momentous effort. In short, it merely proposes to make this world a better place in which to live.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON

The future of cotton, if it has a future, is a cause for concern not only in the south and other cotton-growing areas, but wherever there is trade in which cotton figures either directly or indirectly, and that covers about the whole of the earth's face. Cotton, when it sells at a profit, produces a generous slice of the world's wealth, so it naturally follows that when cotton prices drop there is less trading the world over. Before New England lost its textiles to the south it suffered every time the cotton market misbehaved.

Many are the troubles of the cotton industry. The domestic market has fallen off tremendously, consumption during the 1929-1930 season having fallen off 1,000,000 bales, or 14 per cent, from that for the preceding season.

Foreign demand has also fallen off and the American industry is losing through a competition with foreign cotton-producing countries.

The textile industries in the United States and Great Britain are at low ebb. But that in the Orient is expanding, which means that cotton grown in the Orient is finding a greater demand than American cotton because of the shorter haul. The same factor tends to give an advantage to Egyptian cotton.

After surveying the world situation the bureau of agricultural economics at Washington comes to the conclusion that if the American crop is to maintain its position in world trade it must follow the spindles, and to do this it must compete in price as well as in quality with the spindles in the far corners of the earth, that means selling American cotton for less than foreign market prices.

OUR UNLAWFUL ALIENS

One may conceive a plausible argument against drastic laws to restrict alien immigration. Our laws being what they are, however, it is hard to see how anyone can logically oppose the deportation of those who are here in direct violation of those laws.

That such aliens are here by scores of thousands—perhaps we should say hundreds of thousands—is a fact which few care to risk an explicit denial. Their large numbers are plainly enough indicated by the fact that in 1929 there were 12,900 such persons actually deported.

SAME PRICE



KC BAKING POWDER

It's double acting
Use KC for fine texture
and large volume in your
bakings.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

ing themselves in by one illegal means or another.

Of those who knowingly violate the laws to enter the country, no one should be surprised by the evidence that a considerable proportion are ready to violate other laws as well, and thus contribute to the clogging of our criminal courts. In addition to this, they add to the present difficulties of unemployment and the care of those who are in distress.

Congress should grant without opposition or unnecessary delay the appropriation for which the President has asked, and to which the director of the budget has added his own recommendation.

AN ALCHEMIST IN JAIL

Since precious metals first came to have prestige and economic value alchemy has been the hope of countless dreamers. Visionary men who would make gold out of base metals are famed in history and legend. But few such goldmakers have spun fantastic careers on a web of patriotism and international politics as did the German Tausend, now in jail for a three-year term.

Tausend in 1925 conceived the brilliant idea of making gold, taking 5 per cent of the profits for himself, paying 20 per cent to investors and using 75 per cent to pay Germany's reparations. His plan was taken up by Nationalists, eager to free the Reich of its heavy debt burden and capture political power for themselves. And so the devotees of the old regime paid in their savings to Goldmaker Tausend.

Tausend thrived. He bought country homes and motor cars, wrote a book explaining his project, and went about the country demonstrating an apparently foolproof method of manufacturing gold. Unfortunately for Tausend, police decided he was a magician, not an alchemist, and his scientific treatise on the "harmony of the elements" was termed by scientists the work of an uneducated ignoramus.

And so the alchemist of the reparations payments has gone to jail, leaving a trail of disillusioned Nationalists, and leaving the Reich to pay its international debts in the customary manner of world finance. Synthetic gold remains a plaything for the authors of fiction and opera, not for political parties.

The prospects for Charlie Chaplin, still a British subject, for elevation to knighthood are not very good. The honor will not be offered by King George, and if the honor should be offered Charlie says he would not accept. Probably the little movie star is afraid that the dignity of the rank would put a crimp in his comedy.

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 William Shea, deceased:
On reading the petition of Searl S. Davis praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1931, and for final settlement of said estate 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 27th day of March, A. D. 1931, 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 February, A. D. 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION For License to Operate a Pool Hall in the Village of Manley

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on the 16th day of April, 1931, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, make application to the Board of County Commissioners of Cass county, for a license to operate a pool hall in the building located on Lot 5 of Block 3, in the Village of Manley, Cass county, Nebraska.
Dated this 16th day of February, A. D. 1931.
GEORGE E. COON,
Applicant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of George E. Weaver, 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 20th day of March, A. D. 1931, and the 26th day of June, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to receive and 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 20th day of March, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 20th day of March, A. D. 1931.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 20th day of February, A. D. 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Anton Krajcek, 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 20th day of February, 1931, and on the 22nd day of May, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., on each day, to receive and 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 20th day of February, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 20th day of February, 1931.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 23rd day of January, 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Termination of Guardianship and Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Ralph L. Daft, an Incompetent Person:

Notice is hereby given that Gladys L. Daft, Guardian of Ralph L. Daft, an incompetent person, has filed her final report and petition asking for the termination of said guardianship, approval of her final report and for her discharge.

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 14th day of March, 1931, 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 thereon 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 weeks prior to said day of hearing.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 19th day of February, 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Julius Doering and wife, Christina Doering, both deceased, in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Ernestine Jahrig has filed her petition alleging that Julius Doering and wife, Christina Doering died intestate in Plattsmouth prior to 1925 being residents and inhabitants of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Southeast Quarter of Section Thirty-four, Township Seventeen, Range Nineteen, all in Custer county, Nebraska, leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit: Ernestine Jahrig, Minnie Lillie and August Doering and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Julius Doering and wife, Christina Doering, and of their heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.

It is ordered that the same stand for hearing the 27th day of March, A. D. 1931, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., in the Court House in Plattsmouth, Nebraska.
Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
An Ohio chemist says it is possible to manufacture rubber from Irish potatoes. When that glad day comes we will call them inner tubers.