

# 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.

Leon Trotsky would like to live in the United States, but has no hope of being permitted to do so. He lived in the United States once, but didn't like it.

It was interesting to find out at last what the Kaiser really said in 1908, but almost any casual remark Hitler chooses to make now is more important.

All reducing campaigns sound to a fat man like plots against his health and comfort. And he is likely to be less concerned about his health than his comfort.

The press agent who used to report that his client had been robbed of her jewels, now tells the newspaper that a movement is under way to kidnap her.

The treasury department has organized a force of 1500 men to "collect the liquor taxes and stop bootlegging." The numerical strength of the new crew sounds ample, until you read the second clause.

When a college friend meets one of his schoolmates whom he has not seen for several years and remarks the latter hasn't changed a bit, he really means he recognizes the same suit his friend had when in school.

When Chancellor Dollfus of Austria made a speech recently, some constituents in the crowd threw eggs at him. But none of the eggs struck him. It's a great asset to Central European statesmanship these days if the principals present a small and difficult target.

Indianapolis has had an epidemic of motor car accidents at the extremities of dead-end streets. The News suggests putting "stop" signs up at the "dead-ends." The News is inclined to flatter the intelligence of the drivers, we believe. A better plan would be to station traffic cops at the end of the street. Almost any driver will notice a traffic cop.

## MURDERERS IN A MOB

The danger of the mob lies in the letting down or individual responsibility. It wasn't a desire to administer justice or prevent a recurrence of Warner's crime which sent that mob against the jail. It was hate, the same passion that engenders any other murder. When you find the real leaders of that mob, you will find men of not much higher moral standards than the man they murdered.

Those words were part of Judge J. V. Gaddy's charge to the Buchanan County grand jury that investigated the lynching of Lloyd Warner, a Negro, who was taken from the county jail in St. Joseph, Mo., and murdered by a mob on the night of November 28, last year. They attracted wide attention at the time. Now their truth has just been strikingly illustrated in another part of the country.

Early this week, D. B. Napier, also known as Frank Lockhart, was convicted by a jury in Shreveport, La., and sentenced to death on a charge of having criminally attacked and murdered a young woman. Nearly twenty years ago, Napier had confessed, he took part in the lynching of Leo Frank at Marietta, Ga. Frank also had been convicted of murdering a young woman. Napier, according to his own story, was a member of the mob that battered its way into the prison where Frank was being held, and then drove the motor car in which he was taken to the scene of the lynching.

To add to the coincidence a mob also tried to seize Napier in jail, with the intention of lynching him, but was foiled. The real leaders of any mob, as Judge Gaddy remarked, are not much better than their victims. It would be hard to find a clearer illustration than this echo of the famous Leo Frank case affords. And it might be noted that, although Napier had admitted his crime, Leo Frank constantly maintained his own innocence, and when his case was appealed to the United States supreme court, two of its most distinguished justices, Charles Evans Hughes (now chief justice) and Oliver Wendell Holmes, held that he had not had a fair trial.—Kansas City Times.

## SURPRISING BIDS FOR AIR MAIL CONTRACTS

Whether the postmaster general erred or performed a useful public service in cancelling the air mail contracts is still to be decided. A great many have settled the question for themselves, on an emotional basis, and have concluded that Mr. Farley blundered and must be condemned, or that he purged the government of a source of corruption and is to be admired.

Locked at realistically, the question is still open, and new factors arise which bear upon it. One is the cost of the service as performed by new bidders when it is resumed, in comparison with what the government had been in the habit of paying. The first bids were opened at Washington, Friday, these being largely from new companies, although some were from old carriers reorganized to meet the postoffice's requirements. On the whole, the bids were surprising.

The single bid on the Chicago-Oakland route is 39 cents, as against an average cost per airplane mile in 1933 of 62 cents. The former cost per mile on the Chicago-Billings run was 53 cents; the bids on a corresponding Chicago-Pemba route range from 19.6 to 39 cents. Bids on the Chicago-Jacksonville route range from 19 to 39½ cents, the old average on a corresponding route being 47 cents. The single new bid on the New York-Chicago route is 39 cents, against the 1933 average of 59 cents. To Dallas from Chicago the old rate averaged 54 cents a mile, and the new bids for this business run from 22½ cents to 39.9 cents. Bids on a Chicago-New Orleans route range between 17½ cents to 39½ cents; the old rate paid for the Chicago-Memphis run was 50 cents.

The equipment and financial responsibility of some of the new companies are yet to be examined, and Mr. Farley makes it clear at once that the lowest bid will not be accepted without assurances of ability to perform. If these assurances are forthcoming, it is evident he will have the mail flown for considerably less than the department had been paying. Whether cancelling the old contracts was the best or the only way to arrive at this result is debatable. If the result is achieved, it is a factor historians will be called on to weigh in deciding whether Mr. Farley is a monumental blunderer or a practical public servant.—Detroit News.

## THERE'S INTEREST IN WORK WITH THE HANDS

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the great scientist on Monday expressed his opinion that the garage man who tinkers with automobiles has "as interesting a job as exists on this earth."

Plenty is said in poetry about manual toilers, but a large part of the population manages to keep a line drawn this side of the sweat and grime that usually go with it.

News reports from Moscow tell of two women from New York's Social Register using a pick and shovel all day in helping build Moscow's new subway, along with many other Americans.

It seems entirely possible that if you scratched many a corporation president and many a dowager you would find a handier man at heart. Only Henry Ford, Thomas Edison and a few of their like have managed to go to work in a shop in the morning and return home to a palace in the evening.

The earthy instinct is deep in virtually every human being. Is it essentially and fundamentally any more respectable or more intellectually advanced, for example to slave at drawing up legal briefs than to labor in locating the trouble in an ailing automobile?—New York World-Telegram.

President Roosevelt, at the opening ball game in Washington, was "narrowly missed by a pop foul." We hope you derived the same measure of relief we found on reading it over again to make sure it wasn't a pop bottle.

Journal Want-Ads got results!

## WHY BE PESTERED?

At this season of the year we find a large number of ITINERANT PEDDLERS calling from house-to-house endeavoring to sell their wares. It is spring, the roads are good and it is easy for these itinerants to move from one city to another.

There have been several CREWS of Peddlers operating in our midst of late—they are here today and gone tomorrow. Then another GANG invades the community trying their sales arguments, using their free samples—and special bargains on the housewife in the hope of securing an order.

They are peddling practically every class of merchandise—underwear for feminine wear—yes, even ready-to-wear frocks—can you imagine securing the desired fit by ordering a dress from a sample swatch of material and a picture of "how it will look." It's hard enough to step right into a garment that fits perfectly in one of our ready-to-wear stores where there is a stock carried on the racks for your inspection and fitting at the time of selection.

If the housewife answered the door every time to the summons of the Peddlers she would be weary by night and possibly not in any too good humor at night time.

And the lure with which their hook is baited is the old time often disproved argument that they can sell cheaper than the local business firms. Time and time again the gullible buyer has learned the expensive lesson that the "cheap goods" were of INFERIOR QUALITY OF WORKMANSHIP and was not satisfactory. Besides once a purchase is made from the Peddler it is not an easy task to get an exchange when same is not satisfactory—as in most every case it has to go BACK TO THE MILLS and you are required to again wait several days, sometimes weeks before you have the merchandise ordered, and then it might not be just what you ordered in which case you most likely keep it rather than go to the trouble and delay of another exchange experience.

In the Journal we are carrying a series of articles to acquaint the buying public as to the Peddlers Wares—Service and Methods of doing Business—especially pointing out the FACTS which should convince Every Housewife and Thrifty Shopper that merchandise bought from the peddlers is NOT "as cheap as the Peddlers would like to have you believe" due to the fact that there are MANY COMMISSIONS to be paid on every order.

If you have been stung on Peddlers wares you know that it was NOT always the merchandise values that interested you and induced you to purchase, but it was the salesman's Glib Tongue that relieved you of the CASH DEPOSIT IN ADVANCE on your order.

If you live in Plattsmouth and its community and BELIEVE IN IT. By that we mean Believe in Your Neighbor and in believing in him HAVE CONFIDENCE IN HIM—confidence enough to TRADE WITH HIM—and in so doing you will be helping him Build a Better City in which BOTH OF YOU can live.

## TUGWELL UNMASKED AS A CONSERVATIVE

Prof. Tugwell's speech to the newspaper editors at Washington must have seemed to them something like the point at a masquerade ball when everybody takes off his false face. Here was the man who had been accused in congress and elsewhere of being the arch-plotter behind the throne, forever devising new ways of breaking down and transforming our social and governmental institutions. But he seized the occasion to declare: "I unhesitatingly avow myself a thorough conservative." Nor was this said in jest, or as a mere trick of words. Prof. Tugwell went on to exalt and endorse the rugged individualism of the American character:

"We will not do what we do not want to do, and coercion cannot make us. We can be fooled, but not for long. We have a saving irreverence of authority. No one with the slightest sense of history would try to fit such a people into a regimented scheme. I do not believe that people can be compelled to do for long anything that is alien to their national character, and I do not believe that there are any safe compulsions which may be used on human nature."

Could any despised "reactionary" or Tory go further than this? For the rest, Prof. Tugwell's address was in excellent temper. Instead of resenting criticism of the administration, he invites it, and regrets that it did not begin earlier. About the various experiments under the new deal he is cautious and modest. He told his hearers that only a beginning had been made. Immense difficulties lie ahead and a long time

will be required to surmount them. Utopia is nowhere in sight.

"At the most optimistic estimate we shall end the year we are in with millions of unemployed. There will be millions even, who will not have had a steady job for three years or perhaps more. And this in spite of all our work and ingenuity."

It is on the basis of this outlook that Prof. Tugwell asks for patience and co-operation. He especially desires the aid of the press in letting the people know all the facts so that they may decide, in accordance with the American tradition, what the government ought to do. It is certain that newspapers throughout the land will appreciate and applaud this unmasking of Prof. Tugwell—done by himself.—New York Times.

## THE TASK OF AN OPPOSITION PARTY

It is time, as Representative Snell, Republican house leader, suggests, for the Republican party to begin to exercise its functions as a real opposition party.

In the emergency of the last year party lines were properly submerged, and Republicans as well as Democrats gave support to the President's extensive program. But this situation had its unwholesome side. The program was not subjected to the searching criticism that would have revealed in advance certain unworkable features and prevented certain avoidable mistakes.

But in reasserting their proper function as critics, Republican leaders many easily fall into serious mistakes. They need to exercise care to avoid aligning themselves with the reactionary interests that were discredited in the crazy decade leading up to the depression. They should show discrimination in their criticism. Blanket denunciation will get them nowhere except with a small group. The good features of the new deal as well as the bad should be recognized. Blindly partisan opposition will be futile.

The most difficult task confronting the opposition party at this time is to offer constructive alternative proposals. "What would you have done?" will be the question put to the leaders.

The answer will put their intelligence and resourcefulness to the test. There are constructive measures rejected in the new deal that could be put forward to correct evils that had grown up and to hasten recovery. But so far these have received little attention. Possibly as the campaign develops, leaders may arise who will outline and urge a constructive program that will appeal to the common sense of the country. The absence of such outstanding leaders is perhaps the major weakness of the Republican party today.—Kansas City Star.

## CURBING FREE SPEECH

It is to the credit of the American Civil Liberties Union that it has aligned itself against a bill passed by the New Jersey assembly intended to make Nazi propaganda criminal. The measure, due to go before the New Jersey senate on Monday or Tuesday, makes it a crime to publish statements "tending to subject any group to prejudice, shame, hatred, ridicule, disgrace or contempt by reason of race, color or religion, creed or manner of worship." At the same time it makes it a misdemeanor to utter statements tending to foment domestic strife or to disturb domestic tranquility.

It needs little prompting to see that such a measure opens the way to restrictions on the right of free speech and assembly. It can be twisted to prevent or to punish criticism of public affairs. It can be used to stifle the free expression of personal opinion on all manner of questions. As such, it runs counter to American traditions and should be cast into law.

We here in the United States have had so much unofficial interference with the free expression of opinion that we cannot but dread the passage of legislation seeking to place formal curbs on this right. As a matter of fact, the successful stifling of discussion of public questions during the first year of the new deal has given us a taste of the evils that result in attempts to restrict open discussion. The growing intolerance of free speech in Europe makes it all the more important that Americans do not give way to the mania for suppression. The New Jersey assembly is setting a bad example.—Editorial Opinion of the New York Herald Tribune.

One scientist declares that the best climate to be found is at Newport, R. I., and another insists that in Europe on the shore of the North Sea is better. Meanwhile California and Florida are heard maintaining a dignified and scornful silence.

## A YEAR AGO AND NOW THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

A year ago, the average of bond prices stood at 64. A year before that the figure was 66. There was danger that bonds might collapse.

Bonds are the country's first mortgages, the form in which the most carefully conserved savings are kept. Bonds collapsed, all savings collapse, all credits collapse. Today the average price of bonds is rising toward 90. A ship men feared a year ago would sink is sailing safely into port.

A year ago the average value of stocks, as figured by Standard Statistics, was represented by the figure 51. Now the average rises near to 90. Another ship which seemed not long about to sink, is confidently riding the waves.

A year ago cotton growers were getting only 6 cents for their crop. They are getting twice that now. Wheat growers get a half more than a year ago. A little more than a year ago it looked as if producers might soon be getting nothing at all for the products of their labor.

Where the average price level a year ago was \$9, today it is rising to \$140. Employment correspondingly increased.

A year ago we were lean and sick enough to be patient and submissive. Now we are waxing fat enough to kick a bit.—Dayton News.

## REX TUGWELL MAKES SIGNIFICANT REPLY

Rexford G. Tugwell has made the most significant speech by or for the administration in months. It was fitting that he should make answer to the hullabaloo raised about a "brain trust."

The very critics who cry "Regimentation" have not made so clear an explanation of why it is impossible to "regiment" the American people and would be foolish to try.

"The core of the American tradition is to be found in a kind of defiance to fate. We will not do what we do not want to do and coercion cannot make us. We can be fooled but not for long. We have a precious inventiveness which gets out of holes. We have a saving irreverence of authority. . . . No one with the slightest sense of history would try to fit such a people into a regimented scheme."

A man who thus describes the American character is to be reckoned with. If such are the brains of the "brain trusters," they will be able to give answer—answer to the amazing charge that we should not have brains in our government—a strange charge surely for men who protest their veneration of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton and Lincoln.

Mr. Tugwell's answer is emphatic. "No one could be found a year ago who wanted to stop everything. Now there are a noisy few who want to go back to 1929." "Time will tell," he says, "which in these times is the best American—those who believe that the racketeering, the financial juggling the exploitation of workers and consumers must be ended once for all . . . or those who believe it more important that some few insiders should be allowed to manipulate materials, natural resources and social institutions for their own good at the expense of all the rest."

There is a fair setting forth of the aims of the administration. It is agreed that exploitation had gone too far. Those who led it do not deny that. Instead they cry out that the ways chosen to correct the abuses are "experiment" are "un-American," are any label which may appeal to prejudices.

"Industrial experimentation," says Mr. Tugwell, "has made men's livings insecure. It came to the point where even a good farmer, cultivating fertile soil efficiently, could not succeed, where very few workers over 40 were employable, where unemployment was growing yearly even in prosperity."

In such a situation, change was bound to come. A reforming of some kind was inevitable. One alternative was the kind of reforming Europe is experiencing with the result that "over 350 million people who thought they were free 15 years ago are now living under some kind of dictatorship."

The other alternative is the kind of reform attempted by the new deal, not now in final form surely, but an attempt to limit abuse and secure to the men who produce wealth a fairer share—under our American system.

The Roosevelt creed insists on democracy in a nation which has known no other form. The men who resist anything that attempts a limit on exploitation are not conservative; they would not save anything dear to American ideals; they would steer our course for some form of fascist dictatorship.—Milwaukee Journal.

"See it before you buy it"

## LAUNCH HASTINGS PROJECT

Hastings, Neb.—Governor Bryan Wednesday night formally launched the contract for work on a \$150,000 federal highway project here, which includes construction of an underpass at the downtown Burlington railroad crossing.

The project is to be financed through appropriations to the state for federal highway thru cities, and includes 1.1 miles of paving.

The governor, State Highway Engineer Cochran and Burlington officials were guests of the chamber of commerce at a dinner later, at which good roads was the theme.

Bryan gave assurance that paving of highway No. 6 between Hastings and Exeter will be rushed as fast as funds are available. The right-of-way is agreed upon for the entire distance, he said.

He said also that tentative plans have been made for an overpass to eliminate highway 281 crossing the Union Pacific railroad tracks on the north side of Hastings.

## NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Luther F. Jones, deceased, No. 3019.

Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of W. A. Jones, as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 25th day of May, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated April 26, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of August Kaffenberger, deceased, No. 3020.

Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Margaret M. Kaffenberger as Administratrix; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 25th day of May, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated April 27, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

To all persons interested in the estate of Philip Thieroff, deceased, No. 2952.

Take notice that the Administrator C. T. A. 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 May 25, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated April 28, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE OF PROBATE

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of William H. Shopp, deceased, No. 3021.

Take notice that a petition has been filed for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for the appointment of Bertha M. Shopp as Executrix thereof; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 25th day of May, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated April 27, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of James T. Begley, deceased, No. 2999.

Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is August 25, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on August 31, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated April 25, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE OF HEARING

To all persons interested in the Guardianship of Anna Stroy, incompetent, No. G 641.

Take notice that John C. Stroy, guardian of said incompetent, has filed his petition praying for the approval, settlement and allowance of all his guardian accounts filed from the date of his appointment to the present date and for an order authorizing him to compromise certain investments made by him as guardian and for further relief as may seem proper to this Court; that said petition will be heard before this Court on May 18, 1934 at two p. m.

Dated April 21, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE OF PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILL

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska, No. 3016.

To all persons interested in the estate of Christian May, deceased:

Take notice that a petition has been filed in this Court praying for the probate of an instrument purporting to be an authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said

deceased and alleging that the same was duly admitted to probate in the County Court of Tazewell County, Illinois, and praying further for the appointment of Guy L. Clements as administrator with will annexed; that said petition has been set for hearing before the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska, May 18th, 1934 at ten a. m.

Dated April 17, 1934.  
A. H. DUXBURY,  
County Judge.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of William Douglas McCrary, deceased, No. 3002.

Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is August 11, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on August 17, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated April 13, 1934.  
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 5th day of May, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South Front Door of the Court House in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

West Half of Section Nineteen, Township Twelve, North, Range nine, East of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of James E. McGinley, et al., defendants, to satisfy a judgment of the Court recovered by The First Trust Company of Lincoln, Nebraska, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants, in Plattsmouth, Nebraska April 2nd, A. D. 1934.

H. SYLVESTER,  
Sheriff Cass County,  
Nebraska.

## LEGAL NOTICE

To Levanus W. Patterson, Nels C. Johnson, Charles S. Smith, and all persons having or claiming any interest in Lot nine (9), being the west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section seventeen (17), and Fractional Lots numbered six (6) and seven (7), in the south half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18), all in Township eleven (11), North, of Range fourteen (14), East of the Sixth P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, real names unknown:

Notice is hereby given that Adolphus O. Pearsley as plaintiff has filed in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, his petition against you as defendants, the purpose of which is to obtain a decree quieting title to the above described real estate in plaintiff against all claims by or under any of the defendants and canceling and setting aside, as having been paid and barred by the Statute of Limitations of the State of Nebraska, a mortgage made by W. H. Royal and Elizabeth R. Royal to the defendant, Charles S. Smith, dated March 9, 1868, filed for record July 6, 1868, recorded in Book "C" Mortgages, page 14, of the records of said county, to secure the payment of the sum of \$600.00.

You may answer said petition in said court on or before the 28th day of May, 1934, or otherwise the allegations in said petition will be taken as true and a decree entered accordingly.

ADOLPHUS O. PEARSLEY, Plaintiff.

TYLER & PETERSON,  
Attorneys, Nebraska City,  
Nebraska.

## NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

In the Matter of the Application of Charles L. Graves, Administrator of the Estate of John Wesley Woodard, deceased, for license to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Honorable D. W. Livingston, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, made on the 16th day of April, 1934, for the sale of real estate hereinafter described, for the payment of debts and claims allowed against said estate and expenses of administration of the Estate of John Wesley Woodard, deceased, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Bank of Union, in Union, Nebraska, on Thursday, May 31st, 1934, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot 7 in the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 13, containing 28.36 acres more or less; Lot 6 in the Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 13, containing 10 acres more or less; Lot 42 in the Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 23, Township 10, Range 13, containing 6.05 acres more or less all in Cass County, Nebraska. Said real estate will be sold subject to lease thereon to March 1, 1935. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1934.

CHARLES L. GRAVES, Administrator of the Estate of John Wesley Woodard, deceased.

A. L. TIDD,  
Attorney.

223-3w