

# The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA  
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

MRS. 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.

## No Ruling on Gold Clause

### Uncertainty Continues in the Capital; Decide to Keep Deposit Insurance.

Washington, Dec. 14.—A continuing ferment of uncertainty over the supreme court's forthcoming decision in the gold cases and a series of monetary and banking developments today gripped the attention of the capital.

It was recalled that Chief Justice Hughes once before had held invalid the payment of gold clause contracts in depreciated currency rather than gold. The decision was in 1929 and was handed down by the Hague court of international justice, of which Hughes was a member. It concerned Brazilian gold bonds.

Senator Glass of Virginia, foe of most new deal banking innovations, agreed with President Roosevelt that the present temporary federal deposit insurance system should be made a

permanent institution, but prepared to fight repeatedly pending administration moves to tighten Washington's control of the federal reserve system and banking generally.

Congressional inflationists planning a conference later in the week, at which more than a dozen organizations will be represented, received invitations to a dinner to be given by the Sound Money League, the president of which is a foremost exponent of establishing a central bank of issue.

Meanwhile, Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC announced, after a talk with Mr. Roosevelt that congress would be asked to prolong the lending power of that institution for two years. Little, if any, additional money will be necessary, he said.

Speaker Byrns predicted the supreme court would rule constitutional the action of congress in abrogating the gold payment clause. If not, he added, congress will be ready to meet with appropriate legislation the ensuing situation. Byrns opposed enlarging the court to reverse the decision if it goes against the government.

## Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, January 20th

By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

### "Peter's Lesson in Humble Service" (John 13:1-17); (Pet. 5:5)

One of the greatest attributes of a Christian is humility. It can only be learned from the great Teacher, in his school; when he says "learn of me" and gives his disciples an example, he is a practical teacher. Pride brought about the fall of man. Humility will restore him, bring him back into the favor of God. The mission of the Son of God was, to bring man back to God, to show him the way, to assist him in every possible way, by precept and example, to find God, the source of life and joy and happiness. The occasion presented itself at the last night, at the last passover feast, at the last opportunity to impart this great lesson to his disciples; what all the teaching could not accomplish—the example did.

Jesus and the twelve were assembled in the upstairs room of John Mark's mother's house. Peter and John had prepared the feast to observe the Jewish passover. The feast is served, all recline on their couches, grace had not been said—all eyes are on the Master—it is a tense moment. What is Jesus waiting for? Why does he not offer "thanks"? Something must be wrong, has anything been forgotten? At this moment Jesus arises from his couch—lays aside his outer robe—like a servant that takes up his usual work—girds himself with a towel, not a basin and pours water into it. Do the disciples see by this time what has been neglected? The custom of washing their feet, after traveling the dusty streets, since they had bathed in preparation for the feast, had been overlooked, while they had disputed who should be the greatest. Herein showed Jesus his love to them in serving them instead of being served. And during these tense moments the devil finished his work in the heart of Judas Iscariot, he was now wholly in Satan's power—he had possession of his heart, his whole being, he could not back out anymore.

So the men gradually give in to the devil until he has possession of the whole man—and to break that power only God can do, that requires the assistance of one mightier than the devil. "But 'thank God!' there is One that is 'mighty to save,' who can set the prisoner free!

Now the last service of Jesus begins—five of the disciples have, without objecting, allowed Jesus to wash their feet. Coming to Peter he finds an objector—a very tense moment precedes the coming to Peter—it seems in every face we read something like this: "What will Peter do when the Master comes to him?" Peter is possibly the first one to speak: "Lord dost thou wash my feet?" and drawing his feet under him. Jesus has no opportunity to serve Peter. But Jesus convinces this disciple that he does not understand the meaning of his act; but

will know the meaning after Jesus has "finished" his work of redemption. "Hereafter," we walk by faith and not by sight. Many of God's loadings we do not comprehend today, but tomorrow they become clear to us, as we grow older. Much is incomprehensible for the child in school, but with the years it understands.

"God knows the way. He holds the key. He guides us with unerring hand; Sometime with tearless eyes we'll see; Yes, there, up there, we'll understand."

"Thou shalt never wash my feet." Here is a deliberate setting of the will of Peter against the will of Christ. What will become of Peter in fact anyone, if not washed, cleansed by Jesus Christ? It is the contact with Christ, the touch of His hand, that brings healing, sight and joy.

"When the way is dim and I cannot see Thro' the mist of His wise design, How my glad heart yearns and may faith returns, By the touch of His hand on mine!"

Virtue goes out from him, as faith touches the hem of His garments. No washing, no cleansing, no part in the fellowship with Christ. Can Peter afford it? Christ's words break down the opposition. "He that is bathed needed not to do to wash his feet." (Heb. 10:22; Rev. 1:5) This corresponds to the one complete act of justification, our regeneration, which is never to be repeated. The teacher questions the class: "Know ye what I have done to you?" No answer. "Ye call me teacher and Lord, which I am." "Go and do likewise, as ye saw me doing."

And Paul understood when he wrote: "Let this mind be in you, which was Christ Jesus; who took upon him the form of a servant . . . and humbled himself." (Phil 2:5-8). "Knowing these things" carries with it responsibility as well as privilege. "Blessed are ye if ye do." Emphasis is on "doing." (The teacher will explain, what we can do, to imitate Jesus). Peter learned his lesson, he could write the churches in Pentas, Galatia, Capadocia, Asia and Bithynia. "Be ye clothed with Humility." It means to be willing to lay aside one's rights, to refuse to use one's power. True humility toward our fellow men arises from humility before God. Jesus spoke of himself as being "lowly." (Matt. 11:29); and his incarnation is spoken of as his "humiliation." (Phil 2:8).

A remarkable illustration of true humility is seen in the manner of General Allenby's entrance into the city of Jerusalem, Dec. 11, 1917, two days after his surrender, he would not ride a horse as a conqueror, but walked in reverence for the Holy City.

## Net Gain of Nearly 83 Million Under Corn Loan

### Report of Government Department is Given as to the Success of Plans.

With only slightly over \$500,000 of the \$120,433,259 in loans on 1933-34 farm-stored corn still to be paid, farmers who availed themselves of the Commodity Credit Corporation loans have realized a net gain of \$82,889,592, over the loan value of their corn and the costs of the loan, it was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This estimate was reached on the basis of the figures supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The 1933-34 loans were made on 267,540,500 bushels of corn, at the rate of 45 cents per bushel, held under seal in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota. To January, 1935, approximately 266,457,000 bushels had been released by payment of \$119,905,366 of principal.

At average prevailing market prices computed monthly on the amount of corn released, the sealed corn had a market value when sold of \$207,037,089. From this is deducted \$124,047,497, which includes the principal of \$119,905,366 already paid, and total cost of the loans to farmers in interest, insurance, etc. of \$4,142,131, thus showing a net gain over loan value of \$82,889,592.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation feel that the corn loans, by making it possible for corn belt farmers to realize this net gain of more than \$82,000,000, have been of inestimable value not only to agriculture but to business in general. The loans also had the highly important effect of causing a carryover of approximately 50,000,000 more bushels of corn into the fall feeding season than would have been carried over without the loan. The availability of this corn for feeding has undoubtedly resulted in average lower costs than would have prevailed had the corn moved from the farmers' into commercial channels.

The \$4,142,131 in charges which the farmers paid for loans covered every cost which the borrowers had to meet. Interest at 4 percent and insurance charged paid by the borrowers amounted to \$2,709,846; sealing and inspection fees to \$1,332,285; and filing and recording fees to approximately \$100,000.

Total amounts of loans made under the 1933-34 plan, by states, in round figures were: Colorado, \$70,000; Illinois, \$31,100,000; Indiana, \$1,200,000; Iowa, \$57,150,000; Kansas, \$1,000,000; Minnesota, \$5,500,000; Missouri, \$1,000,000; Nebraska, \$22,000,000; Ohio, \$280,000; South Dakota, \$1,700,000.

Corn loans were made from December, 1933, to August, 1934, at the following rates per month: December, 1933, \$14,560,107; 1934, January, \$30,442,381; February, \$20,484,209; March, \$14,993,465; April, \$6,767,301; May, \$3,886,430; June, \$28,686,308; July \$670,195; and August \$2,337.

Repayment began the same month loans began, in December, 1933, and have continued without interruption ever since. The peak of payments was reached in August, 1934, with \$37,759,238 received. Officials say there has been no trouble whatever in collecting payments of loans, and only in a few cases has the government had to process corn under seal to take care of the loans. These have been the rare cases in which borrowers moved leaving the corn on the abandoned premises, or have otherwise failed to properly take care of the corn. It is anticipated that the small balance still due will be paid without loss.

Careful study of the figures available has shown that the borrower made an average net gain of more than 30 cents per bushel over and above the loan value of 45 cents plus average carrying charges of only 2.57 cents per bushel.

Now that corn is scarce and prices are high, the Commodity Credit Corporation's new corn loan, at 55 cents per bushel, does not find so many takers, only those farmers who desire to hold corn for their own use being interested in the loans. In other words, prices have been put up near parity and there is a tremendous demand for the feed grain at the present time. Therefore a comparatively small amount is being placed under seal, but the approximately 18,000,000 bushels under seal under the new loan is considered by

## AVOCA NEWS

H. M. Lum was a visitor in Lincoln last Saturday where he had some business to look after.

A very fine boy baby came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Freeman on last Tuesday. All concerned are doing nicely.

Zimmer and Nelson shipped their hogs to the market on last Monday and were well pleased with the returns which came to them from their enterprise in feeding swine.

The weekly dance which has been put on by the business men of Avoca is proving very popular and there was a large and very well satisfied crowd present last Saturday night.

The condition of Jack Ruhge who makes his home at Talmage and who has been so ill with pneumonia, is reported as being much better and he is now considered out of danger.

Wm. Gollner who was so ill last week that he was compelled to remain home and in bed, is now feeling greatly improved and has been looking after the business at the market for some days past.

The little seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ruhge which was so ill at the hospital where she was taken with pneumonia, is now reported as much better and great hopes are entertained that she may recover for she is now showing great improvement.

### Mrs. Margaret Gruber Dies.

Mrs. Margaret Gruber, wife of Charles Gruber, residing in Otoe county a few miles southeast of town in the vicinity of the Holy Trinity Catholic church, who had been ill with pneumonia for the past ten days, died at the home last Sunday morning after an heroic fight for her life.

Miss Margaret Kohl was born near Avoca about 43 years ago and was united in marriage with Charles Gruber, to which union was born four children, two sons and two daughters, whom with the husband survive. Also the parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kohl who make their home in Imperial. Mrs. Gruber also has a brother and a sister.

The funeral was held from the Holy Trinity Catholic church on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, conducted by Rev. Father Staack of Nebraska City. Interment was at the church cemetery nearby.

### Hold Annual Meeting.

The members of the Avoca Congregational church met in their annual church meeting last Sunday and discussed the business matters, received the annual reports and also held the election of officers, retaining the entire official board, and also extended an invitation to the pastor, Rev. Fred W. Hall to serve the church for the coming year.

### Played Basketball.

The basketball team of Avoca went over to Union last Friday where they played with the team of that place. At the end of the game the score showed Avoca 33, Union 3. In the game it was demonstrated that Avoca had a star player in Harry Denning for he sure did play basketball, and no mistake.

### Spent Sunday at Home.

State Senator Fred L. Carsten who is now serving the state of Nebraska as senator from Otoe, Cass and Sarpy counties, was home for the week end and was meeting his many friends, returning to Lincoln Sunday evening.

Officials to be a valuable protection to the farmers.

New loans made by states to January 7 total: Colorado (\$154; Illinois, \$2,268,543; Indiana, \$230,960; Iowa, \$5,446,716; Kansas, \$8,835; Minnesota, \$349,460; Missouri, \$110,742; Nebraska \$1,247,702; Ohio, \$43,496; and South Dakota, \$181,725; total, \$9,888,333.

The Commodity Credit Corporation holds the paper for only \$3,531,070 of this total, the balance being held by local banks and similar financial institutions under the agreement of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase such paper. Under the 1933-34 plan the Commodity Credit Corporation held approximately \$93,000,000 of the loans while banks held only \$26,000,000.

### OPPOSED TO LIVESTOCK ACT

Washington. — Despite assertion from the bureau of agricultural economics that direct livestock marketing is not a price depressor, Senator Capper and Representative Hope, Kansas republicans, said they would press for enactment of their bill to amend the livestock act of 1921. Capper and Hope agreed the recommendations contained in the bureau's report for control of direct marketing are identical with proposals of their bill.

## O'Connell is Choice of Game Commission

### Unanimously Recommended to Governor Cochran for Another Term as Warden.

Francis B. O'Connell was unanimously recommended by the state game and park commission to Governor Cochran for reappointment as secretary of the commission and chief game warden, Tuesday afternoon at the first meeting held since the change of governors. O'Connell has served since March, 1926, in that capacity. The present commission was created in April, 1929, and he continued under the new law. He has been holding without appointment since last April. The commission made no recommendation to the former governor, withholding action until the first meeting after Cochran became governor.

Governor Cochran announced the action of the board as ex-officio chairman. He made no statement as to whether he would make the appointment as recommended, nor did he say that the law does not require him to appoint one recommended by the commission. He is said to be favorably considering the recommendation.

The appointment will be for a term of six years. The salary was formerly \$300 a month but under a 10 percent cut for many state employees this was reduced to \$270 a month. O'Connell has affiliated with the republican party. The statute does not require the appointment of chief game warden and secretary to be submitted to the legislature for confirmation, nor does it carry any political requirements. It does provide that of the five members of the commission not more than three shall be of the same political party. The chief game warden is not one of the commissioners.

The recommendation was made by the five members, Guy R. Spencer, Omaha; George B. Hastings, Grant; J. B. Douglas, Tecumseh; M. M. Sullivan, Spalding; W. J. Tiley, North Platte. Mr. Tiley, a recess appointee of Governor Bryan, is a member of the board in full standing until both houses of the legislature decree otherwise. His confirmation is yet to be acted upon by the house and senate. A committee representing the two houses has not yet reported regarding his confirmation but may do so soon.

### CHOSEN TO RULE INDIANS

Gallup, N. M.—Henry Gasper, 45 year old Indian progressive, received the historic Lincoln case as the first elected governor of ancient Zuni. For more than three centuries, the Zuni governor has been appointed for life by six caciques, high priests, who were born to their office.

Gasper was selected Tuesday in the first popular vote as descendants of inhabitants of the cities of Cibola began self rule under Commissioner Collier's Indian new deal. The Lincoln case has been the Zuni emblem of authority since it was presented to the governor by the Civil war president in 1865.

## How You Can Reduce Nation's Crime Wave

### CHIEF MATOWITZ' RULES FOR PROTECTION

- Don't hesitate to call upon your police force when in doubt.
- Don't hesitate to report fakery and frauds.
- Don't let hubby hang his trousers by an open window.
- Don't hide your money in the flour bin or behind the clock.
- Don't leave the door key under the mat or in milk box.
- Don't allow circulars, papers and the like to accumulate on the porch when you are away.
- Don't darken your house, but leave a light burning all night.
- Don't let the nice man that "there is no one home next door".
- Don't put your pocketbook down on the seat next to you when you drive.
- Don't carry a big bill-fold in your hip pocket.
- Don't carry a roll of bills tucked in top of your stocking.
- Don't let young employes carry the money to the bank or bring it back.



Chief George J. Matowitz

- Don't let your employe use the same route every time he goes to the bank and don't make him go on schedule.
- Don't forget to look at the driver as well as get the number of the car in a smash.
- Don't be fooled by fake inspectors and meter-readers.
- Don't enter your home at night if there is anything radically different from the conditions when you left.
- Don't go looking for the burglar downstairs. Call for help.
- Don't forget to lock your car and don't leave things in it.
- Don't pick up distressed strangers in your car.
- Don't leave your garage unlighted and open when you go out at night.
- Don't flash rolls of bills or talk "big".
- Don't be reluctant to report loiterers and cruisers.
- Don't carry your wealth on your back or in your purse.

Years of police experience has led Police Chief George J. Matowitz of Cleveland, one of the nation's outstanding crime experts, in formulating a set of rules, shown above, for the safeguarding of property from fakery, burglars, robbers and other types of criminals. Chief Matowitz believes that if these rules were followed closely, petty crimes would be decreased throughout the country.

## Here's Good News

### Some Specials for Friday & Saturday

- Boys' Wool Blanket Lined Coats, only . . . . . 98c
- Boys' Blue Denim Jackets . . . . . 49c
- Boys' Sheep Lined Coats . . . . . \$2.00 and \$2.50
- Boys' Overcoats . . . . . \$4.50
- Men's Sheep Lined Coats . . . . . \$4.75
- Mufflers, greatly reduced . . . . . 59c and \$1.00
- Dress Gloves . . . . . 85c and \$1.35
- Dress Shirts, wide range, at . . . . . 85c, \$1.15 and \$1.35
- Vassar Wool Unions . . . . . \$2.25 and \$3.00
- Cord Pants, Blue, Wine, Cocoa, pair . . . . . \$2.45



## Social Security Plan Faces Action by Congress

### Measures Will Be Among the First That Will Come to the Attention of Congress.

President Roosevelt's special message calling for establishment of a broad social security program today led a list of important matters to be considered this week by congress, dispatches from Washington state.

It will be the first week of real work for the new congress, which has dalled along with troublesome organization problems in its first 10 days.

The senate will be called upon today by Senator Nye (rep., N. D.) to vote 100 thousand dollars for continuation of the munitions investigation and either Tuesday or Wednesday to debate adherence to the world court.

While the house considers regular appropriation bills, its ways and means committee will meet Wednesday to determine how and when to bring up the bonus.

Bonus Is Favored. Despite Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to the bonus, a majority of the ways and means group favors it, virtually assuring a vote in the house at an early date. That it will pass both branches is generally conceded, but administration adherents claim it will be stopped in the senate after the president vetoes it.

A vigorous setto over the world court is in prospects in the senate. It requires two-thirds majority to ratify the document and most republicans, including Senator Johnson (Cal.) and many democrats are opposed to it.

Mr. Roosevelt's message on the social security program is to follow issuance today to a report of the cabinet committee on social economy, which has conducted an exhaustive study of unemployment insurance and old age pension systems.

Start Relief Hearings. Hearings on the \$80 million dol-

lar emergency relief fund needed to carry on the dole until the four billion dollar work relief and social security programs are put into effect, are to be started by the house appropriations committee late in the week. The \$80 million dollar fund will have to be put through by February 10. Existing law for the relief administration and its funds expires then.

Mr. Roosevelt also is expected by Democratic leaders to ask for continuation of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, the government's principal lending agency, for two additional years.

NRA to Be Continued. Besides the bonus, the house ways and means committee will consider when to take up proposed continuation of the NRA, what to do about tax legislation, and the social security program.

Chairman Rayburn (dem., Tex.) will place before the house interstate commerce committee, legislation to place all utility corporations under federal regulation. New banking legislation is to be considered by the banking and currency committee.

On the senate side, the appropriations group will hold hearings on the \$80 million dollar independent offices' supply bill passed by the house Friday.

### AUTOMOBILE AS BAROMETER

Cleveland.—The degree of national economic recovery in 1935, in the opinion of Col. Leonard Ayres, business statistician, will probably depend more directly on the volume of automobile production and new residence construction than on any other factors in the field of industry. In his monthly survey of business Col. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust company, points out that these two elements were the most important in the recovery from the depression of 1921, and "played a most important part in creating the subsequent prosperity period."

For 1935, he expresses no doubt that automobiles will continue their rapid increase in the rate of production, but asserts the outlook for residential construction is less bright.