

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.

Necessities, the mother of invention, was not satisfied until she began turning out luxuries.

One way, when you just can't make the rifle yourself, is to alibi you don't think there's any future in it, anyway.

We remember when Hitler's mistake was what we disliked about him, and now it is the only thing we can stand.

We are an idealistic people, and the need of jobs may yet cause ratification of the amendment to forbid child labor.

In the view of the office-holders, President Roosevelt will have to do a whole of a lot of reforestation to offset his ax work elsewhere.

According to the newest of the magazines in our dentist's outer office, business was never better and 1928 may prove an even bigger year.

Some women at times compare their lot to that of a dog, but there is a difference. A man often loves his own dog, but never his neighbor's.

America raises its voice bravely and firmly against race discrimination in Germany, and asks the world not to believe all the bad news from Alabama.

For demanding money with threats, a man was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. We sincerely hope this catches the eye of our income-tax collector.

SHIRTS—STUFFED AND OTHERWISE

We are hearing a lot these days about the "Brown Shirts" of Germany. Hitler's followers, the "Nazis" adopted the brown shirt as an emblem, just as a dozen years ago Mussolini's Fascists made the black shirt compulsory for all members of the party.

We read a while back of the Italian revolutionist, Garibaldi, whose armies were distinguished by wearing red shirts. And not long back somebody tried to start a political movement in America, of which the outward symbol was to wear a green shirt.

Shirts, somehow, seem to have considerable influence in human affairs. The principal difference between the culture of Europe and that of the Far East is in the way of wearing the shirt; that is the main outward difference, which may have deep inner significance. For the Chinese and their neighbors wear their shirts outside of their trousers while the European tucks his inside. An old saying of years ago was to the effect that the Russians could never become Europeans until they tucked their shirts in; so long as they wore the shirt outside they were Asiatics.

One thing about shirts we have never quite understood, and that is why shirt-tails have to be as long as they are, when worn by people who tuck most of the garment inside their pants. Someone once said that if these inches could be added to every Chinaman's shirt-tail it would send the price of cotton up several cents a pound. Maybe some consideration of economics govern the standard length of the American shirt-tail. We don't know.

Another variety of shirts with which we have had a considerable experience in this country is the stuffed shirt. One of the truths which we have come to realize, painfully, in these latter years, is that a lot of the wise men, prophets and self-appointed leaders to whom we looked for advice and counsel didn't have anything inside their shirts but hay, and not always even that. Some of these stuffed shirts turned out to be mere windbags, which collapsed at the first puncture.

We don't think America is ready for a Brown Shirt or a Black Shirt or a Green Shirt or a Pink Shirt movement, but we think it would be well to keep a close eye on a lot of the White Shirts who are trying to get their grip on our affairs, to make sure that they, like their discredited predecessors, are not merely stuffed shirts.

One thing about being poor is that you can get a thrill out of finding a quarter in an old pair of trousers.

School histories, while accurate in the main, still spread the fallacy that our tax oppressors stopped with George III.

It begins to look as though Secretary Woodin would have to rewrite the song dedicated to Mr. Roosevelt in faster time.

The taxpayer has never been told how much the navy saves him in sign costs by leaving "Roosevelt" on an assistant secretary's door.

A self-polishing shoe leather has been developed in the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh. The Greeks will have a word for that, too.

Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned or that of a political job-seeker who realizes the wire he has been yanking wasn't even connected with the pie train.

Out of the picture, yet always at Roosevelt's elbow, is a wise little man by the name of Col. Lewis Howe. Many have wondered how it is that Roosevelt side-steps all political pitfalls and proceeds with such swift, unerring accuracy. We don't know, but we think it is because he knows Howe.

WANT RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Two days before Mr. MacDonald left England for the United States to discuss with President Roosevelt methods of reviving international commerce, it was announced that his government had concluded a new trade agreement with Germany. In return for lower duties on British coal, England has agreed to reduce her tariffs on certain articles which Germany desires to export. Both countries will profit—as clearly as two neighbors on Main street would profit if, after sniping for years, they once more began to patronize each other's stores. Agreements similar to that with Germany have been concluded, between England and Norway and England and Denmark, and British negotiations with Sweden and Argentina "are proceeding satisfactorily."

As a prelude to Mr. MacDonald's visit in this country the action thus initiated by his government is highly significant. For the treaties England is now negotiating are precisely in line with the reciprocal trade agreements which Mr. Roosevelt is known to favor. The policy pursued by the British government shows that it sees eye to eye with him, in believing reciprocity to be an effective means of breaking down barriers which now cripple the world's trade. Evidence that other countries are reaching the same conclusion is rapidly accumulating. The foreign minister of Argentina was quoted a few days ago as desiring to conclude an agreement with the United States based on mutual concessions. Premier Bennett recently asserted that Canada "earnestly desires" a reciprocal agreement with this country. When M. Herriot sailed from Havre on Monday the French Union exporting Industriels was organizing an effort to obtain greater freedom for the movement of goods in international trade.

On the eve of Mr. Roosevelt's conversations with spokesmen of other governments these developments are auspicious. They demonstrate the shrewdness of his judgment when, more than six months ago, he declared the time to be ripe for the negotiation of reciprocal agreements and proposed a co-operative effort by the chief commercial nations to remove barriers to the profitable exchange of goods. Any progress made in this direction during the forthcoming discussions in Washington would greatly stimulate the recovery of international commerce. The logical consequence would be a more genuine and lasting rise in prices than is likely to be obtained either by fresh efforts to "peg" them at artificial levels or to boost them by shaking confidence in the nation's currency.—New York Times.

THE JUDD CASE IS SIDETRACKED, ANYWAY

There can be widespread satisfaction if not relief that the case of Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd has been settled temporarily, at least, and that it may pass from public consideration. By the verdict of a jury, which was not unanimous, the woman has been adjudged insane and therefore escapes the gallows for the time being. Yet she is in the anomalous position of becoming immediately subject to execution at any later time that she might be found sane.

The ways of justice with respect to sanity of the accused are ever devious if not deeply confusing to the general public. In this instance, there was the spectacle of a medical authority testifying at the trial of Mrs. Judd on the charge of murder that the accused, in his opinion, was of sound mind. Yet in the more recent sanity hearing, the same authority testified that, again in his opinion, the accused had become the victim of a neurosis beyond her control, and suggested the possibility that she might be 60 per cent mentally unbalanced and merely feigning insanity to the degree of 40 per cent.

The state, however, declared the jury's verdict satisfactory. No doubt there is a general readiness to allow the whole matter to rest on the assurance that a person convicted of a most serious and horrible crime is to be held in safe keeping, with the questions of sanity and further punishment to be ultimately determined by circumstances.

IT STILL HAPPENS

Every now and then the news services carry stories of boys who left their homes without reason and without trace, and years after they had been given up as dead, returned to the welcome arms of parents and brothers and sisters. The casual impulse is to treat such returns as romantic, to rejoice with relatives to whom the missing have been restored. But there can be only contempt, outside the family concerned, for the returning wanderer who has inflicted unnecessary and untold misery on those to whom he was dear.

For example, a man surprised his father and brother in Albany, N. Y., after absenting himself for sixteen years. He had been mourned as dead. For those who mourned him, it would have been better if he had been dead, in fact, and to their definite knowledge. For there is acute suffering for those who speculate on what may have happened to the missing. This man, who left home as a youth "just to see the world," as he explained on his return, never had communicated with his family. He seemed not to have had his portion of worry, for he returned with a stature of 6 feet 3 and weighed 210 pounds.

It would have been nothing but justice if he had been told by his father that while it was a relief to know that he was alive, the heartless son had no place in his affections; that he had wantonly and gratuitously inflicted suffering for which his return could in no way compensate. That would be the cold justice of the outsider. But it is human nature, even when it is human weakness, for kinsmen to forgive even the worst of offenders against family love and family obligations.

ENGLAND IN A JAM

The Soviet government now has brought the misadventure of the six British engineers to its logical, but ludicrous, climax by ordering a halt to all Russian purchases in Great Britain and imposing special restrictions upon British shipping. This action is the inevitable response to the recent order of the British government, placing an embargo on 80 per cent of Russian imports into Great Britain. But it is none the less ludicrous, in view of the triviality of the issue between the two governments.

Virtually all trade between Russia and Great Britain is to be stopped, apparently because six British electrical engineers were arrested and after being treated somewhat arbitrarily at first by the Soviet political police, were tried and two of them received short prison sentences, in connection with charges of spying and wrecking machinery. From a distance the handling of the whole affair on both sides seems to have lacked tact and any sense of proportion. Several British liberal papers and magazines have criticized the clumsiness of their government's policy in trying to secure the release of the engineers without trial. But aside from any official responsibility, the incident shows how easy it is to damage the little international trade still left in the present state of nationalistic feeling throughout the world.

SAFE INFLATION IN ROOSEVELT'S HANDS

Wednesday's market proves one point—that the mere rumor of inflation, controlled inflation, is sufficient to swing prices upward. If higher prices mean the quick restoration of prosperity through the sale of goods and more employment, which is what the country wants, then why not inflate, provided the inflation is sound and controlled? With President Roosevelt, a New Yorker and a sound money man, in the White house, we need have little fear of any currency measure which he may decide to favor.

More than that, it is true that seldom has there been so great need for patience on the part of the American people in their attitude toward their government as at the present moment. It should be realized that the president is assuming responsibilities and is confronted by problems of appalling magnitude. The success or failure of his program may be influenced greatly by the conferences he is about to hold with high officials of leading nations.

Experience of the immediate past in the government control of gold proves the tremendous power government possessed by this means to raise or depress prices and direct the course of all economic affairs. Unfortunately this is not a game that can be played alone. It is generally known that America's chief competitors in international trade have manipulated their currencies with a view to gaining advantage for their exports in world markets. Eventually it must become apparent to the nations, as it has proved in domestic commerce, that there are forms of competition that are destructive to the interests of all concerned.

The president is undertaking a work of great delicacy and he should receive support and co-operation from all his fellow citizens.—Detroit News.

AN INNOVATION IN DICTATORS

The newest and probably the strangest dictatorship is that of Uruguay. In the first place it is strange because Uruguay is one of the most enlightened nations of South America. It is also strange because the man who, as president, has assumed dictatorial power, strongly advocates abolition of the presidency and the establishment of a commission form of government somewhat suggestive of experiments in United States municipal administration. But strangest of all is the personality of Uruguay's dictator.

The Latin-American dictator is usually a bribe and ambitious soldier, with plenty of magnetism and forcefulness. Dr. Gabriel Terra is not a soldier. He has been a college professor and a newspaper man. He is 60 years old, large-framed and obese. His manner is slow and tranquil and he is neither inspiring nor picturesque. He is as different from Hitler and Pilsudski and Mussolini as he is from the typical South American Tyrant.

Dr. Terra, claiming Uruguay is in dire need of a change, has set June 25 as the date of a general election to pass on an entirely new constitution. There are those who believe he means what he says and will step down if the constitution is adopted; but there are others who fear he will hang on indefinitely unless he is ousted by a popular military revolt.

While the three great progressive South American states, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, have been having serious internal troubles, it has been comforting to feel that same little Uruguay has been plugging along peacefully and profitably. Now Uruguay makes South American discord practically unanimous, and for the moment snatches the spotlight from her large and powerful neighbors.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CABINET NOT IN CONSTITUTION

Franklin D. Roosevelt holds an office that has no exact parallel in any other country of first class importance. Under favorable conditions of political wind and weather, the office is supremely influential. Today, the new incumbent is the world's most powerful ruler, through consent and acquiescence of the part of congress and the public.

The term "cabinet" is one that we derive from European systems. We search the Constitution in vain to find the word cabinet, or to discover any authority conferred upon a group of officials even faintly resembling that which is exercised in Great Britain and France, where they have what is known as "cabinet government."

Our own Constitution declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America." From time to time we have amplified the mechanism of civil government, and have

added to the regular administrative departments until there are now ten. But the executive power of the President remains exclusive, without distribution or diminution.

The Constitution says nothing about the "departments," except as it declares (in specifying some of the powers of the President) that "he may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."—Albert Shaw in the Review of Reviews and World's Work.

THE WORLD WANTS NEW TARIFF DEAL

If evidence were wanting, which it isn't, of the new viewpoint in Washington, it could be found in the statement of Secretary Roper of the commerce department, regarding the tariff. Characterizing our duties as "severe and excessive," he insists that trade barriers must be reduced to permit a normal and profitable exchange of surpluses between nations. The notion obscuring all countries at present of selling without buying, which has all but strangled commerce, must be discarded, he says, before the world can recover its economic health.

The same thing has been said, frequently and with emphasis, by many persons qualified to speak as specialists on the subject, but it is a long time since any expression of this kind has come from our department of commerce. In the eight years of Mr. Hoover's secretaryship, the department was for high tariffs, the higher the better, and this was the faith subscribed to by Mr. Lamont and his successor, Mr. Chapin. As a matter of fact, this was our national policy through the 12 years of the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations.

It is not the policy of the present administration. Revising tariffs may be a difficult job, but with international trade almost prostrate, largely as a result of a variety of embargoes, it does seem as if peoples everywhere would be as receptive to a new deal as are Americans. Certainly, with the depreciated money all over the world and all nations hungry for trade, everybody has had enough of the status quo.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

OUR SURPLUSES DISAPPEARING

Government reports of food in storage the first of April indicate that consumption continues to exceed production. This condition exists in spite of the fact that the number of unemployed has increased and that wage salaries of those employed have been greatly reduced.

The stocks of beef in storage were 26 million pounds less than the 5-year average on the same date; of frozen pork 114 million pounds; of pork cured and in cure 137 million pounds; of lard 66 million pounds; of lamb and mutton 1 million pounds; of frozen poultry 13 million pounds; of these 6 1/2 million pounds, and of butter 4 1/2 million pounds.

The winter wheat crop is estimated at 334 million bushels, or 128 million bushels less than last year, which indicates that domestic consumption during the 1933-34 crop year will exceed production. The carryover from preceding crops, however, has eliminated fear of a shortage in meeting domestic needs.

This situation in meats, dairy products and bread grains indicates that low prices now prevailing and failure of markets to respond is not due either to overproduction or to underconsumption as compared with long-time averages, but to an inability on the part of the consuming public to pay more than current prices.

When our industrial workers are again employed at remunerative wages which will permit them to purchase food according to their requirements, prices should advance independently of any inflating measures. It is barely possible that efforts now being made to cartload production may result in a real scarcity of foodstuffs.

Astonishing, says a writer, the way alcohol is taken into the body thru the skin. So that was what was meant, in the old days, when a man was described as having a skinful.

Once upon a time when an urchin was whipped in school, his parents gave him another one when he reached home. Now the father hunts up the justice of the peace and brings a suit against the teacher.

Spring is here, the season of romance, old as mankind, yet ever new. Bluejays and Hollywood stars are mating for a new year, but to some the season is only the time when the dratted rheumatic bothers more than usual.

Five Youths are Dead in a Train-Auto Crash

Minnesota Boys Are Killed While on Way to Iowa Amusement Park.

Arnold's Park, Ia.—Five Jackson, Minn., youths were killed in a train-automobile crash near here while en route to a local amusement park. The youths, all in their early twenties, were riding in a large sedan which crashed head-on with a Milwaukee motor coach on a crossing between the Okoboji lakes. The dead, all of Jackson, Minn.: Sam Smith, Glen Lester, Rudolph Vaurca, Harold Teagen, Frank Cluhan.

Four of the victims were killed instantly, while a fifth died on the way to the hospital. They had left Jackson at 10:30 p. m. Saturday for a trip to Arnold's Park, center of the Lake Okoboji district. The accident occurred an hour later. Three bodies were pinned inside the automobile while two were thrown clear of the wreckage. The sheriff's office exonerated the train crew from any blame. The bodies were taken to Spirit Lake, Iowa.

ASKS LOBBY PROBE

Washington, April 21.—Representative Dies (Dem., Tex.) told the house today that Ogden L. Mills, former secretary of the treasury, is "lobbying in this capitol to defeat the administration's legislative program."

The Texan said he had introduced a resolution to investigate Mills and other lobbyists who are trying to defeat constructive measures. He asked that his resolution be given consideration at "the proper time."

The committee of five house members also would be authorized to "investigate and report to congress the activities and plans of foreign governments and international bankers to propagandize the country with a view to seeking to cancel the war debts and maintaining the abnormal value of our currency at home and abroad to the detriment of American labor, agriculture and industry."

"Ogden Mills, who as former secretary of the treasury, is in possession of valuable secrets and information of the government, is here busily engaged in a highly directed attempt to thwart the noble purpose of the president," he charged.

Speaker Rainey referred the resolution to the rules committee for consideration.

CURE RALLY IS VIGOROUS

New York.—The upward sweep of stock and commodity markets got a strong response from the curb where prices rallied vigorously. Altho utilities were subject to nervous fluctuations and the entire market had to absorb heavy profit taking, gains last week were substantial. Industrial, specialty, mining and oil divisions of the market rallied enthusiastically as inflationary prospects became more definite and trading attained a large volume.

Extreme rises by numerous rapid movers amounted to a dozen points or more. In this group were Aluminum of America, Montgomery Ward "A" and Great Atlantic & Pacific, among others, their performance reflecting a scarcity of offerings from which buying orders could be filled. National Sugar, New Jersey Zinc, Newmont Mining and Lake Shore Mines were also buoyant.

Power and light shares had a substantial push-up on Thursday, reacted Friday and then strengthened again. Maximum gains for such leaders as Electric Bond & Share and American Gas approximated half a dozen points, while a few preferred shares had even larger advances.

HOOVER ATTENDS MEMORIAL

University of Santa Clara, Calif.—In his first appearance at a public function since his return to his Stanford university home a month ago, former President Hoover attended memorial services at the mission church for officers and men who lost their lives in the crash of the U. S. S. Akron. The former president was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover. Officers from the headquarters of the Twelfth naval district in San Francisco, and from the Sunnyvale dirigible station, near here, were present.

The Rev. D. J. Kavanagh, S. J., of the Santa Clara university faculty eulogized those who lost their lives.

The Russian Soviet government is now sending some pretty sassy notes to Japan, and now we'll see if Japan's honor is so quickly wounded when Russia does it as when China does it.

Lumber Saving
Governmental saving lamp
year over year—lumber cut
to your specifications.
We have ready cut dimensional
lumber and sheathing for
sale at low prices.
NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

France last month issued \$58,800,-000 worth of new 10-franc and 20-franc silver pieces, the first minted since the war.

There should be no mystery about the decline of deaths in hard times. The average member of the race refuses to resign under fire.

Now is the time to attack the dandelions on your lawn. If the Roosevelt administration shows no disposition to do something about them in another week or ten days, you may feel free to go after them yourself.

One of the banking reforms strongly recommended by the American Bankers' Association, working with federal experts, is a system whereby governors of states will no longer be empowered to call bank holidays. That's more than mere banking reform; that verges on governor reform, too.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased.
Fee Book 9, page No. 355.
Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon her estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said court on said 5th day of May, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to W. A. Wheeler or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
Dated this 23rd day of April, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated this 13th day of April, 1931, and duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska, on or about the 15th day of April, 1931, executed by Frank and Bertha Schlichter to J. J. Pollard at Nehawka, Nebraska, and by J. J. Pollard assigned to the INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, a Wisconsin corporation, to secure the payment of the sum of Nine Hundred Ninety-Five Dollars and Seven Cents (\$995.07), and there is now due the sum of Seven Hundred Forty-Four Dollars and Twenty-Seven Cents (\$744.27), and default having been made in the payment of said sum, we will sell the property therein described:

One Farmall Tractor, Engine No. T-108473; One Farmall Cultivator—
at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the place of business of Irasack & Son, Plattsmouth, County of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 13th day of May, 1933, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Terms—Cash.
Dated this 18th day of April, A. D. 1933.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
By A. Hoover, Collector.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice of Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. Probate Fee Book 9, page 320.
To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of David Murray, deceased:
On reading the petition of Flora Murray, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this court on the 19th day of April, 1933, and for determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and discharge of Administratrix:
It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1933 at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said court this 18th day of April, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

Everything for school—most complete line in Cass county at Eates Book Store.