

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Well, city parking spaces have not reported any unemployment.

Nothing is so dangerous as an ignorant friend; a wise enemy is worth more.

Don't call the world all wrong just because it is made up of people just like you.

It's about time for someone to make the annual discovery of the man who mailed his wife's Christmas cards in the trash can, isn't it?

Russia is to erect a 370-foot statue to Lenin. This seems to be in keeping with the "tall" stories of success of the "plan" sent out by Soviet leaders.

A writer defends the use of "Xmas" because Coleridge used it. Coleridge also used other things that no longer have the approval of our best social and moral circles.

A tap dancer's shoe flew off in a Paris theater, striking an American patron and causing loss of memory. Loss of one's Parisian memories is no trivial matter, according to the Detroit News.

Timely and useful information from the Sioux City, Ia., Tribune: To keep bugs from settling upon freshly painted surfaces and being entrapped there as the paint dries, add a little oil of wintergreen.

"Bread 'n' butter 'n' sugar," that old-fashioned between-meal treat for children, is reviving in popularity, according to a southern newspaper. It would be interesting to see whether it can become a favorite again, with baker's bread.

Another thing that perhaps lends force to the current suspicion that the Donnelly kidnaping was planned by a seam shovel operator is that the affair seems to have been engineered with all the finesse of one of those interesting and ungraceful implements.

One of the motor manufacturers announces a 10 per cent salary and wage increase. It seems hardly necessary to point out that this company is not one of the subsidiary concerns controlled by Mr. El Dorado, to whom George Bungle is now devoting his financial genius.

An actress is going to marry the doctor who saved her by a delicate surgical operation from death. That's fine, but after the wedding suppose the doctor is called in to do some surgical operation for another actress at the point of death. Heck, what's he going to do?

A toy manufacturer has employed a psychologist to prepare a treatise on why children enjoy playthings. With that as a basis, it should be comparatively simple, then, to find out why a child will play all year long with a toy that cost 15 cents and tire of a \$30 mechanical masterpiece in three days.

Even the almanacs ain't what they used to be. When we were a boy it always took a month anyhow to digest the new almanacs with all their funny jokes and little comic cartoons. Now, alas, the most they tell you about is pills. Looking forward to the coming of the new almanacs was a period of joyful anticipation in the old days.

Givin' and Gittin'

—as Amos and Andy say: "You always give more than you git." Remember, though, if someone remembered you—and you forgot, you've until New Years to come back at them with a Post Xmas Gift—from a man's shop to a man!



Although it was feared for a time that ex-Secretary Fall's health would not stand imprisonment, we are now informed that it has greatly improved since he started his term. This is not the first time on record that a man's personal lawyer has made the wrong diagnosis.

Somebody sent a bomb to one of the prominent lady movie stars in a "Don't Open Till Christmas" package, but the force of the publicity was almost lost on this department. We've forgotten what the star's name was, and we're disinclined to go through the paper and look it up.

All this discussion of whether this group, or that country, shall enjoy a year's moratorium or not somehow recalls the old-fashioned bartender who inquired of the proprietor whether Casey was good for one drink. After learning that Casey had had the drink, the boss said he was.

DISTURBING FACTORS IN GERMANY

Although it is generally admitted that the Bruening government is in a difficult position, being beset by both Communists and Fascists at home, some of its policies, or policies apparently countenanced by it, have made it harder for Germany to secure foreign assistance in her present emergency. That assistance clearly depends upon foreign confidence, particularly the confidence of France. The Bruening government professes to be carrying on the program of international conciliation and co-operation instituted by the late Gustav Stresemann. Yet certain recent events have been contrary to the spirit of that program.

As example of blundering on the part of the government was the secret negotiations with Austria last spring for a customs union, which immediately aroused the apprehension of France and her allies, concerning the possibility of the eventual political union of the two countries. The project was abandoned, but not before it had done real damage to Franco-German relations. Since then two other events have been permitted to occur which have tended to damage those relations still further by increasing French distrust in Germany's motives.

The first of these events was the arrest and conviction of a foreigner, believed to be a Pole, on charges of "attempted treason," growing out of the Stahlhelm review at Breslau near the Polish border in May. The Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) is a Nationalist organization, consisting largely of former German army men, led by ex-officers, many of them members of the old ruling houses. When the Polish government protested against this obviously hostile demonstration near the frontier, the German government replied that the Stahlhelm was a private association, "with no military aims." Yet three foreigners were arrested as "spies" for watching the rally and one of them now has been sentenced after a secret trial.

The second disturbing incident has been the arrest and conviction of two Germans for what is reported to have been the "betrayal of military secrets," in connection with the publication of an article criticizing public expenditures upon aviation. The article suggested that some of the money was being spent on military planes, which are prohibited by the treaty of Versailles. According to the treaty, Germany is forbidden forever to maintain a military air force. Yet here was an article dealing exclusively with aviation and judged to betray military secrets. The court held that the article could not even be read in public without endangering national security.

The general disarmament conference is approaching. Its prospects of success are darkened by the French attitude that France already has reduced her armaments to the lowest level compatible with national safety, unless further international guarantees are forthcoming. Many Frenchmen feel that Germany has violated the peace treaty and actually is preparing for a war of revenge. These recent convictions lend color to their argument, and they are hoping to make Franco-German cooperation in economic matters more difficult.

HUNTING OR TRESPASSING?

Greater respect on the part of hunting sportsmen should be paid to the warning signs "No Hunting" which are so often seen in the country at this season of the year. More importance is contained in these words than the casual passer-by realizes. They are there not alone for the protection of the farmer's lands and his buildings, but also for the persons who inhabit them. If they protect also the wild life within that haven, they are not to be deplored for that.

Each year casualties are reported from careless use of hunters' weapons. Farmers in different parts of the country report the unwelcome presence of hunters and their dogs, who not only trample upon their crops, but endanger with their shots both the livestock and those who live on the farm. High grasses and shrubs frequently hide roadway entrances to many farms. If hunters are about, persons who chance to be riding or walking along the way without knowledge of their presence are often in danger of flying shot.

A hunting license is not a trespass license. And those who intentionally enter upon the property of others for the purpose of hunting, without their permission, are more certainly breaking a moral law.

Through the efforts of many individuals and societies, hunters and organizations of sportsmen are pledging themselves to ask permission of any owner before trespassing upon his property to hunt, and to respect the owner's reply, whether it be negative or affirmative. This is an encouraging sign.

PROTECTED FROM JOBS

An Associated Press dispatch from London, which reports another long list of commodities to which England will apply a 50 per cent import tax beginning today, notes that:

"Several kinds of electrical fixtures are hit in the new schedules. ... American firms already have plans under way to manufacture these products in England that they may avoid duty. The government raises no objection to that procedure on the theory that unemployment will be lessened."

In connection with this paragraph it is interesting to recall the full title of the Hawley-Smoot tariff act, which, by its urgent suggestion of tariff retaliation, is, in large measure, responsible for the present British "experiment with protection." The full title of the act is "an act to provide revenue, to regulate commerce with foreign countries, to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor, and for other purposes."

Particularly noteworthy in this connection are its purposes to encourage the industries of the United States, and to protect American labor. The encouragement to American industry which is provided must be an encouragement to migrate elsewhere to get behind the tariff walls that have been reared throughout the world in answer to the Hawley-Smoot enactment. And the protection of American labor is presumably a protection from having a job. At any rate, it is difficult to understand how these purposes can be construed otherwise at this juncture.—Baltimore Sun.

AN INTERNATIONAL MURAL MOVEMENT

Oddly enough, the art impulse in the United States is receiving from other countries some of its strongest reasons for encouragement. In California, for example, Mr. Maynard Dixon preached the doctrine of mural painting for many years as a source of activity for artists and as a means of heightening the beauty of public and semi-public buildings in that section. He and other painters did much work in banks, educational institutions and theaters without quite making their work widely known outside the State.

Then Senores Diego Rivera and Clemente Orozco, who in Mexico had started a movement for national expression in fresco, journeyed northward and joined their arguments with those of the native painters. The result has been a strong growth in public appreciation of mural painting and architectural sculpture throughout California and the neighboring states. This recognition of a native impulse from the outside seemed just the thing needed to give this movement its final impetus.

Recently, Senor Jose Maria Sert, Spanish painter, who has completed for the new Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York a series of fifteen murals based on an incident in "Don Quixote," has been predicting that the immediate future of art in the United States will center around the possibilities provided for murals in the great new buildings now being erected. Such murals will bring an enormous recognition to the artists concerned. A thousand persons will see their work, when thus publicly shown, to one that would know of their existence if their art were represented only by easel paintings bought by collectors and all but hidden in private collections.

Abbey, Sargent and De Chavannes are perhaps best known to Americans today through their murals in the Boston Public Library. The new Sert room in the Waldorf-Astoria is bound to come to national knowledge through report of guests who dine beneath his paintings. Miss Violet Oakley's illustrated volume on her series of murals, "The Holy Experiment," for the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg, has carried artistic report on American history to other countries, and the pictures themselves have become a public treasure. Mr. Lee Lawrie's carved figures for the exterior of the new Nebraska State Capitol have opened new vistas for the use of native symbols in American structures.

An artistic opportunity, indeed, is offered by the application of the arts of the mural painter and the sculptor as integral elements in a national architecture.

TARIFF BLUNDERS

When the Hawley-Smoot tariff law was passed some 18 months ago, it was clear to any thoughtful persons that it would produce ruinous results in the form of retaliatory tariffs in foreign countries. Even while that law was being enacted, Canada made sizeable increases in its import duties, aimed directly at American products. Since then Italy has stepped up its rates on motor cars and other American goods.

Now it is Great Britain, one of our greatest export markets which is building a tariff wall. Not only does the MacDonald government plan a general tariff on imports, but it is hurrying its plans for a temporary emergency bill to prevent large imports of foreign goods in anticipation of a general tariff. The majority of 396 to 51 on the first tariff vote indicates plainly that Great Britain has made up its mind to leave its free-trade policy once and for all.

Whatever form it may take, the British tariff will hit us doubly hard in the United States because it will exempt dominion products. This motor cars and typewriters made in Canada, by Canadian workmen, will enter England duty free, while the same products made in the United States will be taxed somewhere between 20 and 50 per cent—or even more. Much the same holds true of our agricultural products.

In this fashion has the Hawley-Smoot blunder led to other blunders. By shutting our doors to foreign goods, we have made inevitable the drastic reduction of debt payments to us. By the same act we have forced foreign countries to raise their tariff walls and thereby close the markets that have furnished employment for countless American workmen.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Next morning on the front page of the Gazette appeared this sentence: "The Hon. James G. Blaine will address the meeting on 'The

It's the time of year to replenish your printed stationery. Phone the Journal your order for Letter Heads, Envelopes, Statements, etc. Prompt service, right prices.

HOOVER'S CANDID FRIENDS

President Hoover has suffered an extraordinary run of bad luck during the past two years. No part of it, politically speaking, can have been harder to endure than the indiscretions, improprieties, infelicities and general incompetence of the successive chairmen of the national republican committee. It was a sufficient unfortunate coincidence that the committee had to meet in Washington just as the session of the new congress was opening, and immediately after pleas of nonpartisan action had been sounded at the capitol. The inevitable effect was to make the democrats feel that they were called upon to be good patriots, to sink party differences, largely in order to strengthen the republican organization and enable it the better to defeat them in the next presidential election. But this might have been got over as unintended and regrettable manoeuvre had not Chairman Fess, in his address to the members of the national committee, carried off first place, with the rest nowhere, for ill-judged, ill-timed and ill-phrased speaking.

Such a left-handed tribute as he paid to Mr. Hoover was enough to make the warmest supporter of the president writhe. Senator Fess also plainly implied that the republican party is in for an overwhelming defeat unless it does something to make the country appreciate the real qualities of Mr. Hoover. Here is a great man, declared Chairman Fess, in effect, whose fellow-citizens have been stupidly unaware of his singular eminence. What the party must do is to go out and labor from this day forth to correct the prevailing impression of the president, and prove to an incredulous people that Mr. Hoover has displayed "a leadership without precedent in American history." This theme was developed by Chairman Fess with an eloquence awkwardness which none but he can command on such an occasion. After listening to the descriptions of himself as the great misunderstood, the neglected genius, President Hoover must have felt like crying out: "Save, oh, save me from my candid friends!"—New York Times.

BRITAIN'S BALANCE OF TRADE

The most immediately pressing of Britain's economic problems is that of balancing her trading accounts. Britain has always spent more on imports than she has received for her visible exports, but when to her visible exports have been added payments for her invisible exports, for her shipping services, for example, and the income from her foreign investments, her trade balance has invariably shown a substantial surplus in her favor.

Even in 1926, when industry was dislocated by the general strike, this surplus, according to the estimate of the Macmillan committee, amounted to £9,000,000. In 1927 it rose to £114,000,000, in 1928 to £137,000,000 and in 1929 to £138,000,000. Last year there was a considerable drop, but even so, it reached £39,000,000. This year, however, it is generally expected that, for the first time in post-war history, Britain's imports will exceed both her visible and invisible exports. For the first time since the war, Britain is spending more than she is earning, a matter as disturbing in the case of nations as of individuals.

The problem can be tackled from various angles. Britain can either spend less abroad, or earn more, or do both together. The decline in her overseas earnings has been largely attributed to the supposed fact that her chief losses have been in countries whose purchasing power has been seriously diminished by the effects of the war. From this the conclusion has been drawn that as soon as Europe begins to recover from the war, British trade will again revive.

But, for better or worse, there are grave reasons for believing that neither the supposition nor the conclusion is correct. In the last year or so, economic distress has been fairly general, and the recent setbacks may, at least partially, be attributed to world causes. But before the slump began, it was precisely in those parts of the world that had been least affected by the war that Britain's loss of markets was most striking. The decline of Britain's exports to North America was six times as great as the decline of her exports to Europe, though the bulk of North America's imports of manufactured goods from the world as a whole had increased rather than otherwise. Britain's difficulties were due, it is possible to maintain, not so much to the misfortunes of her customers as to her own deficiencies.

In its way this is a comforting conclusion. For it means that Britain is not the helpless victim of world forces over which she has no control,

but that the causes of her retrogression are such as she herself can largely remove. The suggestion that she reduce her imports by means of tariffs is meeting with great approval, but schemes of this sort should not divert attention from the necessity of improving Britain's technical and business efficiency.

The prime hope for Britain, as for the rest of the world, does in fact rest on a willingness to reorganize the whole of industry where it is not in strictest conformity with the demands of modern life, to take account of the constantly changing character of the world's demands, to cease supplying in 1932 the kind of commodity which has not been asked for since 1923, and to adopt the most effective technique and conditions of production, not only to cheapen costs, but also to stimulate consumption.

"G. O. P." ORIGINATED AS "GOP"

The year the Grand Old Party nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency (1884), a young printer by the name of T. B. Dowden turned up in the shop of the Cincinnati Gazette looking for work.

The Gazette took him on and one morning at 2:30 o'clock, just before the Gazette went to press, Dowden took from the drawer a piece of paper marked: "Must go on ten lines." Setting ten lines solid, he frantically tinkered the spacing, then appeal to be foreman: "My copy ends with 'Grand Old Party' and I have two words left over. What shall I do?"

"Throw them away and use your intelligence," exploded the busy foreman. "Cut 'em short, get 'em in, abbreviate 'em, use initials. Do something and hurry up. This page is late!"

Achievements of the Gop. "At the meeting that night the 'Man from Maine' was concluding a 2-hour Republican harangue when a voice cried from the gallery: 'Why don't you tell us something about the 'Gop' and what it did?'"

Blaine retorted: "Why, my friend, I've been talking about the 'Gop' all evening. The word 'Gop' contains the initial letters of the Grand Old Party and that is its official and abbreviated form."

In a letter signed "The Printer Himself" published in the New York Herald Tribune recently, Mr. Dowden, now living in Los Angeles, gave the foregoing version of the origin of the Republican party's nickname. He concluded:

"The audience roared but Blaine never smiled. That settled it right there and 'Gop' held its own for a long time. Then fussy proof readers got to decorating it with periods and it finally evolved into G. O. P."—From Time.

DOLES TO RAILROADS

Senator Couzens puts the railroads' appeals for relief through government in the same class as other relief asked. "There is no difference between paying a dole to an unemployed worker and paying interest or dividends on railroad securities representing idle equipment," he says. That is a thought to be answered, if possible.

We should not give Mr. Couzens much on this, if he stopped there. It isn't all as simple as that. But the railroad question has been engaging his attention. The plea of the roads for a 15 per cent freight increase, the plea of weaker roads for a government appropriation revolving fund of 300 million dollars, raise the question. "And then what?" Doles of any kind are narcotics, silencing the trouble for a time, only to have it reappear in worse form. Mr. Couzens would go to the malady itself.

There is enormous waste the railroads can reduce if they are ready to accept the necessary remedies. Senator Couzens says. He speaks of too many stations, better served by truck and bus, of short-haul business carried at a loss and of other wastes. As if to reinforce his charges comes the reminder that not three years ago the Pennsylvania acquired control of the Wabash, paying \$90 a share for stock now swelling around \$1. Was that a prudent investment of funds on which the public through freight rates or in other ways should now pay interest?

Mr. Couzens is constructive because he proposed going to the heart of the problem, instead of pouring money into a railroad setup appropriate to the 90's. He is constructive because he does not talk of blame for conditions, but of remedies. But he does say that "the initiative is up to the roads themselves."—Milwaukee Journal.

FOR SALE

One feed grinder. OTTO PULS, Murray, Nebr. d10-6tw.



How to train BABY'S BOWELS

Babies, bottle-fed or breast-fed, with any tendency to be constipated, would thrive if they received daily, half a teaspoonful of this old family doctor's prescription for the bowels.

That is one sure way to train tiny bowels to healthy regularity. To avoid the fretfulness, vomiting, crying, failure to gain, and other ills of constipated babies.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is good for any baby. For this, you have the word of a famous doctor. Forty-seven years of practice taught him just what babies need to keep their little bowels active, regular; keep little bodies plump and healthy. For Dr. Caldwell specialized in the treatment of women and little ones. He attended over 3500 births without loss of one mother or baby.

TELLS OF LOVE AFFAIR

Remo—Dr. Carl Andre's own version of his former love for Martina Hutchinson and the events leading up to her death when she pitched headlong from his automobile was given to the jury in district court as the murder trial of the young West Virginia dentist moved rapidly to a close. The courtroom was crowded as Dr. Andre told how he had broken his engagement with Mrs. Hutchinson because he had learned there was insanity in her family, and because he felt a certain sense of responsibility, he had striven to keep the young widow from "undesirable associates."

The asserted quarrel between the young couple at the ranch of Cornelius Vanderbilt, a few hours before the fatal automobile ride was gone into a great length. The state charges Andre threw the young widow from the machine while the defense contends her fall was accidental.

FOR SALE

Almost new circle buzz saw, complete. Phone 4412.—Hugo Meisinger, Plattsmouth, Nebr. d21-3td-2tw

Get your New Years Greeting Cards at Bates Book Store.

NOTICE OF PETITION

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Ferdinand Schuelke, deceased. The State of Nebraska. To all persons interested, take notice that Richard E. Schuelke has filed a petition asking that the above estate be opened and that a supplemental decree be entered in said estate determining the heirs of said deceased, which petition has been set for hearing on the 15th day of January, 1932, at nine o'clock a. m. Dated December 18th, 1931. A. H. OXBURY, County Judge. d21-3w (Seal)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of Byron Atkinson, deceased. Now on this 17th day of December, A. D. 1931, it being one of the days of the regular November, A. D. 1931, term of this court, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Minnie Marolf and Harry F. Marolf, executrix and executor of the estate of Byron Atkinson, deceased, praying for judgment and order of Court authorizing the petitioners as such executrix and executor of said estate to negotiate a loan of One Thousand Dollars and secure the same by giving a first mortgage on the West Half of Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-six (26) in Township Twelve North, Range Eight, east of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Lancaster County, Nebraska, for the purpose of paying expenses of last sickness and funeral of deceased, cost of administration and taxes on real estate, there not being personal property with which to meet such obligations;

It is Therefore Ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at the District Court room in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1932, to show cause why a judgment and order should not be issued by the Court authorizing said executrix and said executor to mortgage the real estate hereinbefore described for the sum of One Thousand Dollars to pay expenses of last sickness and funeral of said deceased, costs of administration and taxes on real estate of said deceased.

It is Ordered that service of this order be made by publication thereof for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper published and in general circulation in Cass County, Nebraska. Dated this 17th day of December, 1931. By the Court. JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court. d21-4w



When BABIES are Upset

BABY ills and ailments seem twice as serious at night. A sudden cry may mean colic. Or a sudden attack of diarrhea. How would you meet this emergency—tonight? Have you a bottle of Castoria ready?

For the protection of your wee one—for your own peace of mind—keep this old, reliable preparation always on hand. But don't keep it just for emergencies; let it be an everyday aid. It's gentle influence will ease and soothe the infant who cannot sleep. It's mild regulation will help an older child whose tongue is coated because of sluggish bowels. All druggists have Castoria.

