

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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One of the causes of race hatred is having your money vanish on an also ran.

The Lawrence, Kansas, Journal notes the return in the news columns of the familiar term, "wealthy brewer."

Spring styles of men, as determined according to nationality: Italian, black shirts; German, brown suits, and American, ragged shirts.

Posterity ought to be very grateful to us for taking so much trouble to get it out of the mess we had planned for it back in 1929. But it probably won't be.

Prime Minister MacDonald says the next American debt installment, due June 15, is going to "be an awkward hurdle." Still, the prime minister will find that Uncle Sam is not one to stand around and criticize a fellow's form, if he makes the hurdle.

It's no news to anyone in our block to learn that the champion jigsaw worker of the United States is a blind man. "Anyone knows," says the woman next door, "that the reason it takes normal people so long is correcting the mistakes their eyes lead them into."

Head of another optimist. He was a young fellow who had driven his car from California. He figured out he had saved a number of miles by cutting the inside of every curve whether he could see around them or not. That's another kind of optimism, or trust in the Lord.

HOGS, CATTLE AND GRAIN

The increased activity in the steel plants of the country, reported by the Daily Metal Trade affects one of the major heavy industries and so is an encouraging sign as to the trend of the general business situation. But of much greater importance both to the middle West and of the United States, as a whole, at this time is the upward movement in the prices of farm products, including hogs, cattle, wheat and corn and, farther south, cotton. The extent of the price increases for these primary commodities ranges from about 25 or 30 per cent for cattle and hogs to about 100 per cent for wheat, with corn and cotton not far behind.

The greater importance of the increase in farm commodity prices, compared to the current improvement in the steel industry, as a barometer of the general economic condition of the country, is the result of several factors. In the first place, the immediate benefits of higher prices for hogs, wheat and such products will be much more widely spread out through the population than those to be derived from the increased activity of a relatively few corporations. In the second place, the plight of the American farm industry has been much worse, if only because it has been much more prolonged than that of the steel industry; so that relief is the more urgently needed.

Finally, the prices that the farmer has been able to command for his products have been so far out of line with the prices he has had to pay for the things he must purchase, that the maladjustment has come to be recognized as one of the principal factors in the present economic situation. It not only has restricted the purchasing power of a large section of the American market, but it has tended to make the farm debt load at once an intolerable burden for the farmer and a serious problem for his creditor. It is significant of the improvement in the earning capacity of agriculture that farm land, at least in this part of the country, is reported to have begun to sell, again, for the first time in several years.

Farm commodity prices are still below any reasonable basis. And it would be foolish to exaggerate the importance of \$4 hogs or 66-cent wheat. At the same time the resulting increase in farm incomes is one of the fundamental conditions of a general economic recovery in this country. If it is continued one of the heaviest drags on the revival of American business will have been removed.—Kansas City Star.

People who live in pleasant places always act as if the weather was their own personal achievement.

If old Chief Powhatan were alive today, he would get a good laugh out of the way the palefaces have handled the country.

There may not be much to see in a small town, but you sure will get an "eye full" by suddenly appearing on some of the by-roads around the town.

It has become an established custom for European nations whenever they get into financial difficulty to ask Uncle Sam what he is going to do about it?

Dogs are now being sold on the installment plan in England, and Jolly old Punch remarks that the last payment on a Dachshund is a long way from the first one.

The world's greatest dictionary, containing the history and definition of 414,000 English words in use since 1200 A. D., was completed in 1928. More than fifty years were required to compile and publish its twelve volumes, which sell for \$750.

Mahatma Gandhi announces that even if every temple in India is opened to the untouchables, his fast must go on for the scheduled three weeks. Once started, there is no stopping it until it has run its course—rather like a small boy's strawberry shortcake spree in reverse.

There is, we understand, an undercurrent of complaint among party and congressional leaders against the President's practice of going "over the head" of congress to the people by means of "the radio," every now and then. However, the President isn't availing himself of any privilege any political leader does not have—except that the ordinary leader hasn't seemed yet to devise any way of keeping people from tuning him out as soon as he begins to talk.

GIVING OUTLINE OF INDUSTRIAL NEW DEAL

The president's address before the national chamber of commerce was not so thoroughgoing nor so detailed nor so specific as many had hoped it would be, but it did suffice in a general way the two main things.

The first is that the president considers it necessary to go a long way in reorganization of industry not only in order to meet the crisis but also in order to prevent the building up of conditions that he thinks would produce inevitably a similar crisis. There is no sense in blinking the fact that such organization of industry as he suggests, with the anti-trust laws practically abolished and a high degree of government supervision provided to protect the public against abuse of power, implies permanency and continuity.

We shall never go back to the theoretically "free competition" days that trust busting aimed to perpetuate, once having officially and legally abandoned it.

We shall never go back to industry functioning without some degree of government supervision—some degree greater than that of the present—if we set up within the separate industries new powers and machinery to control production, prices, employment and wages.

The second main thing is the president's implied willingness to let private industry take the lead in its own reorganizing, along the lines laid down, if private industry will do it. He does not appear to insist on the government running the whole show unless recalcitrancy makes it imperative.

In any case, the hint is that we have ended an era and are about to start a new one. The readiness of many industrialists to go along at least part way in what seems to be the new program is possibly the most significant thing. Whether they will go the whole way doubtless will depend upon fuller and sharper elucidation of the things the administration will propose.—Des Moines Register.

A DUST STORM IN KANSAS

The morning paper said lately that southwest Kansas had experienced her greatest dust storm. The next day we drove 365 miles to Garden City, making observations as we drove along.

If conditions along the Santa Fe trail are typical, there will be virtually no wheat crop this year west of Hutchinson. East of the salt city the wheat fields appear green and very few fields show any winter killed areas. But the bread basket of Kansas is west, not east, of Hutchinson.

The air was still murky with suspended dust. An airplane pilot who fielded his plane at Liberal reported the dust clouds filled the sky to a height of two miles. The dust was borne on the wings of a terrific wind. In western Reno, in Stafford and in Edwards county sand filled the north ditches along the highway in drifts resembling snowbanks in contour. Sand was blown across a few wheat fields to such depth that only isolated spots of growing wheat could be seen. Newly turned land in that region—the occasional field set aside for some row crop or for a sown crop—was in spots blown away to the hard soil beneath. Across the highway in a cut through a sandhill just east of Kinsley a drift of it still lay across the highway, low enough to drive over in the middle of the drift. But the great damage to wheat was not done by the sandstorm. Much of that region has had no rain since last July. Wheat that started growth last fall withered and died from lack of moisture. Some fields were winter killed. Whatever the cause, there is virtually no wheat west of the ninety-eighth meridian and south of the thirty-ninth parallel. Garden City is the heart of that region.

We talked with some of the old-timers of Finney county—men who were in Finney county before 1890. All insisted it was the worst dust storm they had experienced. Of late years sand and dust storms have been infrequent and half hearted. But this late storm was something different and new.

The storm began in the night. Sleepers were awakened in the early morning hours choking with dust that had sifted in through crevices while the slept. Miniature mountains of fine sand embellished rugs and carpets. Fine dust covered the pillows and bedding. Dust had sifted through cupboards into cooking utensils. Sand and dust covered bluegrass lawns which happened to be unprotected by a windbreak. Along a roadside the snow fence back from the highway was actually covered in one place by high banks of drifting sand.

A lodge doin's was on that night and visiting brethren from nearby towns were present. The storm was on when they started to drive home. Headlights would only penetrate the flying cloud of sand a few feet and a few miles out the motors of the cars refused to function and the cars were parked where they stopped. The cars had become charged with static. Next morning the engines functioned as well as ever.

Local brethren found trouble finding the way home. Some became completely lost and had to stop at houses to get their bearings. One man whose property was enclosed by a fence, identified his property but had trouble finding his gate.—E. E. Kelley, in Topeka Capital.

WE NEED MANY THINGS

Traveling through the country by train or motorcar or flying over it, one is impressed by the early signs of decay that greet the eye from every angle. American farms and cities are beginning to have a run-down-at-the-heel appearance for want of paint and repairs.

When one enters these homes he finds further evidence of accumulated wants of all sorts. New furniture and furnishing, new household appliances, new clothes, radios and a thousand other things. Farmers need new machinery, fencing, lumber and many articles which they are doing without.

Once buying power is restored, there should be an era of almost unprecedented buying. So many things are needed ranging from new needle cases to new automobiles. The market for paint alone should run into the scores of millions.

Merchant's stocks everywhere are low, the lowest in years. Factories are operating only on an order basis. There is no surplus of goods. Warehouses everywhere are virtually empty.

Government is straining every energy and resource at its command to enable the people to satisfy these unfulfilled wants. It is making progress—wonderful progress when it is realized the new government has been in office only 60 days.—Sioux City Tribune.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

Prices have begun to rise. That is the best news the country has had in three years. The rise has started where it ought to start, with the basic products of agriculture. Wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, tobacco, rice, dairy products, have all started upward. Some are rising faster than others, but all are showing an upward tendency.

We do not think that this is merely another "false alarm." We believe that factors have been brought into play which will put prices up still higher, until we reach somewhere near the level of 1926. That is what those in charge of the nation's destinies are aiming at we are told. That would mean that the average of commodity prices would be more than double present prices, in some instances, half to two-thirds higher in others.

Starting with the products of agriculture, the rise in prices is bound to extend to industrial products. For when the farmer begins to get a profit from his operations he can begin to pay up his back taxes and mortgage interest, to buy the commodities he and his family require. Money thus put into circulation enables others, in turn, to buy at prices which mean a profit to the seller. That means that manufacturers can start up their factories again.

We have never felt there was much to the argument that people have stopped wanting to buy things. The only reason they have stopped buying is lack of money to buy with. There is not and never has been "overproduction" in the sense that more commodities were produced than people wanted. Our whole social system is built upon multiplying wants and as money circulates again people will gratify those wants.

THE SHAMBLES AT OUR GATE

We have been spending a lot of energy sympathizing with the people of China in their troubles with internal bandits and external enemies. A lot of folks are wasting tears over the tribulations of some of the oppressed peoples and races in various European countries. We would not wish to be thought unsympathetic with any human troubles, but we have a feeling that we Americans are overlooking a situation right at our own front door which is more serious and shocking than any of those we have mentioned.

We refer to the situation in Cuba. Thirty-five years ago the United States went to war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba, because of the tales of horror that came from that unhappy island. The Cuban people were being exploited, cruelly treated, imprisoned and even killed by the Spanish government under "Butcher" Weyer. The sympathy of the whole American people was aroused and we took Cuba away from Spain and gave it to the Cuban people.

Cuba has been in constant trouble ever since. Conditions in the past year or two have grown so grave that even the best friends of Cuba are demanding that the United States send an army to the island to take over the government and restore order. Under the regime of President Machado, which amounts to complete one-man dictatorship, free speech is prohibited, newspapers have been suppressed, thousands of persons suspected of being opposed to the government have been openly slain without trial or have mysteriously disappeared, the nation is bankrupt and lawlessness prevails everywhere.

The government at Washington has done well in sending Sumner Welles as Ambassador to Cuba. Mr. Welles is one of the acers of our diplomatic corps. He knows Latin-Americans as few others do. He is not easy to fool. We hope that he will succeed in bringing order out of chaos without resort to force. But armed intervention in Cuba is among the possibilities.

The Nazis are burning "undesirable" books in the German public libraries, and the loss is greater than was at first supposed. The shelves aren't merely to stand empty of the banned books; they're to be filled with the works of Hitler.

The first class postage rate is about to be reduced from 3 to 2 cents, we see by the papers. During the 3-cent period, about the only consolation we have been able to find in licking stamps is that the glue always sticks.

We wonder if Uncle Sam has ever considered the possibilities of flavoring the glue on his stamps. Around Washington's birthday stamps could have a cherry flavor, at Christmas a plum pudding flavor, and for the Fourth of July a gunpowder flavor. And just think what possibilities the recent return of beer would have had.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

The house milled about its end of the capitol building Wednesday trying to pass an elaborate 39-hour week law, little realizing that a group of government officials and representatives of business and labor, at a white house conference, were preparing a vast industry control program which will soon be handed to them to pass, with orders to drop minimum wage legislation and the 30 hour week proposal. These propositions have been traded for the co-operation of industry in this vast program which is shaping up at the white house.

It took talk of minimum wage legislation and the short week to bring industrial leaders into the fold, but they came quickly once congress began work. They came and agreed and the program is taking shape while poor, deluded congress continues to fight over these bills which have, in effect, been thrown into the discard.

After using the minimum wage and short week legislation to club industry into submission, the white house conference began with industry anxious to co-operate. The plan began to be outlined and the administration then unwrapped the bait, suspension of the anti-trust laws. This was dangled in front of the greedy eyes of industrial leaders whenever they began to balk and they followed the president.

Under the plan, as it takes form, each industry is to form a sort of guild or trade organization which will arrange such matters as wages, working hours and the amount of employment to be offered. If the arrangements are suitable the control agency to be created would relax the anti-trust laws to lighten the industry's burden. By easing or tightening the pressure of these laws, industries could be kept in line with the administration's policy.

The legislation which has been planned at this conference promises to have far reaching effects. It is, perhaps, the most significant of the measures originating at the white house. It will give the government a direct wire to every sort of industry with the possibility of forcing immediate compliance to directions.

DETROIT PAYING FOR PAST EXTRAVAGANCE

Faced by a debt problem it is unable to solve, Detroit has asked the president to sponsor a bill to be introduced in congress which would enable a moratorium to be declared and make the federal courts a dictator over the city.

Action by the federal government is sought because the state cannot abrogate contracts, the theory of the bill being that the former can legislate for bankrupts and insolvent debtors. In other words, the city wishes to obtain the same protection which has been given railroads, insurance companies and other financially embarrassed interests. The courts would be given authority to extend relief, to compel the city to administer its affairs in an economical manner and to make reasonable efforts to levy such taxes as citizens could pay. The scheme looks to a compromise of the claim of debtors, but would protect them by empowering the courts to compel such appropriations for interest and principal as conditions made possible after allowance for essential municipal services.

The representation is made that, unless some method is devised for postponement of the city's obligations, repudiation is unavoidable. To meet payments now falling due it would be necessary to increase the tax rate by 25 per cent, which, it is asserted, would impose an unreasonably heavy burden. The only alternative is a reduction of expenditures to a point that would menace the health and well-being of the public and destroy property values.

The debacle is attributable to uncontrolled expansion of debt when the city was on the high tide of prosperity, to lavish expenditures for unemployment relief and to drastic deflation of Detroit's large industries, especially the manufacture of motor vehicles. The city's financial statements make it appear that it is in worse plight than any other municipality in the country and has reached the stage where Detroit is ready to throw up its hands.—Baltimore Sun.

Three high Cs: Courtesy, Cheerfulness, Courage.

A sketch of Bernard Shaw reveals that he sometimes eats while he writes. That would explain the presence of chocolate in "Arms and the Man," and perhaps also the suggestion of crackers and milk in "Back to Methuselah" and other plays that came later in the Shavian dietary scheme.

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

When a fire occurs in Chile or Cuba, the owner of the property is promptly arrested and held in jail—sometimes for weeks—until proof that he is guilty of incendiarism is shown to be lacking.

One man has figured that the United States loses thirty years waiting on traffic lights. We'd like to know how much time busy office people lose by having time-killing friends come in to chat with them.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

Probate Fee Book 9, page 311. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Don C. Rhoden, deceased:

On reading the petition of Aleck D. Rhoden, Executor, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 1st day of May, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of trusteeship and for 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 2nd day of June, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the 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 1st day of May, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) m5-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

Probate Fee Book 9, page 359. To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of John Hobscheidt, deceased:

On reading the petition of John Hobscheidt, Jr., praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 26th day of April, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of John Hobscheidt, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to H. A. Schneider and Henry Horn, as Executors;

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) m1-3w 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, County of Cass, ss. Fee Book 9, Page 362.

To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of William C. Boucher, deceased. On reading the petition of Alice Jennie Boucher, Gladys Martin and Henry Warren Boucher praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 11th day of April, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of William C. Boucher, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Henry Warren Boucher as 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 26th day of May, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that 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 29th day of April, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. CARL D. GANZ, Attorney. m1-3w m1-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. Fee Book 9, page 353.

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

To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 26th day of May, 1933, and on the 1st day of September, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 26th day of May, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 26th day of May, 1933.

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

(Seal) m1-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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 Cass county, Nebraska, in an action wherein The Nebraska City Building & Loan Association, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Louis Keil et al are defendants, I will at 11 o'clock a. m. on June 19, 1933, at the south front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, offer and sell at public auction the following described real estate in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit: Lot 9 in Block 89 in the City of Plattsmouth, and the east 14 feet of lot 4, in Block 10, in Young & Hay's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth. Dated May 13, 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

W. H. FITZER and MARSHALL FITZER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. m15-5w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

Fee Book 9, Page No. 265. In the matter of the estate of James Janca, 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 2nd day of June, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 2nd day of June, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest said petition, the court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Rose Janca or some other person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 8th day of May, 1933.

(Seal) m8-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of David B. Eberole, deceased. Fee Book No. 362.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 26th day of May, 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to David K. Eberole, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Dated this 28th day of April, A. D. 1933.

(Seal) m1-3w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SUIT

To Roy O. Kunz and ——— Kunz, his wife, first name unknown:

Take notice that August Stander has commenced an action against you and each of you in the district court of Cass County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage given by the said Roy O. Kunz, single, March 1, 1927, to secure the payment of a promissory note in the sum of \$4,200.00, on the east half of the NE 34 of Sec. 32, Twp. 11, N. Range 9, east of the 6th P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, and for foreclosure of lien for taxes paid upon said lands; also for the appointment of a receiver to collect the rents and profits, which application for receiver will be heard on or after the answer day, and for equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of June, 1933, otherwise plaintiff will have a decree of foreclosure and appointment of receiver and such other relief as the court may decree him to be entitled to under his petition.

AUGUST STANDER, Plaintiff.

By DWYER & DWYER, H. A. DWYER, His Attorneys.