

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.

Daylight saving merely makes people tired an hour earlier.

If kidnappings are not stopped soon the law may have to be repealed.

Either a lot of folks are falling for that old hokey about two living as cheaply as one, or the depression is over.

The Illinois beer commission rules that the pretzel is not essentially a food. Its idea is, probably, that a pretzel is a continuous gastronomic detour.

Personally, we are going to believe in the blue eagle of NRA just as hard as we do in old Santa. And if we're good and mind what we're told!

Some men would rather play golf than eat, and some women would rather play bridge and gossip than cook, so it is quite a saving in the grocery bill.

An old Chinese proverb says a needle in a haystack is the hardest thing on earth to find. That was written before parking space reached a premium.

There is only one trouble in keeping a marriage a secret, a man tells the Journal, and that is the young sprouts of the town continue to call his wife for dates.

It is a queer and contradictory age in which the organization of an international world police can take place against a background of revived nationalism.

Eating outstripped the intrinsic strength of the market, says an analyst of the recent collapse. The old rule of the road is still sound: Never pass on a hill.

There's one place left where the ladies can't smoke. A Hollywood actress took a few puffs in a national forest and promptly was arrested and put in jail.

Since the limit has been withdrawn on the amount of liquor a physician may prescribe for his ailing patients, sitting up with sick friends may develop into a real pleasure.

The dangerous driver is the one who splits the traffic light. In other words, he speeds his car up just as the light turns in order to make it across. If he meets another "light splitter" going the other way, it's just too bad.

The two Boston men who pleaded they needed money when they were caught trying to extort \$50 from a lady whose dog they had kidnapped undoubtedly were stopped short on an extensive career in kidnaping. They were trying it out on the dog.

If the code drawn up by the printers eliminates the employment of persons under 16 years of age, it will remove from the trade one of its most romantic figures—the printer's devil, for whoever thought of the traditional "devil" being 16 years old.

Surely, Herr Hitler doesn't pretend that little dab of a mustache to be Teutonic or Nordic or whatever he is trying to be. It makes him look like Groucho Marx and we all know what the chanceller thinks of those Marxes, especially the brother Karl.

Let's see now—when the NRA eagle flies into the window we are supposed to have our gears ready to match that gear he is carrying in one of his claws. And if we don't, then we must be prepared to be socked with that bolt of lightning he is holding in his other claw.

Yes, something should be done about the motorist who disturbs a neighborhood by honking because he is too lazy to get out of his car and ring the doorbell. But is something being done about the pest who chooses Sunday morning to burn trash under the sleeping porches of his neighbors?

FAILURE OF COMMUNISM IN AMERICA

The Daily Worker, American Communist organ, makes a confession in its columns that ought to gratify those who have apprehended that Communism might gain a foothold in the United States. "In spite of the radicalization of the masses of the workers," the red weekly declares, "the party has not developed into a revolutionary mass party of the proletariat."

If this gratifies those who have fought Communism, however, their satisfaction ought not to go to the point of exultation over the effectiveness of their work. The counter-campaign against Communism is not what has saved the American worker from the radical theories of this movement. The chief foe of Communism is not the organized, hysterical superpatriots who have fearfully fought the foe within our gates. The greatest enemy of Communism, and of other forms of radicalism envisioning revolutionary changes in American government, is the American worker himself. Those who have apprehended the Communistic overthrow of the United States have never understood the resistance to such a movement inherent in the laboring classes of this country.

Even in time of depression, even in a period of unemployment with all its attendant incitement to discontent, Communism simply has not caught on in America. Those who feared that a philosophy imposed from Moscow might make American workers its converts displayed a singular lack of confidence and understanding of the character and psychology of the American worker. They should have known that even hard times would not turn the liberals in the ranks of labor to this brand of radicalism.—Editorial Opinion of the St. Paul Dispatch.

ABUSES APPARENT IN PAROLE SYSTEM

It is becoming increasingly evident that the principle of the parole system and of the pardoning power vested in executives is completely overlooked by boards charged with the duty of dealing with applications for leniency to imprisoned wrongdoers.

In many cases persons caught by the police in the act of committing serious crimes are found to be paroled convicts. The latest reported local instance is shocking, but by no means exceptional. Three former convicts, with long police records were arrested at North Riverside for holding up, robbing and terrorizing two girls and their escorts. Two of the three offenders carried revolvers, and the third had a shotgun and two revolvers. Each had been paroled several times, although, apparently, in each case conviction had been thoroughly justified.

The conclusion is unavoidable that the average parole board is influenced unduly by considerations that are alien to the principle of the parole system and incompatible with social safety. No convict serving a sentence for a grave crime should be given freedom unless, in the judgment of independent criminologists, his conduct in prison entitles him to clemency, and unless there are good reasons for believing that he will endeavor to support himself by honest work. To free a convict without the assurance that a job awaits him is to incur a social risk and subject the convict himself to well-nigh irresistible temptation. The idle ex-convict is too prone to resume his former connections in the underworld and relapse into criminal ways.

There is too much carelessness, sentimentality and pull in the administration of the intrinsically humane parole system. Those abuses tend to discredit the principle of the system. Furthermore, parole boards are allowed too much discretion. The legislature might well limit their power, and bar from parole persons imprisoned for second or third offenses. Such persons are habitual criminals, and, as such, in some states would be serving life sentences. To them, mistaken leniency is equivalent to license to renew war on civilized communities.—Chicago Daily News.

UNEMPLOYED REMAIN A HEAVY HANDICAP

Folks who are sitting back and watching for the difficulties that will beset the administration's recovery program will see plenty. Things now are not going just right. Prices rise faster than wages, which is another way of saying the purchasing power lags behind an overstimulated production.

The blanket code idea is developed to meet this situation in some measure. There are so many industries to come under codes, with the blessing of "Nira," and so much time is required for public hearings on the codes when drafted, that an appeal is made to all industry to come voluntarily at once under the blanket code establishing shorter hours and increased wages. This would be supplanted as soon as an industry had adopted its own special code. General Johnson urges this step in co-operation with the government on the ground that "the distortion of increased prices is so rapid and the lag of purchasing power so great that it is plain we cannot stage industrial recovery with 12 million men out of work."

The administrator's estimate of 12 million men still out of work is near enough to the truth for all practical purposes. The unemployed remain a heavy handicap to any recovery program. The secretary of labor, Miss Perkins, estimates that in June 500 thousand persons found work and that since March employment had gained 14 per cent. How welcome that has been needs no demonstration. But, after all, recovery is bound to be fairly slow work with occasional setbacks. Hence the appeal to all industrialists to shorten hours so as to make the jobs go farther among the jobless.

During the special session the Black bill, which passed the senate, provided for a 30-hour week in all industries producing goods entering interstate commerce. It was much criticized because it provided for no minimum wage. It was finally supplanted by the industrial recovery act. It is now recalled to remind one that the origin of the recovery act was a bill to shorten the work day and spread employment. With the shorter number of hours now goes, however, a higher wage, also, in the government's plan.

If controversies and hearings delay the adoption of many industrial codes, the complete program may easily go awry, with loss of public confidence. Public works will be started too slowly to have an immediate effect on the people's purchasing power. The blanket code scheme is an emergency-within-an-emergency measure designed to enlist at once the voluntary co-operation of employers everywhere in a job-spreading movement at the higher wage level.

Unless voluntary employer action is spreading jobs and raising wages can be assured, the economic difficulties now encountered elsewhere in the speculative markets may combine with "Nira's" lopsided progress to precipitate another crisis—not a major crisis necessarily, yet involving perhaps a resort by the administration to its currency inflation powers to prevent a serious reaction. There has been thus far no actual inflation of the currency to stimulate business; we may well dread any actual resort to it.—Springfield Republican.

THIS IS TODAY

"Will you seek afar? You will surely come back at last." Finding close at hand the best, "or as good as the best." Not around the corner, not in the next county or the next state or the next nation or the next world, if you please, but here in the Here and Now, lie blessings, joys, thrills, victories untold, and by most of us undreamed of.

The blue of the sky is as blue here as anywhere, the kiss of the breeze as soft and enveloping, the shine of the moon as tender, the shine of the sun as warm, the feel of the rain as soothing, the call of the bird as sweet. Here in the Here and Now the grass grows cheerily, the leaves rustle, the bough bends to the wind, the limpid gray clouds pile high, cloud on cloud, like huge fairy castles in the sky.

Here and now are friends and friendship, love and hope and justification. The roses are blooming here and now, their deep green petals fluttering to the music of the singing bee, responding to the amorous vibrations of the hummingbird, nodding in perfumed acquiescence to the affectionate touch of the drops of summer dew.

Life is rich and full and ineffably significant here in the Here and Now, where we are, where you are, where people are going about their affairs. No greater nor more futile error than to fall into the habit of existing in a state of suspended animation,

waiting for tomorrow, reaching in imagination out to the future that may never come, while we ignore, neglect, lose the glory of this "thousand-eyed present." The days come stealing silently, one after the other, bringing each its opportunity, its temptation, its challenge. Let us make the most of them, for soon they are as silently gone again, soon they have slipped into the endless line of yesterdays, and tomorrow means but little until time has made of it Today.—World-Herald.

NOW ALL TOGETHER!

In this big push for recovery the American people are being called upon for mass action of an unprecedented sort in peace time. They are being asked to proceed unitedly, in a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, to the end that millions of unemployed may find work, that purchasing power may be built up, that there may be restored a normal demand for goods, that decent standards of living may be established and maintained for all, and that the country definitely shall be released from the grip of a 4-year depression with its attendant hardship, suffering and paralysis of business.

It is a stupendous undertaking perilous in some respects, marked with practical difficulties in others, seemingly impossible of achievement in still others. Yet it is challenging in its very nature. It is an imperious summons to the sort of hazardous enterprise, to the daring, the initiative and the community, neighborly spirit that has been displayed by the American people time after time in periods of trial as in periods of signal accomplishment while the land was being settled, cities were being built, the forces of nature being brought under control and obstacles of a thousand kinds were being overcome.

If the American spirit of old can be awakened and turned to the task, this new thing can be done. Certainly the human resources of the nation should be more powerful than the economic influences that have brought the country to its present pass. There cannot be the attitude of defeatism, of helplessness and despair. That is unworthy of any people.

America can marshal its forces and proceed irresistibly to a betterment of conditions that no longer are tolerable. The call is to everybody. There are few who cannot respond. Let the effort be made with determination and a will, and the results will follow.—Kansas City Star.

HARD-HITTING JOHNSONS

A formidable and two-fisted clan are the Johnsons. There was Dr. Samuel Johnson, the fierce old lion of Gough street, whose epigrams have not lost their bite after almost two centuries. Andrew Johnson, as president of the United States, battled so hard for his policies that it took an impeachment to put a quietus on him. Tom Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, fought for the people's cause when municipal ownership was a radical heresy. Among the statesmen of our own days are Hiram and Magnus, both redoubtable and eloquent foemen in debate. The dry crusade has a Johnson, too—William E., or "Pussyfoot"—who gave an eye to the cause and had the rare distinction to withdraw from the field on realizing that "this effort to make people good by law has its drawbacks." Baseball's Walter Johnson combined fiery speed and calm control with an intelligence that prolonged his pitching career to veteran status.

And now another of the family holds the public spotlight—General Hugh S. Johnson, sturdy former cavalry officer, now head of the recovery administration, intrepidly facing the herculean task of putting a staggering country on its feet again. He has the aggressive characteristics of preceding Johnsons—Sam's acid phrase-making talent, Andrew's blunt eloquence, Tom's public-spirit-ness, Pussyfoot's sense of humor, Walter's speed. With this quintessence of the Johnsonian qualities on the job at Washington, issuing successively persuasion, inspiration, warnings and drastic orders, things are beginning to stir all over the industrial front.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Diversified farming means planting a lot of things and getting little for them.

In this fast age, with automobiles going 50 to 100 miles per hour, airplanes going 100 to 300 miles per hour, something is going to happen. When it happens you will take from the wreck beautiful women and fine looking men, cut, scarred and crippled for life. Be careful, or this country will be known as the battle (or auto) scarred nation.

EYES OF THE WORLD ON AMERICAN PEOPLE

Much more is at stake than the immediate well-being of the American people in a world of nations which must live—if they are to live prosperously—by the law of interdependence. The progress of the American experiment should be watched with deep and friendly interest. Its success should be devoutly desired everywhere.

The old system had failed of its own excesses. It had illustrated once again, but more disastrously than ever, the truth that long enjoyment of advantages tends to destroy in men the very qualities which enable them to create what they enjoyed.

It was for the president to summon into being forces external to the old order, which might control it, and to order a battle, in which, as he has now said, "co-operation which comes from opinion and conscience" must make headway against desire for "selfish advantage."

Time is of the essence of Mr. Roosevelt's contract, and the administration of the recovery act is a slow and complex process, rapid and dramatic intervention was imperative, and his appeal will draw double strength from the office he holds and from his own personality.

Today, by the turn of the political wheel, the White House is occupied by a man exceptionally gifted in the qualities demanded of leadership in a democracy, and by the force of dire emergency this man is vested with powers no less than his need.

Mr. Roosevelt, perhaps more than any other president since his great namesake, knows and can adjust himself to those subtle, elusive and variable elements which go to make public opinion. He is a past master in the art of political action, an art wherein timing of the stroke is of hardly less importance than the stroke itself.

It is not in Mr. Roosevelt any more than in other mortals to command success, but he richly deserves it.

"I cannot," he said, "guarantee the success of this nationwide plan, but the people of the country can guarantee its success," and, so saying, he makes an appeal to the primary virtue of civilized man, his capacity for living and working with other men in faith and loyalty.

"Failure," he says, would mean "another desperate winter," and he might with truth have added it would mean a return to Washington of a congress eager to reassert itself, and ready to ordain the most extreme forms of monetary inflation.

It is no longer the president who is on trial, for he has given of his best. It is upon the American people as a whole that the eyes of the outer world will be turned.—London Times.

MANY DIFFICULTIES IN APPLYING CODES

Among the many difficulties inherent in creating such a revolutionary system of industry as that involved in the national recovery act, one major problem is emerging. This is the problem of adapting a single set of regulations to the varying conditions of American industry.

Normally wages and living and working conditions vary not only by regions, but by masses of population and the size of the industry. Broadly the south has a different situation from the north; the small town a different situation from the large city; the small industrial unit a different situation from the large unit. These differences are emerging sharply in the hearings now going on under the direction of General Hugh S. Johnson, chief of the recovery administration. The small operators are insisting on a different code from that of the big companies, and so on down the line.

Attempts were made in framing the blanket code to give it sufficient elasticity to meet varying conditions. But it is becoming apparent that not nearly all the differences could have been foreseen and provided for. Thus there are many small stores, especially in the smaller towns, that are hanging on by their eyebrows. If they are forced to raise wages and to employ more clerks, they will be put out of business. They simply haven't the reserves to finance the increased expenses while awaiting the expected improvement in business.

General Johnson says he will administer the recovery act by the "squawk system"—that is by making changes when complaints show that changes are necessary. But there is great danger that a war psychology to force everybody under the wings of Johnson's "blue hawk" may cause widespread hardship or even disaster to small industries. This disaster easily might overtake them before the adjustments contemplated

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANTS

Albert E. Foreman and Essie R. Foreman, defendants, will take notice that on the 8th day of June, 1933, the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren filed her petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment against said defendants on two certain promissory notes for the sum of \$3,000.00, dated June 9, 1926, made, executed and delivered to the Bank of Polk, Polk, Nebraska, and another for the sum of \$15, dated June 8, 1926, to Godfred Olson and R. L. Cox, on which notes there is now due the sum of \$4,641.00, together with interest thereon, from June 9, 1933, at ten per cent per annum, which notes are now owned and possessed by the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren, and to subject and sell the title and interest of said defendants in the following described property, which has been attached in said action to satisfy said judgment, to-wit: An undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M.; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to Lot 5, of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, all in Cass county, Nebraska, for the payment of the amount found due the plaintiff on said notes, and for the costs of said action.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of September, 1933.

JOSEPHINE S. WARREN.

By: W. T. THOMPSON and E. R. MOCKETT, Her Attorneys.

J17-4w

by General Johnson could be made. Nazi Germany just now affords a perfect example of the terrorism that may result from appeals to the mob spirit. America ought to be able to make its great experiment in industrial recovery without resorting to such destructive appeals. The boycott that might come from inciting people against concerns that were not able to come under the "blue hawk" is the next thing to the Nazi rubber club that is used to line up the German people in accordance with the government's dictates.

The administration is anxious to carry out this great and hopeful innovation with the least possible unfairness and with a minimum of unfavorable results. There should be very great care that the campaign to put it over should not involve such an exciting of mass psychology as to arouse bitter hatreds within communities, or to bring ruin on business men who for the time may not be able to meet the terms of the blanket code.

Americans are patriotic. They are anxious to co-operate in the great recovery effort. It should be possible to enlist their help in the program to the limit of their ability without resorting to anything approaching the system that produces cruel boycotts and blind terrorism.—Kansas City Times.

LaGUARDIA MADE FAVORITE
New York.—Former Representative F. H. LaGuardia emerged as the favorite for the fusion nomination for the fusion nomination for mayor early Friday coincident with announcement that Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan had withdrawn in the interests of harmony. Representatives of the principal anti-Tammany organizations, after a six hour meeting, said they had voted nine to two to recommend LaGuardia to their respective groups. Dissatisfaction with the choice was voiced by Joseph M. Price of the independent fusion committee, and J. Barstow Smull, representing the state chamber of commerce. The meeting was held under the direction of Charles C. Burlingham, former president of the Bar association, who announced General O'Ryan's withdrawal.

VETERANS' BOARDS SET UP
Washington.—The first of the federal boards to review the claims of 150,000 former soldiers seeking a continuation of benefit payments that were eliminated by the economy law were announced by the veterans administration. They will deal with cases in New York city and eastern New York state, Illinois and Massachusetts. Veterans Administrator Hines said in a letter the duties of the members were of the greatest importance both to the veterans whose claims will be reviewed and to the government.

Other boards will be established soon. They will handle the claims of veterans whose disabilities under old laws were presumed to have originated in service and will decide whether that presumption should be granted.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Anton Koubeck, 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 August 25, 1933, and December 1, 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 25th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 25th day of August, 1933.

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

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Amanda Prouty Rawson, 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 August 18th, 1933, and November 24th, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon 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 18th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 18th day of July, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Nelson L. Pollard, 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 August 18, 1933, and on November 24, 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 18th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 19th day of July, 1933.

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.

To all persons interested in the estate of Catherine Hawksworth, deceased: On reading the petition of David W. Hawksworth praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 25th day of July, 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 Catherine Hawksworth, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Mary Cook and David W. Hawksworth, 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 25th day of August, A. D. 1933, at 10 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 seal of said court, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1933.

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 the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Lynn, deceased: On reading the petition of Martha F. Lynn, Executrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 11th day of July, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate; determination of heirship; and for discharge of Executrix;

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 11th day of August, 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 11th day of July, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) J17-3w