

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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Can you remember the dear old day when it took a sprig of mistletoe to get the job done?

A Sunday afternoon nap of about two hours has kept many a man out of a motor car accident.

A recurrent news item about the man who paid his alimony in pennies reminds us that if France wants to be real mean when she pays her war debt, she'll pay it in silver dollars.

Repeat liquor, as reported in the holiday vital statistics, seems to have lost most of its lethal qualities, but it will take several days to learn whether it promoted all the amnesia that was hoped for it.

Almost immediately after testimony by alienists confirming the sanity of Ronald Finney, the defendant pleaded guilty. The alienists are always getting breaks like that—you'd think they'd become discouraged.

The program of government jobs for artists has started a controversy between the conservatives and the modernists. Before the Great Conciliator gets that one settled, he will think the Peek-Tugwell fight was merely a petting party.

Santa Claus may not have been able to bring any snow with him but he was accompanied by weather which emphasizes sufficiently the desirability and usefulness of all the warm mittens and wraps which he distributed as presents.

The cows of the United States produce 192 billion pounds of milk a year, and their calves get only 3.3 per cent of this amount. It's a good thing calves aren't very intelligent and their mothers not very indulgent, or there'd be another big lobby down in Washington.

General Johnson of the NRA, feeling that he needs a bit of respite, has turned part of his duties over to three assistants. As in the old story of President Taft, who gave his seat on the street car to two ladies, we wonder if three assistants are really enough for the purpose.

### SOMETIMES MONOPOLY AND SOMETIMES NOT

When is a monopoly not a monopoly?  
Answer: When it's the aluminum trust.

In 1930, after a five-year investigation, the federal trade commission found that the aluminum trust was not a monopoly. As a result, federal charges of violating the Clayton act were withdrawn.

It was shown, however, at the time, that the Aluminum Company of America:

Controlled all of the bauxite deposits in the United States.

Produced 95 per cent of our virgin sheet aluminum.

Owned 36 per cent of the Aluminum Goods company, the country's largest manufacturer of aluminum products.

Owned all of the stock of the United States Aluminum company, next largest producer.

Owned 75 per cent of the stock of the American Body company.

Owned 89 per cent of the stock of the Aluminum Die Casting corporation.

Yet with this setup the Mellons denied they had a monopoly, and the federal trade commission upheld them.

What happened when NRA came in?

The very same Aluminum Company of America asked for a monopoly status, the same as A. T. and T., which would exempt it from submission to a trade practice code.

It virtually confessed to being a monopoly.

Yet now it is being sued, for some nine million dollars, by a Connecticut concern which charges that it has suffered severe losses through this monopolistic control of aluminum.

And with a backflip, the Aluminum Company of America is defending the suit and arguing that it isn't a monopoly after all.

When is a monopoly not a monopoly?—New York Evening Post.

### DOLEFUL CHORISTERS PICK OUT NEW DATE

There is a tendency on the part of the most conservative financiers, journalists and economists to fear, threaten, and sometimes actually expect the worst. Not only do they apparently delight in prophecies and warnings of the most dire catastrophes and dangers, but when events refuse to substantiate these gloomy forebodings they either disregard or misinterpret the events and look for new sources of apprehension. The pains which they take to keep themselves and, if possible, the country in a continuous state of jitters indicate a condition bordering on acute persecution mania.

Two examples of this unhappy and unhelpful attitude are fresh in the public mind and prints.

During the month or two prior to last week the whole financial sky was darkened by the fear of an impending calamity, or so, at least, the big financial spokesmen complained. The national credit harassed, as they asserted, by unorthodox monetary policies, was about to founder.

They even named the date when this disaster was to occur. It was December 15 on which day it would be necessary for the treasury to refund governmental obligations to the tune of over 900 million dollars. Distrust of the administration's devaluation program, we are told, would make this operation decidedly hazardous, if not impossible. But a full week before the fatal date arrived the treasury closed its books on this refunding issue with the new loan three times oversubscribed.

But did this splendid proof of the country's unshaken credit and confidence quiet the chorus of calamity?

It did not. The doleful choristers merely ruffled through the leaves of the new calendar pad and picked out the next convenient date for disaster. Now it is March or April of next year which will see the collapse of our credit; unless, of course, the advice of the disgruntled lords of deflation is given more attention.

The other example of this intransigent pessimism concerns the divergence of opinion which is supposed to have developed within the ranks of the agricultural recovery administration. On the one hand Rexford Tugwell was supposed to be leading a drive to socialize permanently the industries connected with farming, while on the other Administrator George N. Peek was pictured as stubbornly resisting this tendency and limiting his organization to measures of emergency adjustment. When rumors of Mr. Peek's transfer to other work became current they were hailed as evidence of the triumph of the radicals under Mr. Tugwell, whose academic training, views, and even name seem to provoke the conservatives' ill-natured risibilities.

As a matter of fact, the actual cause of whatever friction existed between Messrs. Peek and Tugwell was due to differences regarding the enforcement of the codes which had been set up for the direction of processors and handlers of agricultural products. The Tugwell group wished the AAA to "crack down" on recalcitrant business firms with a degree of sharpness which Mr. Peek did not approve. On the matter being submitted to the president he transferred most of the enforcement duties to the NRA, whose attitude closely approximates Mr. Peek's, and this disposition of the problem could not be interpreted as anything but a victory for the latter.

But this settlement does not satisfy or silence the orthodox critics. Far from it; they disregard it entirely and insist on seeing nothing but another step toward an agricultural soviet under a communist commissar.

This bitter-end determination to look only on the dark side of every situation is far from being the characteristic attitude of American business. It will not last because for the most part it is not real. Ninety per cent of it is either pure obstructive propaganda or the expression of the outraged disappointment of those former economic oracles who find that the rest of the world is no longer in step with them—that the national procession, instead of following, is getting ahead by another road.—Detroit News.

### WAR AN EVENTUAL CERTAINTY

Europe must now pass from the stage marked by the attempt to preserve peace through the League of Nations to a new period in which the same attempt will be made through the old familiar method of the balance of power.

Germany's purposes, publicly proclaimed by her own masters, look to the annexation of French, Polish, Czech, Belgian, Danish and Russian territory, and to union with Austria, which constitutes an obvious threat to Italy.

Since Germany has left the league, the machinery of Geneva cannot be invoked effectively against her. If she resorts to aggression, the decision of the league may give moral weight to the cause of her victims, but it will not bring any force into the field to resist that aggression.

It is for those nations whose security and unity are directly menaced by German purposes to look to their armaments and to their alliances to create a combination of power adequate to restrain Germany from violence, or at the least to overpower her if she resorts to it.

The truth is that war has become, not an immediate probability, but an eventual certainty, because the German revolution has shattered the last hope that there can be any system of peace internationally accepted and assured by the equal yielding of all nations to the moral and legal authority of the League of Nations.—Frank H. Simonds in the Atlantic Monthly.

### OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES

The census bureau has completed a study of the occupations of Americans from the census of 1850 to that of 1930 and reports that many occupations entirely unknown eighty years ago now have numerous practitioners, whereas some which were thriving in the pre-Civil War days have completely disappeared or are so inconspicuous as to be classed only vaguely among "all others."

For example, in 1850, there was not a structural steel worker in the United States or in the world, for that matter. The census first took note of the occupation in 1910 when it found 124 in each 1,000,000. Even in 1930 there were but 236 to the 1,000,000 of this is a small, hazardous occupation. Even in that small proportion, it means there are some 534,000 of them teetering dizzily on the girders hundreds of feet in the air.

There was not a chauffeur in the country, separately listed as to occupation by the census bureau, before 1910. The automobile was known before then, of course, but there were not so very many and most of them were driven by their proud owners. Now there are 7,920 chauffeurs in every 1,000,000 of the people. Contrasted with those facts must be taken the equally interesting fact that in 1850 there were 982 harness makers and saddlers in the United States for every 1,000,000 of the population while in 1930 there were but 62. Here, statistically, one sees the animate and the mechanical forms of transportation meeting and passing.

One of the most fascinating illustrations of occupational change is furnished by the tailors, dressmakers and milliners. In 1850 people were, if anything, more interested in clothes than they are now. In those crinoline days worlds of work was lavished on attire and just before the Civil War there were 8,045 out of every 1,000,000 of the population in those occupations. There were more than 10,000 in each 1,000,000 in the decades from 1890 up to and including 1910.

Then, in 1920, came a drop to 6,662 and, at the last census, this had gone down to 4,421 in each 1,000,000. The answer to this is not that people are not still wearing as many clothes and hats as they can buy. The answer is the introduction of factory production of these articles. In 1850 it was practically a disgrace to wear a ready-made suit of clothes. Even in 1910 the hand-me-down was far from being "the thing." Today garments and hats are turned out by machinery in endless quantities, one person doing the work of many.

The growth of the great American bathroom is traced, too. In 1850 there were 81 plumbers per 1,000,000 and now there are 1,937. Electricity has changed things a lot. The trade does not appear in the census figures until 1900 when 667 electricians per 1,000,000 were reported. Now they number 2,283.

Comparisons could go on indefinitely, one of the most interesting being the increase in white collar workers—from 4,369 in 1850 to 49,805 per 1,000,000 now.

The brisk trading in baseball players might put an idea into the attorney general's head. Perhaps Greece would let us have Insull for a couple of Mediyani princes.

### SUCCESS AT MONTEVIDEO

If the seventh Pan-American conference, which has just adjourned in Montevideo, Uruguay, had accomplished nothing more than genuinely to improve relations between the United States and the South and Central American republics, as it seems to have done, its achievement would have been considerable. But the conference did more than that. In the political field, for example, it arranged a truce between Paraguay and Bolivia that appears possibly to have ended their fighting over the Gran Chaco. In the field of economics, the conferees adopted the American resolution, approving the principle of lower trade barriers, and another resolution, calling for the creation of an inter-American economic and financial institute, to co-ordinate the interests of the western hemisphere.

It may be objected that the economic achievements of the conference largely have taken the form of good resolutions. But it should be remembered that the world economic conference in London last summer was not even able to agree upon good resolutions, and what is more important, work already has begun, to put the principle of lower trade barriers into practice. The American resolution advocated the stimulation of international trade by reciprocal agreements, and the first of these already has been concluded between the United States and Colombia, while two other are under negotiation with Argentina and Brazil. The new Colombian agreement is designed to give our exports easier access to the markets of that South American republic, in return for assurance that we will not raise our tariffs on its products.

The American delegation, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, seems to have been an extremely helpful influence at the conference. It is given credit for promoting the Gran Chaco truce and it was instrumental in obtaining the conference's approval of the trade resolution. But from our own point of view, perhaps the chief result of the seventh Pan-American conference has been the goodwill that Secretary Hull and our other delegates appear to have won. The secretary of state was particularly successful in gaining the friendship of the foreign minister of Argentina, who proved amply ally throughout the conference and gave valuable assistance in explaining American policies to the other Latin American delegates.

It is too early, of course, to pass any final judgment upon the conference in Montevideo, but both the spirit and the achievements of the conferees give promise of a better day in the commercial and political relations of the Republics of the western hemisphere.—Kansas City Times.

### NEED MORE OFFICIALS TO CONDEMN LYNCHING

The president of the United States, referring to "that vile form of collective murder—lynch law," declares that:

"We do not excuse these in high places or in low who condone lynch law."

This morning the governor of Tennessee is quoted as saying that lynching is such a disgrace to the state that it is worth one thousand dollars to Tennessee to know who the lynchers are so that they may be punished.

In Missouri the judge in whose jurisdiction the St. Joseph lynching took place said:

"That lynching was not done by good, outraged citizens. It was done by men whose moral standards, you will find, are little higher than those of the man lynched. That lynching was murder, nothing but despicable, cowardly murder, and its motive was as is every motive for murder, hate."

Judge Duer of Maryland, knows the facts about mob murder as well as the Missouri judge knows them, but Judge Duer isn't telling them.

Governor Rolph of California knows the facts about lynching as well as the Tennessee governor knows them, but Governor Rolph isn't acting.

Every citizen of Maryland knows in his heart that lynching is a "vile form of collective murder" just as well as President Roosevelt knows it; but not every citizen has, like the president, courage enough to stand up in public and denounce the obscene thing.

Only a few more such officials and the states which are cursed with this obscenity, even Maryland, might hope to see it brought to an end.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

The Christmas just passed, by the way, was not only the merriest one of several years, it came and went without a single retelling of that terrible gag about the Scot who went out in the back yard, fired a pistol and rushed back to tell his children Santa Claus had committed suicide.

### CRITICIZING AN OLD AND COMMON PRACTICE

One recurring criticism of the New Deal in Washington is that its administrators have no business writing magazine articles while functioning as public servants. This complaint has been raised because Assistant Secretaries Dickinson and Tugwell, Assistant Attorney-General Berle, former Assistant Secretary Moley and others now or recently connected with the Roosevelt administration have written articles for leading monthly publications.

Whether it is advisable for public officials to engage in such writing is beside the point in the present discussion. The impression which the critics leave is that Messrs. Berle, Tugwell and the others are departing from custom. It is from this standpoint that the question is to be considered. Accordingly, let us go back to the Harding and Coolidge administrations, and have a look at the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. What do we find?

In the volume covering 1922-1924, the then secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, is credited with 18 titles. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is listed as the author of no less than seven articles, including "The Business of Taxation" in the Forum and "What I Am Tryin' to Do" in World's Work. Three articles are ascribed to Secretary of the Interior Work, three to Postmaster-General New and four to Secretary of War Weeks. Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, gets credit for no less than 14, in magazines from the Delicatore to Current History, on a variety of subjects, including the economic situation in Russia, railroad consolidation, the need for radio legislation, the automobile industry and American individualism.

If a report on a more recent cabinet is desired, the volume of Readers' Guide for 1929-32 will suffice. We find Mr. Mellon continuing his literary output, this time with four articles. Secretaries Stimson, Hurley and Adams also found editors who were willing to print their articles, the latter landing a piece in Harper's. Postmaster-General Brown made the Saturday Evening Post, as did Secretary of Agriculture Hyde, who placed seven articles in all. Most prolific was Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, whose listed articles ran to 32 in publications as varied as the Woman's Home Companion and Popular Mechanics.

This does not take into account articles written by past cabinet members for the Sunday New York Times and Herald Tribune and periodicals not indexed in the Readers' Guide, but it is enough to demonstrate that it is nothing new for public officials to write for the magazines. Why, Margaret Dredel as Administrator, said that petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 26th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

### CLOSING IN ON HUEY LONG

The uprising against Senator Huey Long and his Louisiana machine is gaining in strength and heat and has become so formidable that the high-riding senator now is described as having his back to the wall in the hardest fight of his experience. The Kingfish has deemed it necessary to participate in every political contest in the state. When a vacancy occurred in the sixth congressional district, he had a candidate for the place, and his factional leaders in the state administration manipulated the proceedings so that no other name would appear on the ballot.

This high-handed procedure was made the subject of court action, with the result that an injunction was issued against distribution of the ballots, as printed. Nevertheless the ballots were distributed and the election held in all but three of the parishes in the district. In the three parishes the ballots were seized and burned by the anti-Long forces.

Protesting the legality of the election of the Long candidate, Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp, a new candidate was put into the field for a later election by the anti-Long faction. The election, held Wednesday, gave this candidate, J. Y. Sanders, jr., nearly three times as many votes as Mrs. Kemp received December 5. This contended election has aroused the whole state.

Shortly the Long battle will extend to Washington, where the house will have to determine whether the Long or the anti-Long claimant shall be seated. Also charges against Senator Long, pending in the senate from the last session, and the subject of a sort of senatorial investigation in the meanwhile, may be pressed. There is a widely disseminated rumor that Huey has the senate buffaloed; that thus far he has successfully dared his colleagues to "show him up." But whatever may be done in Washington, Louisiana, with its own resources, can take care of its arrogant dictator in the course of time. The state no longer seems afraid of the big bad "Fish."—Kansas City Times.

### HERRIOT'S TIMELY WARNING

Sharply criticizing the French default on the war debts the former French premier, Edouard Herriot, suggests a motive that should serve to keep his side of the Atlantic on guard. Apparently it is not so much a consideration of honor and good faith that bothers the French statesman as it is one of selfish national interest.

For he wants "as close contact as possible with the United States." The attitude France has assumed is "dangerous" to France because—"what might happen in case of a European war?"

What might happen is plain enough. France, as a defaulter on one war debt, could hardly hope to be given a chance to repeat the offense. Still less could France, as a defaulter, hope to enlist the United States as a sympathetic if not an active ally.

If these results could be brought about by the payment of the \$82,000,000 now in arrears, then a multitude of Americans will fervently hope that the payments will continue to be withheld.

Entangled nearly 20 years ago in a European war this country poured out its blood and treasure without stint and all but wrecked itself in a war that was neither of its making nor its choosing. It claimed no share in the spoils of the "victory" over which Europe wrangled so greedily. Its debts were betrayed in the peace that was made. Its high purposes were callously disregarded. Its sole reward was the sting of ingratitude—and the label of "Uncle Snylock."

Now France prepares for another war. And M. Herriot seems to be hopeful that the payment of debt arrearages might suffice to lure us once more into the fiery pit, or at least into the "lending" of more billions of our dollars.

It is humiliating that anyone, even a former French premier, should think Uncle Sam as easy a victim as that.—World-Herald.

A Chicago woman in a fast motor car ran a race to the hospital against the stork, but the car stalled in a snowdrift and the stork won the race. In Montana another woman "on the same kind of a race, except she was riding on a tractor, and the tractor won the race. As George Ade of Aescop, Ind., remarked to the March Hare, the race is not all to the swift.

### NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Jacob F. Brendel, deceased: Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Margaret Dredel as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 26th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated December 28th, 1933.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

### 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 31st day of January, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 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:

Lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12) in Block two (2) in Munge's 1st Addition to the Village of Alvo, Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Carroll D. Foreman et al. defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by F. J. Lynch, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, December 26, A. D. 1933.  
H. SYLVESTER,  
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

### 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 20th day of January, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 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:

The southeast quarter (SE 1/4) and the south half of the northeast quarter (S 1/2 of NE 1/4), all in Section eleven (11), Township nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Henry C. Beckemeyer et al. defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Mary Erickson, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, December 14, A. D. 1933.  
H. SYLVESTER,  
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

### NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Amanda Prouty Rawson, deceased: Take notice that the Executor of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on January 12, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated December 12, 1933.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of George L. Hathaway, deceased: Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is April 19, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 20, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated December 15, 1933.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of Louise Conn, deceased: Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is April 12, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 13, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated December 13, 1933.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

### PERRY, VAN PELT and MARTI, Attorneys for Plaintiff

### NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, in the Lincoln Division, and in pursuance of a decree of said court entered September 28, 1932, in an action where-in The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Adolph W. Rau et al are defendants, being number 400 Equity Docket, L. Daniel H. McClenahan, Special Master, named in said decree to sell the property therein described, and to execute said decree, will on the 15th day of January, 1934, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the entrance of the county court house of Cass county, at the usual place where Sheriff's sales of land are made, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 12 North, Range 19, East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, to satisfy the decree, interest and costs.

Dated December 11, 1933.

DANIEL H. McCLENAHAN,  
Special Master, United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Lincoln Division.

### NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska

Joseph M. Foreman, Plaintiff  
vs.  
Minnie Whitman et al., Defendants

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of December, 1932, and an order of sale entered by said Court on the 8th day of December, 1932, the undersigned Sole Referee will on the 13th day of January, 1934, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the east front door of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in the Village of Alvo, Cass county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, that is to say, 10 per cent on the day of sale and balance March 1, 1934, upon confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of possession of property, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Township eleven (11), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;

Northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), Township eleven (11), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;

Lot five (5) of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section two (2), Township ten (10), N., Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

Said sale will be held open for one hour; abstracts showing merchantable title will be furnished. Dated this 8th day of December, 1933.

WM. A. ROBERTSON,  
Sole Referee.

CARL D. GANZ,  
Attorney.

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