

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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THE NATIONS "IN MISERY"

Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, historian and Professor of History at the University of Geneva, admired friend of former President Roosevelt, has just arrived in the United States for the first visit since 1908, when he came at Roosevelt's invitation.

Professor Ferrero will tour the country, giving a series of talks on world problems, the first of which discussions was delivered in New York this week.

He urges a "moral and intellectual" union between the United States and France and England. He sees the nations "in misery," declaring that the world awaits aid by the United States—an alliance which would lead all men to prosperity.

Dr. Ferrero sees in Russia the source of the wide unrest which is disintegrating the world. Says he: "What is happening in Russia gives us an idea of what may happen in other countries in Europe and Asia, where there is a growing unrest and dissatisfaction with present conditions. Everywhere in the world-wide crisis facing us there is political, social and economic transformation."

Bolehevism is a phase of the transition from absolute monarchism to republicanism."

His suggested remedy for the world disease is a "moral and intellectual alliance between France, England and the United States, which should result in the bringing about of a triumph of universal democracy."

If this alliance should be applied with intelligence and sympathy it would serve to lead the world out of the darkness of unrest and misery to prosperity and happiness. The great Italian student does not see in the Russian scheme a panacea for the woes of mankind. He is for the widest democracy possible under the sanctions of the capitalistic order, restrained to the upholding of that constructive liberty which is the ideal of the true friends of peace throughout the earth.

A VETOING PRESIDENT

Judging from the record of two years it looks very much as though President Hoover might set, before 1932, a new record for vetoes. Rejection of the Muscle Shoals bill and Senator Wagner's employment agencies bill are the most conspicuous cases just now but, the President also has vetoed 11 other bills of this session, making a total of 19 measures to earn this unhappy fate.

Mr. Hoover is now fifth among a century and a half of Chief Executives in the number of bills vetoed. The probably complex of the Seventy-second Congress suggests that he will add quite a number to his list of 19 rejected measures.

A good deal of conflict between White House and Congress is inevitable when party lines are so tangled as now. But this hardly justifies the failure of the President to offer any alternative to such vetoed bills as Senator Wagner's. Doubtless Mr. Hoover's grounds for disapproving the Wagner bill are adequate. The method of aiding unemployment built into Wagner's measure is far out of line with established Federal policy.

The Wagner bill sought to amplify Federal assistance to our national system of employment agencies—the very purpose the President has urged at times. Why was no effort made from the White House to obtain a measure along this line which could be approved?

Unless such a positive policy is shown at the White House unless the President offers a clearer program to replace the measures destined for his veto the next session of the Congress will mean a new batch of rejected bills. And however meritorious certain vetoes may be, a large number of them is an unflattering comment on any administration.

WHO HAS IT?

The small sized currency has proved so popular that in 19 months \$4,388,388,000 of the old bills have been redeemed. Assuming that none would keep the rest of the large sized paper money except those who are not circulating it, it would be interesting to learn where the outstanding \$610,000,000 is. In order to encourage disclosure, we beg to announce that we haven't got it seen it.

The government estimates that it saved \$2,000,000 in the first year by issuing bills of smaller dimension—though of the same denominations.

Thus the government has been, during the depression, in the same fortunate position as the makers of red ink. We have had some of the new bills in our possession temporarily, now and then, in the past 19 months, and it is our present impression that they look all right and are quite useful. But we'd like to know where the \$610,000,000 of old bills are.

WANTED: AN ECONOMIC PLAN

A constantly recurring theme at the recent conference of progressives in Washington was the expression of a need for economic planning on a national scale and the recommendation that Congress create a national economic council for the performance of this function. This idea was presented by George Soule, an editor of the New Republic. It was stressed by Leo Wolman of the National Bureau of Economic Research, by Stuart Chase of the Labor Bureau, and by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. It also appeared in the report of Senator La Follette's committee on unemployment, which was adopted by the conference. "The conduct of business cannot be left to blind chance," said the report. "Every effort must immediately be made to subject the vicissitudes of finance and industry to a planned and constructive program. The only sound approach to the problem of unemployment and industrial stability is the creation of the necessary public machinery of planning and control."

America's traditional political philosophy has been to leave the business man to do pretty much as he pleased. It has forbidden the Government to interfere with economic activity, and has relied upon private initiative and competition for the guidance of industry. It has been without plan or policy, being based upon the sweeping assumption that an unhindered competitive struggle for private profit would, in some mysterious way, serve the well-being of the community.

There can be little question that this philosophy has broken down. The events of the past few months have shown us that we cannot run a complex industrial system without thought or plan. Aimless industry and confused finance have plunged us into depression. Millions vainly seek an opportunity to earn a living. Thousands face starvation in the midst of plenty. Business gropes helplessly in a fog of bewilderment. We have had "less government in business," and, as Stuart Chase puts it, "now look at us."

Our increasing interdependence increasingly creates the need for conscious co-ordination. The several departments of a single factory cannot effectively co-operate without a central office. No more can the several industries which compose our economic organization work together for the efficient fulfillment of their social function without deliberate guidance. As George Soule has said, we need a brain and a co-ordinating nervous system for our economic body. We should have a correlating agency, composed of professional experts, continuously at work; watching what is going on, compiling statistics, engaging in research, formulating a national economic program, devising new agencies of control and recommending to Congress measures embodying the practical expression of our social policy.

Our war-time experience has shown us that such an objective is by no means impossible of attainment when we are united in striving for a victory at arms. The social purposes of peace-time policy are no less important; guaranteeing to consumers goods and services of high quality at fair prices; assuring labor full and stable employment at high wages, with increasing leisure; conserving natural resources, eliminating waste and promoting productive efficiency; enlarging the social income and distributing it more evenly among our people. If we can control individual initiative and direct economic activity toward the winning of a war, we should be equally able to do it when we are at peace.

At the last session of Congress Senator La Follette presented a bill which provided for the creation of a national economic council of 15 members, appointed by the President, whose duty it should be to keep fully informed on business and economic conditions, to conduct inquiries, hold hearings, formulate proposals and recommend legislation. The Senate Committee on Manufactures, with Senator La Follette as chairman, will hold hearings during the coming summer. The precise scope and authority of such an agency would of necessity be a matter of experimental evolution; but the idea is not entirely new.

Already in the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Reserve Board and similar bodies with the responsibility of directing economic activity in the attainment of social objectives, a national economic council would extend this function of purposeful planning over the whole industrial field. At the outset, at least, its scope would be far broader, its authority far more limited, than that of existing agencies of control; but its ultimate possibilities are beyond imagination.

Whatever may be the immediate fate of the La Follette bill, the project which it embodies is one of which we are destined to hear much more in the days to come. The progressives, in embracing this conception, showed themselves to be capable of genuinely constructive economic thinking.

THE SUNDAY LAWS

The British Government just has promised to give earnest consideration to the Sunday laws problem, which recently has been brought to public attention by a farcical arrest and punishment of a reputable citizen under a statute passed some 399 years ago and still unrepcaled.

In England many anomalies and much confusion in this respect continue to exist. But to the enactment of a reasonable measure to end this anomalous confusion and obsolete menace, there is strong opposition on the part of the National Free Church Council, which has appealed to the Government to reject any bill to amend the Sunday observance laws, opposing even the granting of local option in the matter of modernizing ancient laws. Other church organizations are more amenable to reason, recognizing that we are living in a new age and that many of the old laws are impracticable and unenforceable.

In the United States, to a lesser degree perhaps, a similar situation exists. We have many such laws—some of them very old. There is no general authority as to what enactments, if any, shall take place on Sunday. But for the most part the matter is left to the sentiment and judgment of communities.

There are laws prohibiting the playing of baseball and other games on the Sabbath the operation of theaters and the like. But where people desire these things they usually have them. It is a matter of conscience, education and custom. Dr. Bowley and baseball and theater magnates and fans will never agree. The public must determine as to the desirability, value and importance of these laws; and that determination will be presented in as many and various aspects as there are men and women of different minds and habits.

FOR BEAUTY, ONE PER CENT

Not only has New Jersey acted to reduce the billboard nuisance on state roads, but a bill has passed the State Senate to authorize the use of one per cent of all highway construction funds for the purchase and planting of trees, shrubs and flowers along the roadsides.

This is not merely an indorsement of the crude observation that "beauty pays." It is proof that in one state at least beauty is something intrinsically worth while, for which payment is to be made and cheerfully. Beauty is an end in life. Other things pay as they make beauty possible.

It is pleasant to let one's imagination soar as the potentialities of this movement expand. In the place of tawdry road signs, ragged weeds, and ugly patches of bare earth, will come carpets of grass beside the highways, clusters of shrubbery, beds of flowers here and there, and best of all, though farther off in years, stately rows of elms and birches, Lombardy poplars and Norway maples.

Visionary? Of course it is, just as nearly every major gain in living is visionary at one stage of its evolution. The New Jersey Senate has moved wisely, and courageously, in planning a more beautiful tomorrow for the people of that Commonwealth, which, incidentally, will attract greater and greater numbers of America's motor gypsies.

VANDERLIP'S MILLIONS

Frank A. Vanderlip, former secretary of the treasury and former president of New York and Chicago banks, has made \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 on automobile stock in the past month. The price per share rose from 101.5 in the middle of January to 205 in the middle of the present month.

Mr. Vanderlip and his associate are believed to own one-fourth of the outstanding stock of the manufacturing company. The increase is described as "paper profit," and the financier allows this definition to stand. You notice however, that men of Mr. Vanderlip's standing and experience do not form their opinion as to value from price quotations, but from the property and the business. There is a godde for value at the service of any one who wishes to use it—and can.

One of the greatest satisfactions in the return of prosperity will be relief from the professional optimists who, for more than a year, have been assuring us that the depression hit bottom in the previous month.

A HEAVY BURDEN

Few heads of Governments in the world have responsibilities on their shoulders as great as the burden on the American President. In monarchical states the formal duties of the office pass to a Sovereign without effective power, leaving only the work of government to a Premier. In many republics, as France and Germany, the President occupies a titular role, and takes a measure of ceremonial duties away from the actual head of the Government.

In America all falls to the President. And under our presidential system, as distinct from the Cabinet system, there is no evading of responsibility when legislative support fails. The Premier of Britain or Germany or France, when his Parliament turns against him, resigns to some other leader. In Washington the President must carry on in any circumstance.

President Hoover has this dual burden, and in addition has encountered in his two years of office a series of extraordinary difficulties. Nation-wide economic depression followed shortly after his inauguration. Foreign affairs became a grave problem soon after that, with revolution in many foreign states. Confused party lines have tended to withhold from Mr. Hoover the co-operation that Executives normally can expect.

This complex of obstacles has created a condition almost unparalleled in our recent history. Even the tragic responsibilities of the War President were mitigated somewhat by the fact of a united Nation and by the delegation to the President of autocratic powers to enforce his decisions. Such unanimous support today is lacking.

President Hoover has encountered much criticism, both from his opponents and his own partisans. But on one score a rather bewildered Nation has remained unanimous—that the President is sincerely and earnestly trying to pursue a sound and wholesome course despite a host of obstacles.

ROCKEFELLER SAYS HOLDUP

"Rockefeller City" which is to cost about \$250,000,000, will rise from the earth regardless of the refusal of a few Fifth avenue shops to give up their leases. The improvement, which will include an amusement center and opera house, will be built on three sides of the stores.

The merchants believed that these leases had a capital value, and they may have decided on values which will amply make up for the loss of the Rockefeller interests looked upon as extravagant. A site may have added worth if some one needs it. The Rockefellerers have concluded that they can get along without the frontage occupied by the shops. It is possible the "Rockefeller City" itself will increase the trade of these stores; on the other hand the improvements may be detrimental to business.

Pacifists and prohibitionists are knocking "The Star-Spangled Banner," because it was originally a drinking song. One thing certain, no man sophisticated to the gills with the present-day brand of booze can ever reach those top notes.

NOTICE OF SALE

On the 1st day of April, 1931, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will sell One Blue Jewett Touring Car, belonging to William Oertel, Motor Number 240225 of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, for cash, at the North front door of the Murray Garage at Murray, Cass county, Nebraska, to satisfy a lien for labor, material and storage in the sum of \$67.85.

A. D. BAKKE, Lien Holder.

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 Edward D. Sloum, deceased: On reading the petition of Theodore L. Amick, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1931, and for final settlement of said estate and for his discharge as said 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 3rd day of April, 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 2nd day of March, A. D. 1931.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of W. D. Wheeler, 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 3rd day of April, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on the 3rd day of April, 1931, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to W. A. Wheeler or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

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 Amanda V. Wiley Dills, deceased: On reading the petition of Addie E. Park, Administratrix with Will annexed praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1931, and for final settlement of said estate and for her discharge as Administratrix with Will annexed—

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 16th day of April, 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 hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1931.

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 Minnie Kaffenberger, deceased: On reading the petition of Michael Kaffenberger, Administrator with Will annexed praying for a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1931, and for final settlement of said estate and for his discharge as Administrator with Will annexed—

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 April, 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 hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska

Carl S. Foster, Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Plaintiff

vs. William C. West and Emily S. West, Defendants

To the Defendants, William C. West and Emily S. West: You, and each of you are hereby notified that on the 3rd day of March, 1931, the plaintiff filed his suit in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which was to recover on two promissory notes aggregating \$1,859.83 with interest at the rate of 8% from May 29, 1926 to August 1, 1926, and 10% interest thereafter, and costs of suit. That affidavits were filed for attachment and garnishment, and on the 4th day of March, 1931, service of attachment and garnishment was served upon Henry A. Schneider and the Plattsmouth State Bank, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, to recover funds in the possession of said Schneider and said bank belonging to you.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 20th day of April, 1931, and failing so to do, your default will be entered and judgment will be taken upon the plaintiff's petition. This notice is given pursuant to an order of this Court.

CARL S. FOSTER, Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Plaintiff.

Good, honest merchandise easily finds a customer.

It's only about five months now till roastin' ears!

Well, the Democratic party always has Judge Clark to fall back on.

Two horns of a Democratic dilemma: Owen Young and owlin' Raskob.

A little wrangling now and then is relished by the best of Democrats.

ow that the Red Cross has abandoned drouth relief it is time to turn attention to doubt relief.

Progressive as it now manifests itself politically in the United States is under obvious handicaps.

Congress has adjourned, leaving everybody happy except Washington boarding houses and bootleggers.

So that the Italian may know how to dodge—well, if not Il Duce—at least all the other hit and run drivers?

If Little Boy Blue came to blow his horn today chances are the traffic cops would ask, "What's the hurry?"

Modern vacuum cleaners are being used in the first thorough cleaning of the Rouen, France, cathedral in nearly 150 year.

A Judge has ruled that a husband must divide his salary with his wife on a 50-50 basis. This is quite a break for the husbands.

It's hard to believe, but we can remember the days when there were no beauty shoppes and in spite of that the girls were sweet and pretty.

The present postmaster of Boston started in the postal service 33 years ago as a carrier. It took a lot of walking to reach his present position.

Here's hoping Old Man Winter has staged his last comeback. A person of his age ought to be ashamed to loll around in the lap of that young lady, Spring.

With all the publicity he's had Gandhi could have made enough money writing testimonials to buy salt—and pepper—not to mention clothes, if he lived over here.

"I don't think anything in a long time I've enjoyed writing on the typewriter as much as 'Ex-Senator Tom Heffin'" says a friend in the political correspondence game.

And now even Senator Borah declares that the Federal Farm Board is a failure. So is everything else attempted by the G. O. P. administration. Why single out the farm board for a roasting?

Alexander Pantages, multi-millionaire movie magnate, has been released under bond pending a charge of maintaining a "love bazaar." That's the same thing as a harem, except that the ladies are allowed to come and go, and they don't permit that even in Turkey.

KC

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