

The Plattsmouth Journal

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There is a good deal of international talk about 5-point programs, and 7-point pacts, and so on, but 3-point-2 is really the only program that has seemed to show much early speed.

Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria has never had much luck. He came along just a few years too late to be chancellor of a major power and he grew just an inch or so too tall to be a successful midget.

Probably Max Steuer, the New York lawyer who so generously defended the penniless Mr. Mitchell recently against a tax evasion charge, has already begun to reap the fruits of his humane impulses and clients with real money are beginning to pour in.

A small 4-year-old has acquired a new word which he uses frequently. He says damn is not a bad word if it is used in connection with other words. We do not know just where he gets his philosophy, but the prospect for a good alibi as he grows older is fine.

The News Behind the News reports that Al Smith's editorial skepticism on the Roosevelt recovery program was received in certain Washington circles with "a salvo of silent applause." It is on occasions of this kind that we find it so useful to have news behind the news. Especially as an aid in listening for "silent applause."

KANSAS AT HER BEST SETTING AN EXAMPLE

Singularly, it is one of the functions of Kansas to set the rest of the country an example. It is as exemplar that Kansas is at her best.

Speaking before the Advertising Federation of America this week, Senator Capper of Kansas denounced what he characterized as a wide-spread campaign to defeat the recovery program of President Roosevelt.

The very next day, William Allen White, a very luminary among the dries, derided the idea that a few of the states should seek to defeat repeal of the Eighteenth amendment when the majority want it.

The Kansas senator said he had supported the recovery program, and he had no apologies to make for having done so. It is difficult to see how he could have had any apologies to make for having done so. On the next day after the senator spoke at Detroit, the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wallace, announced at Topeka that 20 million dollars of federal money will be distributed this year among Kansas wheat growers alone. If there is a widespread movement to defeat the recovery program, we do not look to see it accomplish much in Kansas.

As a matter of fact, we have not discovered that there is any greater opposition to the recovery program than was to be expected. Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania says the new deal has dealt out the rich and dealt in the poor. There are some reservations to that, but in the main it is true that power has passed from the hands of the one into the hands of the other. It is with a peaceful revolution.

The Nation very truly says that Mr. Roosevelt has in four months accomplished a larger and better rounded out program of progressive legislation than any other president within the century has accomplished in four years.

Senator Capper's constituency lies in a part of the country where it makes a great deal of difference if the government is being run for the benefit of the great industrialists and bankers or for the benefit of the people. The senator knows what that difference is, and he is a good enough sportsman to give credit where credit is due. It happens that he is a republican, but he is first a senator from Kansas.

As for Editor White, he wastes little time lamenting for lost causes. He has had his horse shot from under him several times in the battle of life, but he has never lost either his martial spirit or his love of fairness.

We lift a stein to Kansas.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the good old days they listened to the cat purr, and now they listen to the motor purr.

New York Stock Exchange seats are increasing in value. So are those at the pie counter.

What has become of the center table, sometimes called a stand table, that once adorned people's so-called parlors?

We seem to be in one of those awkward transition stages in which the Marie Antoinette tearooms are hanging out Neon beer signs.

"Rubber Makers Disagree at Code Hearing," a headline says, and we wonder why they couldn't have stretched things just a little bit in the interest of snapping up the industry.

Carnera won the fight, but Sharkey ended the match two sneers ahead. The Associated Press reported that he sneered twice, while Carnera didn't sneer at all. Since Thursday night life to Sharkey must be nothing but a sneer and a delusion.

Oliver Hardy, film comedian, has been sued for \$50,000 damages by his sister-in-law, who charges that he bashed her in the eye with his clenched fist. So far as is known, this scene was not photographed. Celebrities of the screen should not indulge in sequences of that character and hide them from the public. Their public come first, and has a right to a fair showing of all their best work.

MAKE IT HOT FOR THE RACKETEERS

Government experts say that if repeal comes, the supply of whisky now available will be exhausted in a few weeks. Probably it will be necessary to ration the states in the interests of liquor economy, and the better to conserve the supply until the distilleries catch up, we should issue only to the more temperate states first. The more heavily drinking states, like New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, could wait a few years for theirs, which they will no doubt be glad to do, seeing as it's for the best interests of the whole country.

THE KANSAS SENATOR SAYS

"Gangsters," says the United States attorney general, "will find many things stirring this summer." What seems to be predicted is an abnormal hot season for gang and racketeering leaders. The government is to get into the picture, to bolster up and supplement the activities of state and local authorities. The attorney general makes the definite promise that "this is a big, persistent campaign and not a sporadic drive." It is to be a showdown between government and its enemies, "and the government will win."

Fine. The country would like to see it. The gangsters and racketeers have assumed an arrogance and a self-confidence that challenge authority. They can be cleaned out. Everybody else wants it done. Joseph B. Keenan, a Cleveland lawyer experienced in crime campaigns, has been made assistant attorney general to direct the federal move against racketeers. His plans are to be formulated definitely, but he is certain now that "if you strike at the intelligent gangland leadership and stamp that out, you are no the way, decidedly, to breaking down the whole gang system." It is the "big shots," then, that are to be brought in.

They are strongly fortified, and it will be a tough battle. Mr. Keenan indicates that a part of the racketeering support comes from members of his own profession, racketeering profits being what they are and the big fellows in the game being able to employ the most skillful legal assistance. Just now, for example, counsel for Waxey Gordon, New York racketeer and gangster, intimates that Al Capone might be free if he had had the "right kind" of legal aid. So the ramifications of racketeering are wide and deep. Into its clutches have been brought one business after another in the big cities. It is linked up with gangland, sometimes with politics. That's the challenge to government, and to national security.—Kansas City Star.

"THEY ASKED FOR IT"

Once more the American people are reminded that they have a president who knows his own mind and who is able to speak it with unmistakable clarity, when the occasion demands.

The gold bloc at the world economic conference created that kind of occasion, when they insisted upon a categorical answer to their demand that the American dollar be immediately stabilized in terms of foreign exchange which would incidentally involve unlocking the door and throwing the American gold reserve again open to European raids. The American delegation undertook in the customary diplomatic way to express a denial and to get the conference at work on the important articles of its agenda on which an agreement is possible. But the gold bloc would not take a diplomatic no for an answer. They wanted a definite statement from the president and threatened to wreck the conference if it were not affirmative.

They received their answer in an emphatic and unmistakable NO from Mr. Roosevelt. "I do not relish the thought," said the president, "that insistence on such action should be made the excuse for continuance of the basic economic errors that underlie so much of the present worldwide depression." In the language of the American street, "they asked for it."

Now that they have it they complain that Mr. Roosevelt was not polite. Walter Lippmann, listening to their complaint, is inclined to side with them. "He has chosen," said Mr. Lippmann, "to speak loudly and harshly."

That he has spoken loudly there can be no manner of doubt. A child could understand precisely what he was saying. It was a new language for diplomacy, a language meant to reveal thought instead of the language which the cynic has described as meant to conceal thought.

That an ultimate stabilization of all exchanges is both desirable and necessary to the fullest play of foreign trade is conceded. That the American dollar will participate in such a program of stabilization, when the purpose of the present program of controlled inflation has been accomplished goes without saying. But the president is not to be coerced into premature action to suit Europe even as a condition to securing action on more pressing problems of world economics, so dear to his heart.

If the statement was harsh, it was no harsher than the uncompromising insistence of the gold bloc delegates called for. If it was impolite, it was impolite only in that it passed the buck right back to the bloc and put upon the shoulders of that group the burden of responsibility for the failure of the conference, if temporary adjournment may be termed a failure.

Of one thing the people of this country may be assured. America at the conference is no lamb among wolves. It has sent a delegation to co-operate in some plan for breaking down the barriers which have all but stifled foreign trade. It is ready and anxious to give its best efforts to the accomplishment of such results. But if other nations are determined to use the conference for the furtherance of purely selfish national aims, then the guiding spirit of American participation at Washington is there to say them nay. The United States will join a procession for world recovery in which everybody is in line. But it is in no temper to play Red Cross to the rest of the world.

If America must work its way out of the depression single handed, it can do so.—World-Herald.

ON THE WAY OUT

Persons interested in social justice have long dreamed of the day when child labor would be eliminated from industry, perhaps by action of the states, perhaps by ratification of the child labor amendment or by congressional vote. Few could have been so imaginative as to vision the day when it would be done by agreement among the employers themselves. Yet this is about to happen in the cotton textile industry, long a vicious field of exploitation, and the portents are good for similar action in other lines. It is the industrial recovery act that has made this possible. Secretary Perkins made the suggestion, and Administrator Johnson presented it for acceptance by the textile men as part of their governing code. After some skirmishing, a majority of them agreed to it.

Industry's self-discipline is preferable to legislative enactment in this matter. Strict adherence to the code will make statutory action unnecessary, save for those fields of industry that cannot be reached under the recovery act. Since about 4 per cent of the workers in southern cot-

ton mills are under 16, with about half that percentage in the north, the effect of eliminating these young workers should be speedily felt. Educational and health standards will improve, and more work will be provided for adults.

Other industries that use child labor—mining, canning and several branches of manufacturing—have not yet presented their codes, but the child labor provision should appear in all of them. With the initial step taken, and with the prospect of better conditions likely to result, it is no exaggeration to say that child labor is on its way out.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

REMARKABLE SUMMARY OF FOURTEEN WEEKS

The end of the special session of congress found a bold man in the White house. It was Roosevelt's firmness in the face of a formidable congressional rebellion that scored his final victory. The curtain falls on the 14 swift weeks since congress met, with the president the acknowledged master.

It was with a leap that the president took the presidential chair on March 4. The view at Washington since has been as though crossed high tension wires were flashing there.

What a review! Economy to balance the budget, the cause of the closing flares; farm relief and farm mortgage financing; emergency banking relief, followed by general banking law revision, with guarantee of depositors' balances given; currency inflation and the withdrawal from the gold basis; stern regulation of future stock and bond flotations; the "recovery" industrial law, reaching out to aid every great industry, and accompanied by provision for public works amounting to nearly three billion 500 millions; a special taxing plan for supporting the new expenditures, the necessary though hateful corollary; these and the home mortgage bill, expected to help hard beset owners of homes, are among the major entries in the fast completed record.

Many are instances of completed action and many more involve cession to the president by congress of such discretions as no president, in peace times, has possessed. The failure to push on for downward tariff revision becomes the one instance of large concession made to opposition in congress.

The remarkable summary deserves full recognition. It requires acknowledgment, too, that, as Roosevelt drove ahead, conditions began to improve. A time now comes, with congress usefully out of the picture. We shall more clearly see the president at work and may more accurately judge the results. The test of many of the great undertakings thus launched, of course, depends upon their success in operation.—Detroit News.

GOING INTO DEBT FOR SPECULATION

"Shall I borrow?" The editor of a financial advice service raises the question, and answers that he was brought up never to borrow except to pay for goods being manufactured or in transit. In particular, to borrow for speculation was in his early training "the unpardonable sin."

In looking around for counsel that may be offered, it seems to us, this adviser has hit upon a pretty sensible formula. In these days when the security markets are leaping like mountain goats from crag to loftier crag, it is common sense that a great many people are going to get their fingers burned.

But you cannot say to people merely, "Don't buy; it is risky." For then, when some things go higher and some folks make profits, they can turn on you for false counsel.

What you can point out is that the man who borrows to speculate on rising values is betting that he is smarter than the man or men from whom he borrows. He thinks he can make big money where they are trying for perhaps 6 per cent. Yet any dollar he makes, someone else loses. He has to be smarter than the lender, smarter than the nine out of 10 speculators who turn up losers. Or else he has to pay back his wasted borrowings out of slow earnings, and that is very unpleasant.

These days markets are rising, and there is evidence that a good many people who played and lost in 1927 and '28 and '29 are eager to try again, convinced that they know what their trouble was and will be smarter this time. All anyone can say to them is that if they don't know about the things they are buying, they haven't any smartness, but only a chance for luck—luck that punishes nine, or more likely 99, for every one she rewards.—Milwaukee Journal.

"See it before you buy" is a good slogan to observe.

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

"When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary" for the president of the United States to support the well-being of his country at the risk of giving offense to its neighbors, it is to be hoped that the president, whoever he may be, will issue just such another Declaration of Independence as Franklin D. Roosevelt did not wait for the Fourth of July to proclaim.

President Roosevelt did not make the mistake of attending the London economic conference in the role of savior of the world. He sent his delegates from both political parties, and he stayed home, keeping his finger on the pulse of his country. That pulse has been beating more strongly of late, as the nation returns to economic health. The president is resolved that no decisions shall be taken at London, to which this country is a party, which will threaten our full and complete recovery.

That rehabilitation, according to the president's theory, depends on a continued rise in prices until the dollar is worth in exchange for goods and services, what it was worth in the prosperous days when business was going strong. Jobs were easy to get, and it looked as if good times might last forever, as the republicans predicted they would. That price increase again according to the president's theory which is also that of his economic advisers, depends on the divorce of the dollar from gold; upon the control of currency by some other method than the par exchange of paper for gold at the banks and at the treasury. He realizes, of course, that while the dollar cannot be exchanged for gold, and is liable to daily fluctuation on the international money markets, our foreign trade is beset with difficulties. But he also realizes that our business is 95 per cent domestic; that the demands for the pegging of the dollar come from the gold standard countries abroad and are acquiesced in, in this country, chiefly by international bankers and traders in exchange; and that our rising optimism and general business improvement should not and must not be risked for the sake of the convenience of a small fraction of our financiers and business men.

President Roosevelt has served notice to Europe that under his captainship this nation is going to stick to its course; and he recommends a similar course to the rest of the world. He tells countries that fear for their currencies to balance their budget. The French budget this year is unbalanced by four billion francs because the French parliament refused to cut expenses or increase taxes by that amount. He tells countries that clamor for the restoration of foreign trade to stop fighting one another with embargoes and quota schemes and other restrictions, let goods flow. But above all, let the nations balance their budgets and live within their means. When this has been successfully accomplished, and not till then, "we can properly discuss a better distribution of the world's gold and silver supply to act as a reserve base of national currencies." It is idle to put the cart before the horse; useless to talk about international stabilization when it may be upset almost before it is accomplished by some nation falling victim to an unbalanced budget and finding itself unable to support its currency.

President Roosevelt "exploded a bombshell." He "stunned" the parley. So be it. He merely said, in plain language that could not be misunderstood, that the United States is not going to be made a monkey to pull any cat's chestnuts out of the fire. The United States will gladly co-operate in any general movement, well-considered and sound, to help the world, but America will not sacrifice or surrender her own interests.

The president's new declaration of independence lends spice to our holiday; it gives us something present and modern to celebrate.—Detroit News.

This thing of controlling production of commodities may go a long way toward popularizing red flannels next winter, because it is going to be almost impossible to plow live sheep under.

"I attribute my advanced age," says Samuel Benn of Aberdeen, Wash., "to the fact that I was born in 1832." Which we regard as the best answer yet found for the most foolish question ever devised by man.

There is one thing about never leaving the old home town, Virginia Cecil of the Mount Vernon Chieftain has discovered. You miss the opportunity of startling the natives by coming back all dressed up and in a big car.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Anton Koubek, 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 as may be required by the statute 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 July, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 28th day of July, 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 Frank J. Libershal, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j3-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. 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 17th day of July, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the Court House, Plattsmouth, Neb., in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit: The Southeast Quarter of Section twenty-four (24), Township ten (10) North, Range ten (10), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Cass County, Nebraska; The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Fred Schaefer, et al., defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 15th A. D. 1933. H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County Nebraska.

115-5w

REASON FOR SPEEDY REPEAL AND REVENUE

More than 10 million dollars monthly revenue is coming into the United States treasury as the fiscal year closes merely from the legalized sale of 3.2 per cent beer. This is a yearly rate of 120 million dollars—a goodly sum.

But, remember, this is from beer alone. Repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, lifting the ban from wines and spirit and permitting beer of higher alcoholic content will mean federal revenue estimated at \$1,500,000,000. Put these figures alongside the current federal deficit of \$1,750,000,000 and realize the compelling argument for speedy repeal.

Remember also what President Roosevelt said in his message to congress on public works and reemployment taxes: "Whenever the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment now pending before the states shall have been ratified and the repeal of the Volstead act effected the pre-prohibition revenue laws would then automatically go into effect and yield enough wholly to eliminate these temporary re-employment taxes."

When facts and figures thus plainly show what repeal will do toward reducing deficits and easing tax burdens for the people of the entire nation why should any state choose to dawdle or delay over the process of ratification?

Self-interest as well as patriotism demands that each and every state shall ratify as speedily as its laws will permit.

Why don't Montana, Missouri, Florida and Utah, for example, get busy and fix their voting days? Why shouldn't other states bestir themselves to find special legal means by which they can vote and call conventions before the end of the present year?

We think President Roosevelt might well broadcast to the country a reminder that present conditions and impending tax loads make it the duty of a state to hasten its action for repeal.

It is possible for at least 37 states to have acted before January 1 next. Sixteen have already voted for repeal. Thirty-six are needed.

Instead of meekly speculating whether repeal must or must not wait until 1934, rouse up and tell the states that millions of taxpayers, their own included, demand the job be done in 1933, and the benefits secured without one month's needless delay.—New York World-Telegram.

President Roosevelt doubtless will be sorry if anyone feels hurt as a result of the firecracker he tossed in to the economic conference this week. He was only demonstrating the way a live American celebrates a sane Fourth of July.

If you have something to sell, try a Journal Want-Ad.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of William Curry Boucher, 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 21st day of July, 1933, and on the 27th day of October, 1933, at ten a. m. of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 21st day of July, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 21st day of July, 1933. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 21st day of June, 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j26-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Gottlieb Gustav Hofmann, 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 23rd day of July, 1933, and on the 28th day of November, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m. of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 28th day of July, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 28th day of July, 1933. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of June, 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j3-3w

NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship Estate of Aloisia Koubek, 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 Joseph J. Stanek has filed his petition alleging that Aloisia Koubek died intestate in Cass county on or about March 28, 1925, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in and to the east three-fourths of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twelve, Township twelve, North, Range thirteen East of the 6th Principal Meridian—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit: Anton Koubek, her husband; Joseph J. Stanek, a son; Emil J. Stanek, a son, and Mary Rakec (nee Mary Stanek), a daughter. That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a son and heir, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Aloisia Koubek and of her 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 on the 28th day of July, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j10-3w

ORDER OF HEARING

and Notice of Petition for Determination of Guardianship Settlement of Guardian's Accounts and for Discharge of Guardian. In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. To the United States Veterans Administration and all persons interested in the matter of the Guardianship of John P. Miller, incompetent: Notice is hereby given that Frank A. Cloldt, Guardian of John P. Miller, an incompetent person, has filed in this court his final report and petition for the termination of said guardianship proceedings, approval of his accounts and for his discharge as guardian. Said petition alleges among other things that the said John P. Miller is now competent to manage his own estate and that for this reason said guardianship proceedings should be terminated and guardian discharged. It is hereby ordered that you and all other persons interested in said matter may, and do appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 28th day of July, 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 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 two successive weeks prior to said day of hearing and that notice of said hearing be given to the United States Veterans Administration as prescribed by law. In witness whereof have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court this 6th day of July, 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge, Cass County, Nebraska. (Seal) j10-2w

Read the Journal ads for news of unusual values.