

The Plattsmouth Journal

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It isn't poverty that develops strong character. It is the determination to get out of it.

The consensus of the observers at the Hitler-Mussolini affair in Venice is that neither of them was in very good condition.

There are two ways of finding a car key in the lining of a suit; burn the clothes or have them X-rayed. Either is reliable.

"All dog lovers have qualities in common," writes a friend of the dog. Including that quality of total deafness when their personal hound is keeping the whole neighborhood awake, we suppose.

It costs the government seven-tenths of 1 cent to print a \$5 bill, and since it costs no more to print bills of larger denominations, we suppose the demand for more of the bigger bills will continue.

There are two mysteries which the general public will never know. One is what the catcher says of the pitcher when they meet in front of the plate and the other is what an auctioneer says between bids.

We suppose quintuplets are very nice as long as they're little and get lots of attention from the neighbors and newspapers, but wait eighteen or nineteen years until they all begin getting telephone calls.

Zaro Agha, the 164-year-old Turk, is in the hospital again, greatly agitated because some people refuse to believe he is 164 years old. Then the fact that he has been sent to the Children's hospital in Istanbul ought to run his fever up a few degrees higher, too.

There is a saying that half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. A reader of this paper gives it as his opinion that this is another saying that lives because it sounds well, rather than because it is true. This reader tells us that in his neighborhood this never was true. The neighbors know all about how he lives and if there is anything they don't know they ask about it.

SLOWER BUT SURE THAN CENSORSHIP

The essential fact about the campaign against indecent movies under the leadership of the Catholic church is that it seeks to accomplish its end through the individual and not through official censors. This is very much to the good. Whatever the offenses of the movies against good morals, the cure lies not through the invocation of official sanctions, but through appeals to the good sense and the essential decency of movie patrons. By moving along this path it is possible to avoid the errors and the excesses and the stupidities of a bureaucratic censorship.

It will, to be sure, be a more difficult task to mobilize the decent and sensible patrons of the movies in a moral protest. The results of such an approach will probably be slower than the results that would follow an immediate recourse to spectacular censorship. But in the end the slower method will be more effective than the other. For the movie magnates keep their ears attuned to the box office returns, and if the rumblings from that quarter are not favorable, they will be quick to heed. Much quicker, in fact, than they would be to listen to the remonstrances or the orders of any official watchdogs of public morals. Besides, bureaucratic zeal has a way of creating sympathy for its victims.

There are some who hold that the movies are more guilty of stupidity than they are indecency. Certainly stupidity is as much in evidence in the gilded palaces of the cinemas as offenses against good morals. In the long run, the public can protect itself against offenses of the one sort only by the same method by which it can protect itself against offenses of the other. But it may be that a warfare on indecency may of itself help in the attack on stupidity. For if the producers can be forced to dispense with some of the lures with which they have attracted patrons to see stupid pictures, they may awaken to the importance of giving patrons a greater measure of high-grade entertainment.

It must be realized, of course, that the movies distinctly have their good points as well as their bad. Like the English theater in the time of Shakespeare, they are in a formative stage in which the demand for entertainment is far in excess of the supply, and when the demand is balanced against the resources that are available to meet it, it is clear that all is not venial in Hollywood. Even so, the proposal to institute a protest at the box office the abuses of the moment is not to be dismissed as superfluous. It may help to hasten the advancement toward which the more intelligent producers are themselves groping.—Baltimore Sun.

Journal ads bring you news of timely bargains. Read them!

ROOSEVELT STILL LEADS

There are radically different opinions about some of Roosevelt's economic and monetary policies, but there is common agreement on his political sagacity. The man who focused the attention and inspired the hope of a distressed country in 1932 by the promise of a vaguely new deal has seen most of his extraordinary program enacted into law in something less than sixteen months from the day of his inauguration. This is a remarkable record, even considering the administration majorities in both houses and the general co-operation of the insurgent Republican members. It is remarkable because of the radical departures made by congress, and by the President with delegated authority, in economics, finance, agriculture, securities marketing, communications, labor adjustments and the rest.

There is, however, a well defined difference between the Roosevelt leadership in the first session and in the second session of the seventy-third congress. In the first the President came fresh from election, in which he had such an overwhelming majority that it seemed, even to congress, to carry with it a mandate for full liberty of action. In that session there was a disposition on both sides to regard the national status as an emergency. Democrats were little more than rubber stamps. It was a session in which the President asked and congress gave. Policies that, historically, would have been great issues in presidential campaigns were adopted almost without congressional debate. Departures that would have been wholly untenable in normal times became matters of course in the national emergency.

The second session witnessed a change throughout the country, and this change was reflected in congress. Criticism, which the President previously said was wholesome, but lacking, began to assert itself. Dissatisfaction with the operation of some parts of the new deal program was voiced. Irritations were numerous and became vocal. Apprehension because of unprecedented peace-time expenditures was expressed in warnings from both Democrats and Republicans. With this change, new measures were subjected to more scrutiny and had the benefit of extended debate. Conservatives generally were uniting and making themselves heard.

In the second session the President had two major defeats, the rejection of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty and the passage over his veto of the bill increasing the pay of veterans and government employees. He lost prestige in the abrupt cancellation of the air mail contracts and the loss of life incident to the transfer of the service to the army. He sustained numerous lesser shocks, and he had to make more concessions than are generally known in order to hold his program substantially intact.

But if the President found himself less able to command, he still was the unquestionable leader. His maintenance of this role was due in considerable measure to his readiness and skill in making necessary compromises. Yet the necessity for making concessions did not affect the characteristic boldness of his action. At a time when there was manifest concern over the revealed theories of some of his most intimate advisers, he precipitated an issue on this very question by giving the chief target a promotion nomination and handing the nominee to a critical senate.

Also while congress still was a week or more from adjournment, he announced his "forgotten man" program for future consideration, a program of such scope, of such implications, as to arouse new and disturbing speculation as to where, in the distance, all the money was to come from to supply the billions and billions already under commitment and the indefinite billions for indefinite social reform.

Thus, with the ending of the seventy-third congress, with congressional elections in the offing, Roosevelt continues the bold, popular (if less popular) leader of his party, with support ranging beyond party lines and opposition growing within those lines. He roved action when action was universally demanded. He showed himself the champion of the underprivileged classes. He impressed the public with his independence of those financial and industrial influences whose shortcomings had become so painfully evident as the result of the depression. And he had the advantage that would naturally come from huge expenditures of government funds in the stage when credit was easy and before it was necessary to pay the bills.

As time tests the value of his policies and as the bills fall due for payment, the searching test of his leadership will come.—Kansas City Star.

Wabash News

L. W. Reese who has been working near Sioux City on some road improvement, with the completion of the work, returned last week to his home at Wabash.

The machine shed of H. J. Ruhge, living a few miles southeast of town was blown over and rather badly demolished.

Will Rueter was called to Weeping Water last week where he is working on the hog-corn work for a few days.

L. R. Standley was a business visitor in Lincoln on last Thursday where he went for a supply of goods for the store and even with the very quiet time now prevailing he has to make a trip every week and sometimes more to keep the supply up to standard.

The wind of Tuesday evening removed the glass from the kitchen door at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hardaway.

On Wednesday last week Messrs. P. H. Clarke and Ralph Door were harvesting their wheat and while the crop was not a record breaker, they were pleased with the very fine quality of the grain and were rewarded with something to put in the bin.

Charles E. Cook of Plattsmouth, was a visitor in Wabash on last Wednesday and viewed the old landmarks, which were familiar to him when a boy, when he and a brother, Phillip who was at that time farming near here, picked corn and hauled same to Wabash more than forty years ago.

Frank Rodgers, who is employed at the Louisville quarries, was ill and not able to work for a day or so a few days ago but has recovered, and was able to take up the task again during the early portion of last week.

Eugene Colbert was looking after some business matters in Weeping Water last Tuesday, getting some repairs for the harvester, that he might cut his wheat, which he estimated would make about 15 bushels to the acre.

Frank Colbert was assisting with the farm work of Fred Towle for a short time early last week.

Herbert Hanson was harvesting his wheat last week and was pleased when it made him some twenty bushels to the acre.

Ladies Aid Enjoys Meet. The Ladies Aid of the Wabash church met last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pool, where they did much work for the church and as well enjoyed a social time during the afternoon and were served a delightful lunch by the genial hostess.

Putting Trucks in Order. John Woods, the garage man and general hustler, for he gets out and contracts hauling and heavy hauling is his strong point, with the conclusion of work on the O street road has been making some substantial repairs to his fleet of trucks and will be ready as soon as contracts are awarded for another piece of road work.

Yes, the Wind Blew. Last Tuesday evening after the wind had blown for the entire day and all thought there was going to be a heavy rain, the wind veered and sure blew hard, tumbling over some light buildings and blowing down some trees and otherwise playing pranks. One was the borrowing of the sky-piece of our citizen John Brown, when it took his hat and carried it away, depositing it by the roadside east of the home of Grandmother Bothwell. John did not find the hat until the following evening.

GUN FANCIER FOUND DEAD. Omaha.—Relatives expressed belief that his penchant for collecting old firearms was responsible for the death of Robert McClintock, 18, found dead in his room, a bullet thru his head.

Alarmed members of the family discovered the body after the youth had been missing two days from the concession at an amusement park. An old rifle, one of three he owned, lay beside the body.

McClintock, relatives said, had been in the habit of standing in front of a mirror while doing the manual of arms, and they believe he was at this when the rifle struck the edge of a dresser, and was discharged.

"See it before you buy it."

Thomas Walling Company
Abstracts of Title
Phone 324 - Plattsmouth

Nebraska Counties Hit FERA Plan

Although Signed Part Are Displeased and Seek Local Control—Want Counties to Rule.

McCook, Neb., June 20.—County commissions of six southwestern Nebraska counties today were on record that the articles for an agreement between the counties and federal relief administration as a basis for receiving further FERA funds are not agreeable to the counties.

However, all of these counties previously signed the agreement. They are Red Willow, Frontier, Hayes, Chase, Dundy and Hitchcock.

Want County Rule. The commissioners took the position that poor relief expenditures should be under direct control and supervision of county boards, that relief directors should be appointed by the county boards with FERA approval, and that all administrative officers should be named by the counties and salaries fixed by county boards.

Officials of the counties explained they would not withdraw from the agreements made, but meant their action as a protest.

The commissioners met here yesterday and adopted resolutions. Meanwhile, two more counties—Madison and Pawnee—today had signed agreements to co-operate with the federal government by increasing county expenditures for relief in order to obtain FERA funds.

Tells Provisions. In Lincoln, Harry Elmore, acting state relief director, today said all of the six southwestern counties signed the agreement.

"We told them then they could withdraw at any time," Elmore said, "and there isn't much more that can be said. If they don't like the agreement they can drop out and we will withdraw our expenditures of federal funds in those counties."—World-Herald.

SHOE MEN TO FOLLOW NRA. Omaha.—Kenneth Dameron, deputy administrator for the distributing trades section, fourth NRA division told the National Leather and shoe finders' association convention that the details of private business must continue to be run by those engaged in that business, and not by the government.

"I think the idea of the NRA will live—in what form I don't know. And I'm sure President Roosevelt has a united people back of him," Dameron said. After hearing Dr. Dameron, the convention voted unanimously to change its by-laws to conform to new federal regulations under the NRA.

SUMMER SEASON UPON US. Chicago.—Summer made its official 1934 debut after a spring that brought damaging wind storms and record breaking temperatures that seared the crops of the grain producing areas of the nation. The final days of spring were marked by high temperatures in the central west, with Chicago recording a 95. It was 100 at Peoria, Ill., and 102 at Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Wichita. Although the grain belt received beneficial showers last week the damage from the long dry spell was considered by crop experts to be irreparable in many sections, and windstorms and crop pests added to the damage.

MAY VOTE ON BETTING. Malcolm Baldrige of Omaha Thursday night announced sufficient petitions have been signed to assure a place on the November general election ballot for the question of legalizing pari-mutuel betting at horse racing meets in Nebraska. Baldrige said about 67,000 persons have signed petitions which now are in the hands of the Omaha committee interested in the Ak-Sar-Ben exposition which sponsored the campaign. They will be filed here soon. Only about 57,000 signatures are required.

A Pennsylvania coed admits she would marry if she found a man with a \$25,000 income, provided, of course, she loved the man and he was a steady young man. It is very encouraging to find the college girls getting back to simple tastes, and fortunately it is considered fairly easy to love a steady young fellow with twenty-five grand a year.

The President seems well aware that his brain trust has provoked a bit of laughter from time to time, but he intends to keep on with it. Perhaps it has provided him a few quiet chuckles, too, now and then.

Stripes

The new black and white corded stripes in Men's Wash Trousers—22-in. bottoms—look like \$6 styles—Perfectly Tailored and only—

\$2.95

Wescott's Since 1879

FORDS AND BREX WIN

In the kittenball contests last evening at Athletic park the Ford V-8's were the winners of the opening contest from Mynard by the score of 21 to 3. The Fords accumulated eight of their runs in the 6th inning to assure them of the game. Roy Turner allowed but three hits while sixteen were made off of Livingston and Hallery.

The box score:
Ford V-8—
R. H. I. R. H. P. O. A. E
Rodriguez, b --- 5 1 1 1 3 0 0
Ofe, rf --- 5 2 0 0 0 0 0
Newman, ss --- 5 1 1 3 3 0 0
Carlson, lf --- 5 1 3 2 0 1
Smith, c --- 5 4 2 0 0 0
Brittain, 3b --- 5 2 1 3 0 1
Krejci, rs --- 4 3 1 2 0 0
Otrebosky, 1b --- 4 3 3 0 0 0
Turner, p --- 5 3 2 1 4 0
G. H. I. R. H. P. O. A. E
48 21 16 21 10 2

Mynard—
Spangler, 2b --- 3 0 0 2 0 1
Carey, ss --- 3 1 0 1 4 3
Hild, c --- 3 1 1 0 1 0
Melsinger, rs --- 3 1 0 2 0 0
Zimmerman, 1b --- 3 0 0 3 1 0
Smith, rf --- 2 0 2 0 0 1
Beckman, cf --- 3 0 0 3 0 0
Leonard, cf --- 1 0 0 1 0 2
M. Wiles, 3b --- 2 0 0 4 0 2
D. Wiles, lf --- 2 0 0 3 2 0
Livingston, p --- 2 0 0 1 0 0
Gansmeier, rf --- 1 0 0 0 0 0
Vallery, p --- 0 0 0 1 0 0
28 3 3 21 8 9

Umpires, Taylor, Handley, Spangler. Struck out by Livingston, 0; by Turner, 0. Bases on balls off Livingston, 2; Turner, 1; Vallery, 1.

The Nightcap

In the second game of the evening the BREX had a close call from defeat as the Donat's-Wimpey's started out to clout the ball with several home runs to their credit and had it 8 to 6 on the BREX when a last inning rally by the shopmen started the fireworks.

The tabulated score of the game was as follows:

BREX—
Schleske, 2b --- 3 2 2 4 1 0
Swoboda, ss --- 2 1 0 3 1 1
Hall, rs --- 4 2 2 1 0 0
Spidell, c --- 4 1 2 3 1 0
Gradoville, 3b --- 3 2 1 2 2 1
O'Donnell, 1b --- 4 1 2 3 0 0
March, cf --- 4 2 0 0 0 0
Long, p --- 3 1 1 3 2 0
White, rf --- 2 0 0 0 1 0
Mason, lf --- 3 1 1 2 1 0
Thompson, rf --- 0 0 0 0 0 0
32 13 11 21 9 2

Wimpey-Inn—
Forbes, c --- 3 2 2 3 1 0
VanLanham, 1b --- 4 1 2 2 0 0
Carlson, 2b --- 4 2 2 1 1 1
Krejci, s --- 4 0 0 3 1 0
Smith, 3b --- 3 1 1 0 1 0
Swoboda, cf --- 4 1 2 2 0 1
Knoffleek, p --- 4 1 1 1 0 0
Rummel, 1b --- 3 0 1 4 0 0
Timm, rf --- 1 0 0 0 0 0
Lohnes, lf --- 3 0 1 2 0 0
33 8 12 18 4 2

Umpires, Shellenbarger, Taylor, Handley. Struck out by Knoffleek, 2; by Long, 3. Bases on balls off Knoffleek, 5; off Long, 4.

CLOSING OUT SALE

On in Full Blast Bargains in Everything Specials Every Day

Philip Thierolf VALUE GIVING CLOTHING

"—and all I ask of you, boss, is the price of a beer!"



6-25 820