

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.

There is hope for the future. Greens are coming on and the crop is plentiful.

What we need is some way to tax those who now escape without again soaking those who can't escape.

A man sometimes educates a daughter so that in later years she may be able to criticize his grammar.

The candidate for the supreme optimism is the fellow who is advertising that he would like to borrow \$700.

We have a hunch that our doctor was being nasty when we met him on the street the other day. He said, "Hello, there, Frenchy."

Balances are pretty well maintained. The motorist who zips by like a hornet on a rampage is nearly always overtaken at the next red light.

Another big event in a boy's life, far more impressive than welcome, is the first time the man at the door of the movie theater sends him back to the box office to get an adult's ticket.

Those who fear that Babe Ruth won't do his best this year on account of his reduced salary needn't worry. When a fitter of Mr. Ruth's type sees a "fat" one shooting with in reach, he doesn't stop his swing to consider his grievances.

Observers in Europe predict that there will be fighting in the Polish Corridor soon, but it will be localized fighting carried on somewhat informally without a declaration of war. In other words, it probably will be a private fight, and outside interests will not be encouraged to get in.

THE WEATHER

It is a common saying that the winters are getting milder and the summers hotter. Now comes along the United States weather bureau, which has been studying the weather conditions directly for more than sixty years and by reference to old records for more than a hundred years back, and confirms the belief that the past few years have been exceptionally mild.

Since 1903 the United States, especially that part of it east of the Rockies, has been enjoying the longest "warm spell" in history. The average annual temperature has been steadily rising for twenty-five years. Perhaps it has begun to change. The winter just passed was not as mild as the last one, which was the mildest in a century. If we have a cool spring, weather shaps say, we may look forward to a cooler autumn.

Just after the war of 1812 there was a long warm spell, lasting more than ten years. There was another soon after the Civil War. But from 1875 to 1912 the summers kept getting colder.

What causes these fluctuations in average annual temperature is not yet clearly understood, but knowledge of them is important. For one thing, these changes of climate have a decided influence upon agriculture. They determine the length of the growing season. Wheat production has been extending farther and farther north in Canada for a good many years now. A change of only two or three degrees in the average temperature, shortening the growing season, might materially cut down the wheat area of our northern neighbor. Similarly, the northward limit of the cotton belt is fixed by the average annual temperature.

The weather is one topic of perennial interest. Everybody talks about it although, as Mark Twain remarked, nobody ever does anything about it. It is of interest to everybody because it affects everybody. We have heard of lands of perpetual sunshine, in which the temperature never changes from season to season, where nobody ever has to give the weather a thought. We have often wondered what the people of those happy isles found to talk about. And we also wonder whether life doesn't get entirely too monotonous where nature itself never changes.

The only thing congress forgot to tax was our memory.

The backbone of the bootlegging business is the law and the profits.

A member of the Boston Red Sox team slept through a train wreck. One can imagine his ability as a base-runner.

Mr. Shaw neglected to visit Tibet on his way across Asia, but doubtless the oversight can be corrected by merely wiring the Tibetans that they're boobs, too.

At last a medical authority has discovered that as a spring tonic the old home remedy, sorghum and sulphur, is not so good. A discovery that is about thirty years too late.

We shouldn't wonder if the average American began taking on more flesh before long now that most of our advice on nutrition is coming from Milwaukee instead of Battle Creek.

It was reassuring to note that the British fliers chose a day when the breezes about the summit of Mt. Everest were comparatively gentle—only blowing at the rate of about fifty-five miles an hour.

The Nazi's justification of their course against the Jews shows that Japan's diplomatic explanation of the Manchurian campaign hasn't been altogether disregarded. They both believe heartily in self-defense.

Someone in a theater at Cincinnati hit a chorus girl in the eye with a hairpin fired from a rubber band, and destroyed the sight of the eye. Cincinnati seems to be quite advanced in the matter of city management, but in theater department, about the same as formerly.

NEARING A CLIMAX

The railroad muddle is nearing a climax. The Missouri Pacific has taken advantage of the new federal bankruptcy law. It is intimated some other roads will follow quickly. In the readjustment that must follow there may be hope for railroad main lines. Present indications are that many branch lines are doomed, that the railroads will lose their tentacles and must be content in the future with bus and truck traffic feeders. That, at least, is the view many railroad men take of the situation. This conclusion is reached after long consideration.

The railroad main lines are still indispensable. Their far future may reach into the economic haze, but for years to come there will be need for long distance rail facilities for moving traffic.

Reorganization of many railroads is necessary that fixed charges may be reduced. Unless there can be a drastic reduction in fixed charges railroads cannot be made to pay. One of the moves along this line is recommended by the interstate commerce commission in suggesting to the St. Louis court the maximum pay that should be allowed receivers, one-fifth as much as the best paid rail presidents have been receiving in recent years.

The new federal law permits action to save such of the railroad plants now existing as can be made to pay. Expense reductions which have been underway with the Missouri Pacific, as with other roads, for months, will continue. On the day the petition was filed in federal court division consolidations and force reductions were announced, and these economies will continue.

The situation of the railroads could not have been avoided. But a few years ago the roads were unable to handle the volume of traffic offered them. They spent vast sums in improving their properties, and expenditure of these sums did much to make good times in all lines of business. Then came the pipe line, the truck, the barge lines and the airplane. With the natural coming of a depression the railroads found themselves not only victims of the general slowing up of business but rivals of an increasing number of traffic moving facilities. Now we have the collapse.—State Journal.

PROTECTING FREEDOM OF PRESS

An element of mystery and an emergent significance attached to the bill to protect diplomatic codes and the contents of communications sent by code. The bill originated in the state department. It was drafted in the department of justice. It was rushed through the house as an emergency measure, with very restricted debate and under a rule not permitting amendments. The measure now is in the hands of the senate judiciary committee. Both the character of the bill and the manner of handling it suggest that the immediate object is to prevent threatened disclosures that would be inimical to public welfare.

If stricter regulations concerning the safety of confidential government communications or documents is necessary, provision for such regulation should be made. But the text of the bill raises a disturbing question as to the effect of its provisions on freedom of the press. Objections on this point were raised in the house. It was conceded by the sponsor of the measure that the objections were well taken, but the plea for haste was effective because of the declared belief that any necessary amendments would be made in the senate.

It would be most unfortunate if, in a hurried effort to meet a specific situation with needed legislation, the bill should be made so inclusive as to hamper legitimate press freedom. The country will expect the measure to be sufficiently considered and so amended as to remove all doubt on this point.—Kansas City Star.

SEES STORMS AHEAD FOR NEW PRESIDENT

Norman Hapgood, author, lecturer and former minister to Denmark, told a Chicago audience there were "storms ahead" for President Roosevelt. He expects that within six months the chief executive's popularity will be succeeded by extensive dissatisfaction. The change, Mr. Hapgood explained, would come about not because of things Mr. Roosevelt will do but as a result of what he has not done.

Mr. Hapgood sees danger ahead for Mr. Roosevelt in the constantly increasing demands from the millions of unemployed that he solve their problems. He feels that if the idle legions "press him too hard and too quickly to solve their problems and provide jobs for them by the thousands his ship of state will soon encounter heavy weather."

One of the latest estimates of the number of workers now unemployed is 14 million. It is said that the idle list was relaxed by 1,500,000 since the first of the year. That happened after it was known that Mr. Roosevelt soon would go into the White house and offer his new deal to the people. There had been suggestions that immediately after the election in November conditions would improve because of the belief that the new administration was to lead the country surely and quickly out of the depression.

It is every good citizen's duty both to himself and to Mr. Roosevelt to use every bit of his common sense in judging the administration. Six months is not sufficient time for the Roosevelt administration to make more than a dent on the surface of the economic situation. It would be unjust, unreasonable and unkind for anyone to expect or demand of an administration that it accomplish the impossible. Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown himself to be a man of action and decision, but he cannot prove things that are not true. He is not a magician. It is utterly beyond him to transform conditions quickly, no matter what power he may be given by congress. If he wins at all in his fight against conditions it will take time and effort—and the moral support of his people.

Mr. Roosevelt must have known all along that the very people who elected him considered him as a man put on the spot, that he had to make good and do it quickly or take the consequences. In spite of that, however, he has shown rare courage, sympathy and energy in going at his work. He is working hard to win. No man ever wanted to win more than he does. But no miracle is ahead, not one of magic performance nor yet one of a president sailing the ship of state through placid seas without a single storm.—Sioux City Journal.

Hitler's control of the German press will be easy as long as he gives the newspapers plenty of live news to print, but when his propaganda begins to reduce the news content to around 3.2 per cent, he may find that news control is a full-time job in itself, and not one to be hooked up with statesmanship as a side line.

WHY HAWLEY LOST

Here's an authoritative story of how Congressman Willis C. Hawley of Oregon, father of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, happened to be defeated in the primaries last year after 25 years in congress.

He was one of the most assiduous and successful of all congressmen in getting federal appropriations for his district—he figures it was about 55 million dollars in all.

But he wrangled one appropriation too many when he got a two million dollar appropriation for a soldiers' home for the northwest, fought off neighboring states which wanted it and finally promised it to the town of Roseburg, Ore., in his own district.

Other counties in the district demanded a chance at getting the project, but Hawley kept his word to Roseburg. Ensuing bitterness was responsible for more than the two hundred adverse votes by which he was defeated. Now he wishes his appropriations record had been kept at 53 million dollars.—New York World-Telegram.

THE IGNOBLE THREE HUNDRED

About 300 young men over at Columbia university have echoed other college groups in saying by their votes that they wouldn't think of such a thing as bearing arms under any circumstances. But if these young fellows figure that the country is going to rise up and shriek about their action, they are in for disillusionment. The country will go about its daily affairs as usual, undisturbed by what a few boys up on Morningside Heights have to say on supporting the nation in time of crisis.

The country doesn't need the approximately 300 now, or others like them; and the chances are that it could get along fairly well in defending itself, if need be, without their help. It knows that if occasion for concerted defense action should arise, the response would be just as great as it ever has been in the past, and that the few who tried to block it would be in the identical position of the few who have moved to do that sort of thing previously. But if some special dispensation should be required for the 300 from Columbia, or their fellows elsewhere, they could be sent home to their parents on the grounds of timidity and extreme youth.—Kansas City Times.

FARLEY MAKES GOOD BEGINNING ON JOB

Postmaster General Farley has made a splendid beginning. In New York City he retained as postmaster John J. Kiely, a career man who worked up to the postmastership through 48 years of service, and who has given New York an outstanding administration in handling the mails.

Mr. Kiely happened to be a republican. It was within Mr. Farley's power to displace him with a democrat, and that would not have been against the rules as they have been played. Certainly it would not have been inconsistent with the famous advice of Mr. Glover, who was doing the "dirty work" for the Hoover campaign among the postmasters, that they should get out and work for their chief or resign. Instead, Mr. Farley hung a no-job-open sign on the New York office and continued the man best qualified.

Yes, an excellent beginning, and we hope it will be pursued further. In a number of other cities there are outstanding postmasters who, thru years of service and industry, are better qualified than any newcomer possibly could be. It is in the interest of the postal service to retain them as long as they maintain high standards. That is just good business management, and the postoffice is a business institution.

Certainly this good judgment has not always been followed. Even though the postmaster held an appointment for a definite term of years, there were ways around that Washington knew. Life could be made so miserable for a postmaster, no matter how conscientious and faithful he was, that he would eventually resign. And the job hunter would step in.

Another good move by the new postmaster general is the order instructing all third class postmasters to employ assistants other than the immediate members of their families. That is breaking up another evil which bears especially hard at this time. In most of these offices only one clerk is hired. If that clerk happens to be the son or daughter or wife of the postmaster, then the office is strictly a family affair. It is the Farley idea that employment should be spread a little wider than the immediate household.

Keep up the good work. Every gain in disentangling the postoffice department from politics is a gain for the country.—Milwaukee Journal.

SAVING A RESOURCE

Attacking a highly controversial problem, Secretary Ickes of the interior department called a conference of oil producers and the governors of oil-producing states to work out an interstate agreement limiting the output of oil and allocating the total production.

The secretary and the administration of which he is a part could not be indifferent to what is described as riotous squandering of the oil resources of the nation. The question, as Mr. Ickes pointed out, is one for the states to solve on the basis of reason and equity. However, the federal government is ready to offer impartial guidance to the divergent interests. Limiting the output of oil to two million barrels a day for the rest of the current year, it seems, would bring production and consumption into balance, with benefit to all concerned.

The recent decision of the United States supreme court in favor of Appalachian Coals, a co-operative sales agency organized by a large number of coal corporations, as not being within the prohibitions of the Sherman anti-trust law facilitates the type of accord and the allocation arrangements proposed by Secretary Ickes. All the sick industries of the country, suffering from reckless competition and overproduction, should take proper advantage of the supreme court's extension of the rule of reason.—Chicago Daily News.

PERHAPS UNIQUE IN ANNALS OF POLITICS

One of the most remarkable incidents in all the history of the republic of the United States appeared here in Washington last week, and a Nebraska man was the central figure in the picture. The Nebraska man was Arthur Mullen, widely known in political circles the country over. President Roosevelt tendered Mr. Mullen an appointment to a life position as United States circuit judge, but Mullen declined the extended honor. I refer to this as a most remarkable incident because I have been told that hitherto no such an appointment had ever been declined by an American citizen. I asked Arthur to give me in fewest possible words his reason for declining the next highest judicial appointment in all the world. His reply was that he could think of no better explanation than he gave to President Roosevelt when he thanked him for the honor conferred, although declining it. The reason given by Arthur in his letter of declination to the president was that he felt he could render better service to his country in private life than by accepting an exalted judicial post which would practically remove him from both personal and political touch with the affairs of his home state and the nation. Looks to me like some of us have been a little faulty in our estimate of Arthur Mullen. All of us have acknowledged him first among his equals in practice of the law. All of us have marveled at his masterful activity in the game of practical politics. All of us have wondered why he never permitted himself to enter the lists as a candidate for a public office, either state or national. Now we find the answer to our wondering—find it in his explanation to President Roosevelt for declining an almost pinnacle judicial post—find it in his words which will be handed down from generation to generation as long as the republic shall live: "Because I feel that I can render better service to my country in private life." Men call Arthur Mullen a professional politician. May the gods raise up more like him—men who will be strong to reject the highest public honor if they shall be able to truthfully say that they do so "because I feel that I can render better service to my country in private life."—Edgar Howard in Columbus Telegram.

EVERYTHING FOR SCHOOL—MOST COMPLETE LINE IN CASS COUNTY AT BATES BOOK STORE.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased.

Fee Book 9, page No. 355.

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 her 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 5th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 5th day of May, 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 W. A. Wheeler or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a10-3w

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the guardianship of Gertrude Beckner, insane.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order and license issued by the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on the 18th day of March, 1933, to me, Searl S. Davis, guardian of the person and estate of Gertrude Beckner, insane, I will on the 24th day of April, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth in Cass County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The West 37½ acres in the West half of the Southwest Quarter (W½ of SW¼) of Section 17, and the East 7½ acres in the East half of the Southeast Quarter (E½ of SE¼) of Section 18, all in Township 11 North, of Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska.

Said offer of sale will remain open for a period of one (1) hour and said premises will be sold subject to all liens and for cash.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1933.

SEARL S. DAVIS, Guardian of Gertrude Beckner, insane.

A. L. TIDD, Attorney.

(Seal) a10-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased.

Fee Book 9, page No. 355.

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 her 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 5th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 5th day of May, 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 W. A. Wheeler or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a10-3w

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

fore, is already "buying American." But she cannot "sell American," for she produces much more cotton than America desires to use.

Suppose that the rest of the country "buys American" to the extent of ceasing to buy from Europe. What becomes of the huge exports of Texas cotton? They vanish, since their former buyers, having lost their American customers, can no longer afford to buy American cotton. The resulting loss is not confined to Texas as cotton growers; it affects people in the rest of the country who have been selling to them but who no longer receive orders from them. For, if Texas cotton growers cannot sell, neither can they buy. Thus "buying American" is a boomerang, finally returning and hitting those who hurled it in the fond belief that it would bowl over those at whom it was so vigorously aimed.

In 1929 our exports amounted to \$42 for every man, woman and child in the United States. They have now dropped to \$18. And are we better off for this two-thirds reduction? Or do we wish we were selling abroad to the tune of five billions a year? To sell without buying, with a consequent piling up of debt the collection of which becomes increasingly remote, is anything but good business, but to sell largely because we are buying largely means increase in wealth all around. These are elementary truths, but this is not the first time in the history of the world in which the fact that two and two make four has been doubted. In 1928 and 1929 multitudes were certain that two and two made five and might make 10. Now they are equally certain that two and two make nothing and that theretofore two twane away from two probably leaves four. The world needs many things just now, but it needs nothing worse than it needs a dose of simple arithmetic.—New York Evening Post.

BRAVE WOMEN

Down through the annals of the sea have come tales of wives and families waiting ashore for news of their men caught by the raging elements out on the waters. It may have been a fishing fleet, a merchantman, a war vessel or an ocean liner that was the victim of the storm or fire or iceberg, but always those who perished left behind them bereaved kin. Somewhat inured to the hazards of the sea, the wives of those continually encountering them were somewhat braced for disasters as they came. At least they showed courage in their waiting and fortitude in their suffering.

The destruction of the Akron was a sea disaster only by circumstances. If circumstances had been ordinary, the grand dirigible would have come down on land, but probably with less loss of life. But it occurred at sea, and the wives of officers and enlisted men waited ashore for news of their husbands. Modern communication made the wait a short one. The complete story varied little from the immediate news that almost the entire personnel of the ship was lost.

Sorrow for the men who lost their lives is joined with sympathy for the women who mourn and admiration for the bravery with which they endured suspense and learned their loss.

A Hollywood husband, recently divorced, says he's richer in experience. And the officiating lawyers are richer, too.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Dora Kastel, deceased.

Fee Book 9, page No. 353.

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 her 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 28th day of April, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 28th day of April, 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 Rose Friesel or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of March, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a3-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Charles McGuire, deceased.

Fee Book 9, page No. 354.

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 28th day of April, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 28th day of April, 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 Thomas McGuire or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 31st day of March, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a3-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 15th day of April, 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:

North half of the northeast quarter of Section 2, Township 10 North, Range 9; South half of the southeast quarter of Section 25, in Township 14 North, Range 9, all East of the 6th Principal Meridian, containing 158.60 acres, more or less, all in Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of John D. Foreman, et al, Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, a corporation, et al, Plaintiffs and cross petitioners against said Defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 11, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

m13-5w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased.

Fee Book 9, page No. 355.

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 her 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 5th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 5th day of May, 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 W. A. Wheeler or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a10-3w