

The Plattsmouth Journal

PLATTSMOUTH NEWS-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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China seems to be acquiring a Japanese finish.

A lecturer says that the ostrich is worth more dead than alive. To cope with this disadvantage it is equipped with long legs.

Business certainly is getting better. Traveling salesmen again are telling a few risqué stories instead of hard luck stories.

Beer, we are told, has been of the greatest benefit to the glass industry, what with the renewed demand for bottles, drinking glasses and so on.

A group of Minnesota farmers are planning a civil disobedience campaign on Gandhi's model and Victor Murdock observes that it is going to be a little difficult to decide whether Milo Reno or John A. Simpson will be chosen to do the fasting.

There is only a small matter of about 150 million dollars between the price Russia wants for the Chinese Eastern railway and the price Japan is willing to pay. That difference of opinion doubtless will be ironed out—possibly by a mixture of blood and iron, before a deal is made.

It would seem that we need more Kentucky Derby days in our calendar. Derby day gives state governors a brief holiday from duty and politics, and then they come back home sufficiently refreshed to sign good bills and veto bad ones.

A director of the motion picture research council says that children accept the things they see on the screen unquestionably as truth. Evidently the good man has never sat in a motion picture house while the youngsters in the audience were expressing themselves in hoots of derision over the hero's admiration for the heroine, or his performance of some impossible feat.

MAKING MOTORS EAT CORN

Throughout the cornbelt the problem of forcing the farmer's mechanical aids to eat corn is being considered with much concern. The obstacle is that these machines prefer another kind of diet, that is as they are built now and so far as progress goes in their building up to this time. They can be made to do the work on a part corn diet, but the questions of efficiency and cost keep bobbing up.

Before the power machinery came horsepower did the heavy work. Horses ate corn. They ate the surplus that now bothers. They were hungry animals and they preferred nothing more than corn, unless it was oats or alfalfa, also products of the farm on which they lived and which they helped to produce. Power machines that did not eat corn came along and pushed the horse off the farm, with the result that there was nothing left to devour the surplus crop. Unless the machines can be made to consume corn the farmer will continually overproduce.

Fuel for the machines can be made from corn and it can be used in growing more corn. One trouble is that there are other raw materials from which the fuel can be made, some say more cheaply, that do not grow as well on the cornbelt farms. These cheaper raw materials are liable to push the corn diet aside unless some things can be done to protect corn.

Whether corn alcohol and gasoline mixture makes a satisfactory motor fuel, as now used, is a subject of much contention. Some report it satisfactory, show records of motor performances that would seem to prove the contention. Just about the time the public is ready to accept this mixture along come the gasoline interests with records of tests that chill prospective experimenters.

The thing most desired, according to experimenters who have tested a mixed fuel, is a greater percentage of alcohol in the mixture. Ten percent is not enough to make it worth while to increase the corn acreage greatly, and increase of the corn acreage with a market for its yield would be a boon to the Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Illinois farmers.—State Journal.

Even personal liberty is not entitled to more than half the highway, and no zigzagging.

This is the time of year when poets and fishermen put out a lot of lines and get meager returns.

We are afraid of this reforestation idea. Think of the poison ivy pensions future generations may have to pay.

A golfer recently got married on a Saturday afternoon. Apparently he had drawn a bye in the week-end club competition.

Music in Germany isn't dead, we have it from the New York Herald Tribune. It is still permitted to play on the Nordic's-harp.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who insisted that her children needed to drink a pint of sassafras tea for breakfast at this season of the year?

Running the government must not be so difficult, considering the free advice one gets. Secretary Frances Perkins has already received 2,000 cures for the depression.

Sir Walter Scott was the first to make the novel popular among the widest mass of readers and Balzac made of the novel the most important literary vehicle of modern civilization.

We are intrigued, but not convinced, by the warnings of several senators that President Roosevelt's disarmament plea "won't work." We have long since ceased to look in the direction of the senate for mechanical advice. We suspect it was a senator who first said of the steam locomotive that "they'll never get 'er started," and later that "they'll never get 'er stopped."

CENSORSHIP AT HOME IS SENSIBLE METHOD

The effect of motion pictures on children has been studied with scientific thoroughness over a four-year period by Prof. W. W. Charters of Ohio State university and a group of 17 associates. Their findings, soon to be published in 10 volumes, are reviewed in Survey Graphic by Arthur Kellogg. The investigators found that 26 per cent of movie audiences are children and adolescents, and that 81 per cent of the feature picture subjects they see deal with crime, sex, mystery, love and war. Testing child subjects with scientific instruments, it was found their pulse rates increased alarmingly at an exciting picture and that the restlessness of their sleep was greatly increased. Horror and shock often left lasting impressions, said by a neurologist to be very similar to soldiers' shellshock. Interviewing young convicts, it was found many had learned the technique of crime from movies, though it may be doubted that the normal youth was ever made a criminal by the films alone.

What is the remedy for such adverse effects on children? Not public censorship, for adults are entitled to see pictures of nature type, if they desire, that might be injurious to children. Censorship at home, with parents selecting the type of movie to which they take or send their children, is the most sensible and workable method. Lists of approved pictures, as issued by organizations and publications, are a valuable guide in this direction.

It is encouraging to learn, from the report of Mrs. Arretus F. Burt, chairman of the motion picture department, at the recent convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs here, how the "family night" plan is spreading among film theaters. If parents respond as they should, the box office results will induce the producers to make more pictures suitable for juvenile moviegoers. High type movies can be a favorable influence on children, just as sensational pictures affect them adversely. The state does not regulate the child's food. A proper film diet is, in its place, similarly important and equally the duty of the parent.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MAKING EDUCATION PROPAGANDA AGENT

Every few hundred years there is a movement somewhere to burn books. The underlings arose themselves to the thought that intellectuals have been writing books which they cannot understand, and there is a huge bonfire. The pretext has usually been the same as Herr Hitler's pretext, namely, that scholarship is unpatriotic and impious. Literature henceforth must not be above the comprehension of lictors, clerics, Boston magistrates or nazis storm troopers. Everything written must subscribe to the tenets of the party in power.

This is what is happening in Germany today. "Un-German" books, which apparently means almost all books not definitely committed to the prevailing nazi politics, which is a denial of all politics, must go. History, philosophy, mathematics, and science, all must be "German"—whatever that is understood to mean. The German school must fall into line and, instead of training men equipped for independent thought, is assigned to the production of a man who is "wholly and inseparably bound in his inmost being to his people's history and destiny." By making his history revolting and his destiny increasingly obscure, the nazi ring-master may be counted on to make this process as difficult as possible.

Thus one more country is added to the list of those which deliberately elect to make education a definite branch of propaganda. In Russia every sort of event and discovery is made somehow to fit into the soviet picture of the class war. Nothing, however incongruous, escapes. In Italy all knowledge must make its contribution to the greatness of Mussolini and the fascist ideal. And now, as was inevitable, German education—and this is perhaps more a reversion than an innovation—must subordinate scholarship to a mass of ill-digested, preconceptions about Nordics, "blond man" and "heroic stately romance." The fact that most of this is so much trash need not be expected to move Herr Hitler and his allies. Reared and nourished upon trash, it seems to them as veracious as the late Mr. Bryan's science appears to a not inconsiderable body of Americans.

It is a tragedy to see a nation with such a record for disinterested investigation as Germany's succumbing to this atavistic revolt against sense and decency. But there will be other books, among them, one may expect, a sound work in six volumes by some Herr Doktor now anonymous on the subject, "Influences of the Blond Nordic Myth on the Revolt of the Illiterate."—Baltimore Sun.

IT ALL DEPENDS

In a communication to the Sun this morning, Prof. Harry Torsey Baker of Goucher college, roundly denounces professors in government, interrupting himself only long enough to quote E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton, a professor in government, to prove that the professors in Washington are all wrong. But if professors furnish both sides of the argument, how are we to escape them? The only possible course is to have all professors out of government, setting up the theory that it is wrong for a classroom lecturer to have any hand in ruling the country—as Prof. Baker says, "Let the teacher teach; let the man experienced in government govern."

This means that it is wrong for the government to depend upon the advice of Prof. Ripley, the railroad expert.

It is wrong for half the republics of Central and South America when they are in trouble to call in this same Prof. Kemmerer quoted by Prof. Baker.

It was wrong for the Chinese government to depend for many years on the advice of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow.

It was wrong for France to follow the leadership of Prof. Clemenceau.

It is wrong for the British government to maintain its ancient policy of filling cabinet posts in every government with Oxford dons.

It is wrong for the German government to put a Ph. D. in practically every job.

That is to say, the history policy of every civilized country in the world to rely on university-trained men for technical advice is all wrong.

Maybe so, but we venture to doubt it. It seems to us that everything depends on your professor. Some are good and some are not so hot; if you get struck with a bad one, you are badly stuck, but if you get a good one history furnishes plenty of evidence you have a laborer well worthy of his hire.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

NEXT BIG FIGHT IS ON TRANSPORTATION

The Tribune feels safe in saying that the middle-west has won one of its two great battles—the conflict on the agricultural front. The tide has turned for the farmer. Our next big fight is on the transportation front.

Until the middle-west is on a parity with seaboard points as to transportation costs, this section of the nation will continue to suffer from the economic handicap under which it has labored ever since the construction of the Panama canal.

In all probability congress will do something about the railroad situation before it adjourns. This will be largely in the nature of a salvaging operation, however, and will not constitute a direct approach to the major feature of the transportation situation as it affects this section of the country.

Officials of the Mississippi Valley association have compiled rate figures on scores of items which show that rates from central states via Atlantic ports and the Panama canal to west coast ports are from one-third to a half of the all-rail rate from central points to Pacific coast points.

The Mississippi river and its tributaries penetrate the greatest agricultural area in the world and yet, measured in cost of transportation this area is further away from the world market than any comparable area. Inland industries cannot compete with seaboard industries and never can until this transportation differential is removed.

The extent to which the central states have lagged in growth of population as compared with the industrial states is reflected in the loss of 17 members of congress by the valley states under the last congressional reapportionment. Industries follow low cost transportation and pay rolls follow industries.

The people of the central states have waged a persistent and unrelenting fight for economic equality in the matter of freight costs over a long period, but with small results. A start toward development of an inland navigation system has been made, but it is only a half hearted start. To the people of this section, the sincerity of the government's effort always has been open to question.

The Roosevelt administration has gone more than half way to meet the price demands of agriculture. The opportunity is open to it to confer further and enduring benefits upon agriculture and all midwestern enterprise, by taking hold of this navigation problem in a sincere and comprehensive manner.

The Tribune believes this will be done, particularly if the proper energy is put behind the request for action. The president understand the economic situation of the central states. He will do all in his power to aid them if he can get the proper support.—Sioux City Tribune.

BETTER OMITTED

Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture may thank his lucky stars for the omission of the cost of production clause from the farm bill. Mr. Wallace well knows (and almost any dirt farmer will agree with him) that no human being can tell exactly what it costs to produce a bushel of corn or wheat, or a two hundred pound hog. Agricultural economists, with all their special training in that field, are invariably in disagreement on that question.

Without any cost of production clause in the bill, it will still be the aim of Secretary Wallace and of other officials charged with operation of farm relief, to bring about a condition in which farming will be generally profitable. But no matter how successful they are in that endeavor there will always be some farmers operating at a loss. There were plenty of them even in 1919, when farm prices were the highest we have ever known. There always will be a margin group in farming and in every other industry, who cannot manage to make a profit however favorable conditions may be for profitable operation.

It is not even clear whose cost of production was contemplated by the framers of the clause, or is contemplated by the Farm Holiday association. If it is hoped to guarantee cost of production to the marginal producer, that hope cannot be realized by passage of any conceivable legislation. If what is meant is the cost of production, not alone of the average farmer (that would be too low) but of the great body of ordinary farmers, that is exactly what the administration and Secretary Wallace will strive to achieve; and they will be better able to realize that aim unhampered by an indefinite and confusing "cost of production" mandate.—Des Moines Register.

HITLER: PACIFIST!

Hitler answers Roosevelt—and his answer is a resounding "yes!" The German dictator, the saberrattler of yesterday, takes his stand shoulder to shoulder with the American president as an unqualified champion of disarmament and peace!

There are so many amazing developments in this year of 1933 that we have all but lost our capacity for amazement. One wonder doth tread so fast upon another wonder's heels, that the unusual, the unexpected, the impossible, has become a commonplace. But we have left the capacity for one last gasp of incredulous surprise, and we breathe it out at the feet of Hitler.

The Roosevelt personal message to 54 potentates, presidents and kings, was a bombshell of surpassing magnitude. And the very next day Hitler's fearfully-awaited address to the reichstag was another just like it.

For the masterful German leader was transformed into something strangely resembling the dove of peace. He accepted our president's disarmament proposal and thanked him for it. "Germany," he said, "is willing without reserve to agree to this method." There can be no world reconstruction without disarmament and peace. Germany, for her part, stands ready to disarm entirely if other nations will, or to work toward disarmament, according to the plans of Roosevelt, MacDonald and Mussolini, with equality in five years. Germany will join, meanwhile, in any new nonaggression movement. "There is but one great task before the world, namely, to secure the peace of the world."

What is there, then, that stands in the way of peace? Only one thing: A further compulsion upon Germany, the attempted imposition of a greater inequality, of added humiliation and injustice. And to that, "under no circumstances," will Germany submit.

And here Hitler turns the tables on his adversaries.

Germany, he says, "has a moral claim upon the allies to fulfill their obligations under the treaties." Justice and truth are with him there. For the nations that forced the Versailles treaty upon Germany have not lived up on their promises. The disarmament of Germany was to be followed by a general reduction of armaments. That pledge was made in 1919, in a note to Germany from the allies. Yet today the world is spending between four and five billions annually for armaments, while in 1913, the year before the war broke out, it was spending only two and a half billions. How shall France in particular, answer Hitler's indictment? There is but one way, and that is to keep faith, however belatedly. It is to reduce armaments, especially the arms of aggression, as President Roosevelt urges. Hitler stands ready to meet them all the way, or part of the way. Britain is ready to act, and Italy. What of France?

It is to that quarter the burden of defense and explanation now shifts. And it was France, at Versailles, that was chiefly responsible for the imposition of the hardships upon Germany that Hitler now so powerfully condemns—hardships that "crushed the economic life of 60 million persons, leading to catastrophe for all." But for the injustices of the Versailles treaty there would be no Hitlerism in Germany today, no anti-Semitism, no spirit of desperation, possibly even no economic collapse.

David Lloyd George said this in London the other day:

"I was one of those who drafted those disarmament clauses. You may have any opinion you like about the treaty of Versailles. It was a human document and therefore imperfect. In two years Germany was disarmed to the minimum by the treaty. But what have the other signatories of the treaty done, the draftsmen who compelled Germany to sign that treaty? They have not only failed to carry out their pledge to disarm but have increased their armaments. It is ill to provoke a brave people by the imposition of a flagrant wrong. First we would cause them to go into a frenzy by injustice and then make that an excuse for not redressing the wrong. Are you surprised that after waiting 14 years the Germans have got angry and that probably they have lost their balance?"

The Roosevelt plea for peace, both political and economic, the Hitler response, have cleared the air and brought the issues out into the open for all the world to see and understand. They have restored the breath of life to the Geneva arms conference, and given a powerful impetus to the success of the economic conference to meet next month at London. The day before Roosevelt spoke next.

Germany stood once more alone, friendless and feared, not only because of the abominable treatment of the Jews, but because of the dread that Hitlerism might once again, and speedily, precipitate war in Europe. And now, with Hitler's reply, the picture changes with startling rapidity. No one can say any longer, in the light of the address to the reichstag, that a German will to war endangers the present peace of the world. If war is to be threatened, the threat will be the result of pressure from other sources. If economic rehabilitation is to be defeated it will be a blind and imperious selfishness not "made in Germany" that defeats it.

Hitler may be statesman or demagogue. But it will be the verdict of history that on this one occasion, if no other, he rose to the heights of statesmanship and rendered a great service to his own country and to the cause of world peace and recovery.—World-Herald.

HENRY FORD FINDS HE WAS MISTAKEN

Thursday, Henry Ford proclaimed to the country in an advertisement widely printed: "We have made a complete turn-around and at last America's face is toward the future." Mr. Ford himself has made a complete turn-around. On October 17, last, as the presidential campaign was drawing to its close, Mr. Ford sent a message to all Ford employees and agencies, in which he said:

"President Hoover has overcome the forces that almost destroyed industry and employment. His efforts to start the country back to work are beginning to show results. We are convinced that any break in his program would hurt industry and employment. To prevent times from getting worse and to help them get better, President Hoover must be re-elected."

On May 11, seven months later, we hear from Mr. Ford:

"Three years—1929 to 1932—we Americans looked backward. All our old financial and political machinery was geared to pull us out of the depression by the same door through which we entered. We thought it simply a case of going back the way we came. It failed. We now realize that the way out is forward—through it. Thanks for that belongs to President Roosevelt. Inauguration day he turned the ship of state around."

It is not so wonderful a thing that a man should reverse himself. It is certainly to his credit that if he finds he was mistaken, he should change his course. Undoubtedly Mr. Ford was sincere in urging the election of Mr. Hoover, and it is helpful that he urges now that we all look "for a hand-hold on the haul rope." Even modestly he says that the best thing he can do for the country is to build good motor cars and if he knew anything better, he would do it.

But there is a lesson to the country in Mr. Ford's reversal. A man who has made a spectacular success as a builder of motor cars has not thereby become an authority on economic or government. He may be so far from an authority as actually to be advocating what later he will say himself was a mistaken course. It does not necessarily follow that because a man succeeds financially in a big way in manufacturing motor cars, stream shovels, aluminum ware or what not, that he therefore is also an authority on everything from ceramics to political economy.

Mr. Ford's reversal casts no discredit on him for having urged the re-election of President Hoover. It does cast discredit on the way in which he and numerous other employers tried to influence men dependent on their business for their livelihoods. If not coercion, it was at least assurance from the boss that their wages and incomes would be served by election of Mr. Hoover. In that Mr. Ford went too far, and if presently he uses the same tactics to urge support of President Roosevelt, he will be going too far again. His best text for the country is the suggestion that everyone find the best place to use his abilities in moving things forward.—Milwaukee Journal.

Ambassador Bingham, arriving in England, assures the correspondents that President Roosevelt's peace message suited him to the last syllable. We were not entirely unprepared for this. Mr. Bingham has not been in the habit of getting out of line with the administration.

H. G. Wells, who is quite an authority, is writing a history of the future. However, he mustn't expect all his discoveries to go unquestioned. Many of his old readers may be a bit rusty on the past, but they yield to no one in their mastery of details that are going to happen next.

Lumber Sawing
Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications. We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices.
NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

Let corn advance another 20 cents and hogs another \$3.50, and the chamber of commerce will forget all about the crying need for hitching posts.

Many false notions, remarks a widely known economist, are being given currency. Gosh, we wish we could get to be a false notion.

And we think the ancient Egyptians weren't as civilized as we are. However, they minted coin on which was stamped: "Mind your own business."

Between 1913 and 1930, the combined federal, state, county and municipal taxes of the United States increased per capita from \$23 to \$84, or 265 per cent.

A lot of baseball fans who watched the New York Yankees swing around the western circuit last week are wondering if they didn't send out the No. 2 company.

With their checks for last September about to be paid now, the Chicago school teachers by this time should have some excellent practical knowledge of economics to impart to their pupils.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

Lots 10, 11 and 12 in Block 20, in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass County, Nebraska; The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Maud Berghahn, et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by J. M. Robertson, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 1, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF SUIT

To Roy O. Kunz and ——— Kunz, his wife, first name unknown: Take notice that August Stander has commenced an action against you and each of you in the district court of Cass County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to foreclose a mortgage given by the said Roy O. Kunz, single, March 1, 1927, to secure the payment of a promissory note in the sum of \$4,200.00, on the east half of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 32, Twp. 11, N. Range 9, east of the 6th P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, and for foreclosure of lien for taxes paid upon said lands; also for the appointment of a receiver to collect the rents and profits, which application for receiver will be heard on or after the answer day, and for equitable relief.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 19th day of June, 1933, otherwise plaintiff will have a decree of foreclosure and appointment of a receiver and such other relief as the court may decree him to be entitled to under his petition.

AUGUST STANDER, Plaintiff.
By DWYER & DWYER, H. A. DWYER, His Attorneys.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. Probate Fee Book 9, page 311. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Don C. Rhoden, deceased: On reading the petition of Aleck D. Rhoden, Executor, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 1st day of May, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirs and for discharge of Executor: 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 2nd day of June, 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 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 1st day of May, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.