

EAGLE NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. Sarah Keil has been seriously ill but is recovering slowly. Harley Klietsch of Palmyra visited over Sunday at the Guy Jones home. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomson of Palmyra enjoyed Sunday at the J. L. Wall home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Morgan are in Lincoln visiting in the home of C. E. and Ralph Allen. Mr. Will Rawson came up from Julian and made a short visit with friends in this community. Miss Fern Buck of Murdock spent the first of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Muenchau.

Mrs. Emma Jenkins spent the latter part of last week in Lincoln with her daughter, Mrs. O. S. Anderson. The Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rudolph and family were Mr. and Mrs. Roger Reeve and family of Elmwood. Miss Jean Marie Stewart was hostess to her cooking club, The Junior House Maids, on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Sunday guests at the Clyde West home on last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Harry West of Lincoln and Mr. Bayers of Avoca.

Miss Ruth Franche of Eagle and Paul Sutton of Alto were married in Plattsmouth on Tuesday June 19th. Best wishes are extended to this couple.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kildee enjoyed a visit last week with Mrs. Kildee's mother, Mrs. John Walraven and a sister Mrs. Howley and daughter, Beth of Fremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Lanning and daughter Dora Lee and Loa Merle of Iowa, Kansas are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lanning and with other relatives in and near Eagle.

Mrs. Lydia Muenchau of Elmwood, Mrs. James Smith of Pipestone, Minn., and Fred Muenchau of Eagle drove to Garland on last Thursday where they visited with Miss Mollie Muenchau.

Mrs. Milford Axe and children of Lincoln visited over Sunday at the L. W. Piersol home. Donald Axe remained and will make an extended visit with his grandparents and other relatives.

Harriet Cruise Kemper's spending her vacation in Nebraska with her husband, Lawrence Kemper of Omaha and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Cruise and her sister, Katherine, of Eagle.

Mrs. James Smith, son Hillard and daughter, Eleanor of Pipestone, Minnesota, are visiting in this community with Mrs. Smith's brothers, Will, Fred and Bert Muenchau and their families.

Mrs. Charles Williams and Edw. Peterson had as their guests on last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peterson of Omaha and Mrs. Louise Lamping, Miss Charlotte Schafer and Miss Helen Boxtermen of Seneca, Kansas.

While driving several miles east of Lincoln on the highway Mr. A. M. Longman's car collided with that of Mr. Ross P. Curtis of Lincoln. The cars were damaged but fortunately the occupants of both cars sustained no serious injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McMaster and Henry Saxon motored to Kansas City on Friday of last week where they were the guests of relatives. Mrs. Harley Smith and Mrs. Saxon, who had been visiting in Kansas City for some time, returned with them on Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Moore arrived Sunday morning from Arkansas where she and Mr. Moore had been visiting. She will make an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. Sophia Gerhard and sister, Jennie. She will also visit her brothers Clarence and Ed Gerhard and families. Mr. and Mrs. Moore live in Washington.

Several families were represented at an annual dinner given at the home of Mrs. Linnie DeLes Dentier near Prairie Home last Sunday. The day was a very enjoyable one. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Major Robyler and family of Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and children of University Place, Miss Frances Wibbles of Prairie Home, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Muenchau and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Snoko and Mr. and Mrs. C. Norton and family.

Perhaps General Johnson's verbal victims should feel a little less resentful, now that they know he hasn't been feeling any too well the last few weeks. He has gone to a hospital for treatment for an abscess, which is enough to add fire to any man's hot weather rinks.

An Indiana woman is suing for divorce because her husband traded the family Bible, valued at \$8, to a bootlegger for two pints of whisky. It would also be interesting to know what the bootlegger's moll thought about the deal for the Bible.

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Summer has arrived, and now Old Sol may really get down to business. Note on advertising: Paul Revere made the famous ride, but Longfellow made the ride famous. Ain't civilization wonderful? We invent a machine to do the work, and then tax it to support the men it displaces. A great many parts of the United States remain dry. They are dry, that is, if you count the votes, but not if you count the bottles. Tugwell says there isn't any such thing as a brain trust. Possibly he has the antitrust laws in mind and doesn't wish to indicate the existence of a monopoly. Samuel Insull is penning an autobiography because he says he needs the money. This exigency is perhaps the only one that justifies literary effort or homicide. The NRA is planning a new series of celebrations over the country to "rescind" the Blue Eagle. Strange to say, cracking down seems to have failed to make it popular.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, July 1 By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Ahijah and the Divided Kingdom" I King, 11:29-39 We continue our studies of the Old Testament where we left off last year—Solomon. We have first a character study of Solomon's son, Rehoboam. Then the evils of Solomon's reign, ending with the dividing of the Kingdom, which led to the downfall of the Jewish nation. A new era began for God's chosen people. The book of the Kings was written about 562 B. C., probably by Ezra and Jeremiah; originally one book, divided by the seventy Greek translators (Septuagint). The writers are more concerned with the religious than the political aspect of the history, and have much more to say about the outward observances of religion, the temple and its ritual, the priests and their duties, than about the wars of the kings and the material prosperity of the people. The books of the Kings emphasize the activities and influence of the prophets, a characteristic to be noted in our present lesson. In spite of the wisdom of Solomon, and his early piety which led him to build the glorious temple and dedicated it with one of the noblest of recorded prayers, the reign of the king ended in darkness. His failure—due to two causes. In the first place, with the false idea to strengthen his kingdom, by marrying foreign princesses—he had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines. In the second place, by burdening the people with the enormous taxes that such an establishment required. He pauperized the people—something as we are now doing. Such a sensual, sordid life led to an early death—at the age of sixty his career came to an abrupt end. "The Lord was angry with Solomon" about his conduct, and told him that He would give the Kingdom to his servant. Here enter Ahijah and Jeroboam. God had prepared a man to lead the revolt of the people against the misrule of Solomon; his mother's name was Jeruah—a widow; he was drafted to the work of building the fortress of Milo—part of the fortifications of Jerusalem; he showed such remarkable skill and ability, that Solomon promoted him to be the head of workmen; here he heard of the mutterings and dissatisfaction of the people; being a man of great ambition, his patriotic soul was filled with indignation. About this time he left Jerusalem on a business trip, a ways out of the city. He met the prophet Ahijah. This meeting could not have taken place in the city of Jerusalem, without the greatest peril to both. This man had risen to great

SHALL WE CUT FARM PLANTS?

The latest suggestion from Washington is that attempts to reduce production and increase prices of agricultural commodities should be continued with a 3-year plan. The program would involve the removal of 15 to 20 million acres from production and putting them into pasture, forage crops and woodland. Benefit payments and processing taxes would be continued. It might be worth while to permit the present programs to demonstrate their efficiency before asking farmers to sign up for three years. Wheat has advanced 20 per cent in price in the last twelve months, corn 35 per cent, cotton 33 per cent, hogs 2 per cent. These are the four major crops under control of those administering the agricultural adjustment act. The advance in cotton is approximately equal to the depreciation in the dollar. The advances for wheat and corn include response from the drought as well as from government aid. Some of the commodities which have not come under the act are horses and mules, which have increased 40 per cent in value, beef cattle 45 per cent, lambs 25 per cent, alfalfa 55 per cent, prairie hay 80 per cent, butterfat 17 per cent, and eggs 39 per cent, without tremendous amount of work on the part of farmers themselves, serving on county and state committees, measuring their production or signing contracts and without collection of processing taxes. Wheat and cotton growers have received benefit payments in addition to the sale of their commodities. If these were added to the advances enumerated they would still be below the average of those commodities not under government control. The purchasing power of the farm dollar as measured by that which prevailed in the 1909-1914 period now stands at 61 cents, just as it did a year ago. The only improvement in the farmer's status is that which he has obtained from reduction in production costs or increase in his own efficiency. The credit situation has been relieved: taxes, interest and labor are lower. There has been a decided tendency to become more nearly self-sufficient by growing gardens, preserving food and increasing the amount of dairy and poultry products as well as meat grown at home. Accepting the 3-year program, even though it were modified to eliminate some of the major objections to the present plans with separate commodities, would be tantamount to an admission that government employees were better able to determine the best practices in agriculture than farmers themselves. The suggestions coming from Washington still fail to include a reward for efficiency in farming as a business and to discriminate between the man who is farming as a means of gaining a livelihood and the one who is operating extensively and contributing to excess production. They presuppose collection of processing taxes merit of encouraging the production of grass and forage and forests which contribute toward the better maintenance of fertility and the elimination of erosion of the soil. The broad question still remains, whether it is wise to plan for such an extensive curtailment of the farm plant over a 3-year period, with its extensive deflationary effects on employment, transportation, and business, before we have explored the possibilities of restoring at least part of our foreign markets through reciprocal tariff arrangements.—Kansas City Times.

A SAVING FOR FARM BORROWERS

The recent successful refinancing of a large issue of 4 1/2 per cent Federal Land Bank bonds at 4 per cent forecasts probably further action of the same nature. Next November 1 an issue of \$162,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds is callable. If this is refunded at 4 per cent it will mean an interest saving of more than a million and a half added to the saving of nearly a million effected by the recent refunding operation. This will mean a considerable saving to borrowers from the banks when the present period of emergency assistance ends and the banks must again function in a normal manner without the prop of federal appropriations. Ordinarily the interest which the land bank borrower pays on his mortgage is the interest which the bank must pay on its bonds plus the expense of maintaining the institution. During a temporary period the farmer borrower has been forgiven a part of this interest, the bank being reimbursed for its loss by direct appropriations from the federal treasury. With the ending of the emergency this prop will be removed and borrowers will again have to pay normal interest rates, based on what people who have saved money ask for its use. Then they will begin to note the benefits derived from refunding the higher rate bonds.—World-Herald.

MUST AMERICANS TRAVEL IN HERDS?

American tourists in Europe are heartily damned by the nationals who cater to them, by the tourists of other countries and, perhaps most scornfully of all, by themselves. Not always, but all too often, we are, in foreign lands, conspicuous, even in small numbers or as single specimens, for our gullibility, timidity, insistence on being with other Americans, folly in money spending, provincially taste and experience, our equally provincial conceit, and our screaming, nasal voices. The word which is universally used by Europeans (English as well as continentalers) to characterize Americans abroad is "vulgar." That which makes us seem vulgar to the European is emphasized by our weak-kneed propensity for traveling in herds, shepherded by one of our kind. Where one or two Americans might be overlooked, a mob of 10 or 20 rushing noisily into a cafe and turning it into something like an upstate church "social," or intruding happily, at the wrong moment, in a "show place" which happens to be the other fellow's place of worship—such a body of enthusiasm is overlooked with difficulty. There are signs posted, in English, to prevent this latter contingency, but who has eyes for signs, even in the mother language, when there is a "cute" saint to be seen, or with luck, a cardinal to be "snapped" through the choir screen? There are Americans in numbers, of course, who are as much at home in Europe as in America. There are thousands of college boys who, entering Europe for the first time, have mounted bicycles and invaded the old world so unaffectedly, so eagerly and so meager a budget that they have passed wholly unnoticed or were accepted as Europeans. English? German? Swedish? Dutch? folk will guess. I have nowa then to "give up" then and demand the answer without once venturing to ask "American?"—Harold Sprague in Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT NOISES

Those people in the downtown area who can't sleep with their windows open because of the heat, or with the windows up because of noise, may be just a shade more unfortunate than thousands of others in the rest of town. But the problem of undisturbed sleep on a summer night, with windows open by necessity, is not confined to any one locality. What with the barking of a neighbor's dog, loud talk or the switching on of lights in the house next door, repeated shouts of "good night" and the slamming of car doors as the party breaks up at 1 a. m. at the place across the street, the running of a radio full blast at a late hour, and a miscellaneous aggregation of other disturbances, sleep becomes anything but possible or peaceful on a hot night. Most people having survived other such seasons, it is not probable that the number of fatalities will be any higher than usual this summer. Yet a reasonable amount of thoughtfulness and consideration of the rights of others would help immensely.—Kansas City Star.

FACING THE HARD FACTS ON OUR FOREIGN DEBTS

Europe owes the United States \$22,645,000,000. Of that staggering sum, slightly less than half represents the war debts. The rest covers "normal trade transactions." Revelation of this amazing situation is made by George N. Peek, the administration's special adviser on foreign trade. And his statement is the first rational and sound view of the whole international trade and debt situation which has ever come from an official source. Peek recognizes frankly that there is only one way that we can collect these debts. And that is by accepting goods in payment. But we can't accept goods today without upsetting our domestic economy. Our so-called "favorable balance" of trade during the past 36 years has been a liability instead of an asset. That's why we must face the fact that we cannot collect these debts new. We can't afford to. That's why we must recognize that foreign trade for the future must be on a basis of mutual exchange: The exchange of goods which we can produce best for goods which we cannot produce or which are produced more economically by other nations. Can we ever collect the debts? Can we recover this 22 billion dollar stake we have in Europe? Observe what 22 billion dollars means. Roughly, it means the payment of one year's work by 22 million people. If 22 billion dollars worth of goods were suddenly dumped on our shores in payment of those debts, we could not consume those goods under our present economic system without throwing 22 million people out of work for a year, or depriving them of that equivalent in income. What to do? Cancel all the debts? The answer lies in another direction. We can collect the debts or a substantial portion of them only when this country's prosperity has been restored on a basis so complete that we can absorb luxury or other products from abroad without glutting our own markets. When all our people have buying power; when all Americans have jobs—then we can begin thinking about absorbing imports from our debtors. In a word, we must restore domestic prosperity first. We can worry about foreign trade and foreign debts later. It should be observed that the international bankers who howl so vociferously for a balanced national budget have offered no objection to the building up of such an overbalance of foreign trade! Those bankers worry about our domestic debt—but not about our foreign credits. All because they get a cut on the international financial deals. They don't get a cut on expansion of the federal budget. They are the men who preached foreign trade expansion. They are the men who urged concentration on foreign exchange ahead of domestic price stability. They are the men who deluded us into believing that our huge credits abroad constituted a "favorable balance of trade." We've been fooled once. Mr. Peek's frank recognition of the realities of this debt muddle gives hope that we are not to be fooled again.—New York Post.

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