

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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J. Ham Lewis fears the London conference will fail. If we understand his proposition, you can't get sixty-six poker hands out of fifty-two cards.

The Czechoslovakian town of Neuchamek, it appears, is also called Starysmokove Hightatra. But only by dilettantes with plenty of time to spare.

The defeated candidate can console himself with the fact that he is on the outside and able to get considerable enjoyment from criticizing his late opponent.

We fail to find, however, in reading of the vast powers of the food control administration, anything which empowers it to regulate rainfall. If it could do that, it wouldn't need any of its other powers.

For several weeks it wouldn't do to mention Charles E. Mitchell and J. P. Morgan in the same breath, because Mr. Mitchell was charged with a crime involving income tax evasion and Mr. Morgan was not. Now, however, Mr. Mitchell has been acquitted, and it is again permissible to connect them in learned discussions about income taxes. And practically everybody is seizing the opportunity, too.

IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FRIENDS

The defeat of the prohibition forces has become a rout. Sixteen states have now voted for repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, and every one of them by a decisive majority; most of them by overwhelming majorities.

Tuesday California and West Virginia joined the wet procession. West Virginia is one of the states in which the dry leaders had hoped to win. If failed them, just as Indiana had failed them, and then Iowa. And California turns against them by a three to one vote. What is more remarkable, and far more significant, is that this ratio holds up in southern California the same as in the heavily industrial Bay region. For the southern end of the state has been a dry Gibraltar. Its immense population recruited largely from the farming regions of the middle west had made even so great a city as Los Angeles a prohibition capital. But Los Angeles now joins San Francisco and Oakland in pronouncing the great moral experiment, noble in motive, a failure.

West Virginia is the first of the southern or border states to express itself. And its southern counties, bordering on Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky, voted the same way as the northern sections of the state. This gives support to the confident claims of the anti-prohibition leaders that the south will be found in agreement with the north and the west and the east on the vote for repeal, and that repeal will come, possibly this year, almost certainly next year, by a practically unanimous vote of the 48 states of the union.

This is an age of reversals and upturns and overturns. The capacity for astonishment is wearing very thin. We have come to accept revolution almost as a matter of course. But even so, acclimated as we are to the impossible, the swift and sweeping change in public sentiment on prohibition is surprising.

And what makes it notable is that it is the prohibitionists themselves who have wrought the transformation. Those who were "wets" five and ten and fifteen years ago and are wets still never could have accomplished it. It is evident that millions of good men and women who ardently supported the prohibition cause have turned against it. They gave it a fair trial. They believed in it, hoped and prayed for its success. They stood valiantly by it for a good many years against all assaults and critics. But finally the time came when reluctantly, regretfully, they were obliged to recognize and admit the fact of its failure. The evils of prohibition stood out as more menacing, more harmful, than the other evils it was designed to remedy.

Prohibition has been slain, not by its enemies from the beginning, but in the house of its friends.—World-Herald.

Speaking of the weather it still remains not so much a question of the heat as the bromidity.

People still are getting married although Eddie Cantor has been off the air for some time.

Who remembers when it was held to be a great convenience to have something to mortgage?

Unless a wasp gets up your trouser leg while operating a 350-degree hot linotype, "you ain't been nowhere or seen nothing."

President Roosevelt has shown himself adept at operating a schooner, and others have become proficient since the advent of 3.2.

The stability of marriages, declares a California professor, is weakening bit by bit. Ah, so? We thought it was scrap by scrap.

An unemployed chauffeur is walking on his hands from Graz to Vienna. Rather than be classed as a pedestrian, poor fellow.

"Is poison ivy widespread in the United States?" someone inquires. Well, in localities where it isn't, it may readily be spread by scratching.

MR. SNELL FAILS TO SHINE AS A CRITIC

The republican leader in the house, Representative Snell, of New York, properly has discharged his duty to his party by sailing into the Roosevelt administration with a red-hot criticism of plans and policies. In the circumstances those who are solidly backing the present regime should not be too hard on Mr. Snell. He is a politician who, because of his position as leader of the minority party in the house, could not evade the task of attempting to make things look bad. That is the way politicians always do. If it be of any comfort to Mr. Snell he may be advised that he has fallen short of marks set in the past by democratic critics of republican administrations, who always were able to make things look much worse than they really were.

That, too, is understandable. The democratic critics in the past have had much more experience than has been enjoyed by republicans. The democrats have had more opportunities to criticize republican administration for the simple reason that there have been more of them. Which, anyone would admit, ought to give the boys on the democratic side a finish at this sort of thing that no republican could equal.

When it comes to a review of Mr. Snell's remarks in criticism of the present democratic administration as one that has gone on "a spending spree," any citizen ought to be able to realize just why it was considered necessary to appropriate enormous amounts of money, to raise new taxes and to issue billions in federal bonds. The Journal believes the average citizen, including, of course, the republican leaders in and out of congress, realizes that the present regime has come to grips with the worst national condition known in the republic's peace time history. Consequently it would be necessary for congress and the administration to adopt drastic measures to pull the country out of its trouble. No wonder what looks like a spending spree has been under way in Washington ever since congress was called into special session.

Why, this thing which the whole country is battling is much worse than a foreign foe. Not in generations have the American people faced an enemy so dangerous as the one they face now. It really would not be worse if one of the world's first powers had succeeded in landing a great army on our soil. For the enemy we now must fight is one that is entrenched in our own country, in every community. We are fighting the enemy, depression, and we have more to stake in this war than if we were battling our strongest potential foe. The wonder is not that the present regime is spending so much in trying to win but that it is not spending more.—Sioux City Journal.

A LITTLE GAIN MADE IN RIGHT DIRECTION

The best hope we have right now is the determination of General Hugh Johnson, director of the public works-industrial program, to find and make jobs for four million men by October. Nothing else, we have found out in these devastating years, is so important as that a man or woman should be able to earn his living by work. This is not so that those who are at work may be relieved of supporting those who are not employed. It comes from the mortal value of independence, of earning one's place in the world. The right to this is very close to the most fundamental right of all, the right to live.

Setting a goal of four million has a practical value. It not only gives hope to those who will get the jobs, but to all the rest of us. We are encouraged to believe that normal conditions are to be restored. The practical effect is that we are not so afraid to buy the things we need. And every time we buy, we do a little toward making a job. We have begun to see that almost as important as earning is spending much of what one earns. For awhile we were spending too far ahead of income; lately we have spent too far behind it.

General Johnson's hope of four million is buttressed by word of increasing employment in private industry, word, that is, of work that does not spring directly from the government's expenditures on made jobs. Secretary Perkins of the labor department reports an increase of manufacturing employment for May of 4.5 per cent and a pay roll increase of 11.5 per cent. More people are at work and those at work are making more.

It is a little gain so far, but it moves in the right direction. Everyone is looking now toward seeing the country out of the dark woods.—Milwaukee Journal.

FINANCIAL ITEMS IN ONE DAY'S NEWS

Yesterday's Times reported three financial items of unusual interest, each offering ground for encouragement.

1. The federal treasury received last month 99 million dollars in miscellaneous internal revenue. This is not only the best figure of the current year, but actually the largest for any month since the war period. It is the result of the new tax on beer, plus the fact that with the recent improvement of business the yield of taxes on gasoline, capital stock transfers, checks and admissions, &c., has considerably increased. The May figure exceeds by 17 million dollars the average monthly receipts anticipated from this source during the coupled with the large reductions made in government expenditures, this strengthens hope of a balanced budget.

2. Gold holdings of the federal reserve banks again reached a new high figure, passing all precedent since the reserve system was organized. At \$3,533,000,000, holdings are now \$50 million dollars above the low point for the year, reached shortly after the "bank holiday," and nearly 500 million dollars in excess of the highest figure attained during the boom year 1929. The gain is due partly to the government's efforts to bring gold out of hoarding and partly to the automatic return flow which has followed the improvement of business and the reopening of the banks.

3. The latest survey shows that 5,536 of the 6,699 member banks of the federal reserve system had received licenses to reopen by May 21. This is a gain only of 58 since May 3, indicating that fewer than 5 per cent of the banks closed on that date were reopened during the four subsequent weeks. But the amount of deposits still "frozen" in the closed institutions was reduced during this period from \$2,619,000,000 to \$1,856,000,000—or nearly 30 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that the banks reopened during May were comparatively important institutions. Those still closed hold less than 7 per cent of the entire amount deposited in the reserve system.—New York Times.

FIGHT CHARTER REVOCATION

Philadelphia.—Socially prominent members of the Anthony Wayne post of the American Legion, carried their fight against revocation of their charter to the United States district court. National headquarters of the legion revoked the charter of the post because it supported President Roosevelt's stand on restricted veteran compensation. The suit asked the federal court to grant an injunction to restrain the national officers of the legion from enforcing the revocation order.

THE TEXTILE CODE AS A SAMPLE

The cotton textile code is the first to come up for public hearing under the industrial control administration. It is the first code so far made public that incorporates definite provision both for hours of labor and minimum wages. It is a code designed to bring order in one of the most demoralized of the major industries of the country, up to a short time ago, at least, and thereby to increase the security of both worker and employer. The code is significant in its omission of price-fixing, leaving prices to be adjusted, presumably, in accordance with wages, hours and the cost of raw materials.

For all these reasons this particular code is significant. The spirit of co-operation and partnership with the government displayed by the cotton textile group is praised by W. L. Allen, deputy administrator of the recovery act. This code, therefore, carries the suggestion of a possible standard for others that are to follow. Does it seem fair to the public, and what benefits to the industry itself could be expected to follow its adoption?

The answer to the first part of the question will have to be given through further scrutiny of the code and, above all, by actual application of it. On the face of it, the absence of price-fixing agreements is exemplary; but there may need to be vigilant administration to prevent any abuses of that sort, once the code is made operative. It has been pointed out that no price-fixing would be approved as a feature of any code submitted at Washington. That ought to settle the question for the present.

Benefits to the industry itself, including the worker, should be had both in the limitation of hours of labor and in stipulated minimum wages. Control of production thus aimed at had been attempted in vain by the industry in recent years. The 40-hour week established by the code would be less than the recent average in the industry, while the stipulated minimum weekly wage for unskilled labor only, \$11 in the North and \$10 in the South, would be above the recent average for all kinds of labor, even in the longer week. The latter average is reported at only \$9.63, or only \$8.56 on a 40-hour basis. These averages, of course, are affected by very low minimums.

The condition that has made possible such low wages, together with the fact that skilled labor would receive considerably more than the proposed minimum scale, should be taken into account along with the suggestion of William Green of the American Federation of Labor that the minimum be raised 40 to 50 per cent and that the week be reduced to thirty-two hours. Certainly, as compared with the past, workers would stand to gain from the code provisions. It is further estimated that the shorter hours would increase the total employed in the industry by nearly 25 per cent. These are promising advantages from the control plan. Whether such gains are to be realized in this and other industries, in fairness to the public, will be a matter of vital concern to the country.—Kansas City Star.

AMERICA HAS GROWN UP

Thirty-five years ago, on the 27th of July, 1898, the naval battle of Santiago put an end to Spain's pretensions of being a world power and put the United States of America on the map as one of the great powers of the world. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that until the Spanish War the American nation counted for very little in world affairs except as a source of food supplies, and our politicians and most of our people felt themselves somehow inferior to Europe and the Europeans.

Some of that inferiority still persists and crops up every now and then, whenever the United States takes part in any discussion of international affairs. Foolish people get the notion that somehow America's diplomats and delegates are going to be "outsmarted" whenever they try to dicker with Europeans. And Europe, of course, does its best to make that notion stick.

We don't believe that European statesmen and politicians are any smarter than our own. We have every confidence that the American delegation to the present monetary and economic conference will get all they want after, whether Europe likes it or not.

America has grown up.

"Twenty-six major falsehoods have been found in propagandists issued during the war," says the Detroit News, "including a widely disseminated canard that France is sunny."

Phone the news to No. 6.

A FEDERAL STROKE AT RACKETEERING

The path of the racketeer is going to be increasingly hard if the government's threat of interference with his operations is made good. The assertion of Attorney General Cummings that racketeering has reached a degree that demand prompt and drastic governmental action follows by a few days the statement of Representative Woodruff of Michigan that this form of crime can be attacked through the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. The Michigan member of congress has found through investigation that racketeering is a growing menace, with which the individual states are unable to deal effectively. He believes that with repeal bootleggers will turn largely to racketeering and that more determined activity will be imperative and can safely be undertaken by the federal authorities, due to the interstate character of much racketeering.

The attorney general implies that the states are not using the full authority they have in efforts to stamp out this form of crime. It has become more and more obvious that lawlessness must be attacked as a national problem. At present, the government can reach racketeers only through the revenue laws, on charges of failure to pay income taxes. That method is prolonged and indirect. It can be applied only after the damage has been done. A quicker way of supplementing state efforts is required. The federal legislation would be strictly in order. The broadening of federal authority in other fields suggests that the next big expansion should head right into the problem of crime.—Kansas City Star.

WE NEED A NEW TUNE

There'll be a lot more enthusiasm in this year's celebration of the Fourth of July than there has been for two or three years past. Folks who had been wondering whether the Declaration of Independence was out of date are beginning to chirp up and admit that Uncle Sam is doing nicely, thank you.

There'll be more people trying to sing the Star-Spangled Banner than there were last year. We say "trying" advisedly. Did anybody ever hear any singer or group of singers who could really sing our national anthem? Among professional singers it is conceded that nobody but Anna Case can do it properly.

It's a swell anthem, all right, but we think that, as a part of the New Deal, somebody ought to dig up or invent a national song that everybody can sing. "America" is good, but it's the same tune as "God Save the King" and "Heil Dir in Siegerkranz." Why not go back to the Revolution of 1776 and revive the tune the Continental soldiers sang, which is "Yankee Doodle"? That's a good, lively tune, but it needs some new words.

Poland's troubles are just around the corner.

A friend in need is about the only kind of a friend a person has nowadays.

Can you remember when you once wondered how those \$1-a-year men lived on their salaries?

It is quite a surprise to learn how many states we had supposed were dry chickens turn out in the repeal tests to have web feet.

"Should young men be taught housekeeping?" asks a writer. It seems a good idea. The young women might then think it manly to imitate them.

It is said that the way to make a success in life is to do the thing you do not want to do at a time you do not want to do it. If a fellow might apply that to fishing—

The Nazis plan to set up a branch in the United States, but we don't know where they can buy the brown shirts, as the usual haberdasheries probably will refuse to handle them for political reasons.

A local lady, a woman of thrift, reveals the best reason she can think of for wanting to become a spiritualist—says it would afford her great satisfaction to return after death and find out just who did leave the cellar light on.

The National and American League all-stars have been selected for the baseball battle of the century at the Chicago fair July 6. Eighteen players have been selected from each team, including few pitchers for each team—and glancing at the batting averages, especially those of the American League players, we fear five pitchers won't be enough.

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

Dictated but not red is Hitler's view for Germany.

Help speed the return of prosperity by buying the things you need now!

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of David B. Eberwold, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said county, on the 14th day of July, 1933, and on the 20th day of October, 1933, at ten a. m. of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 14th day of July, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 14th day of July, A. D. 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 13th day of June, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE

To Loren M. Wiles, Canna Grace Finch, Jo Elizabeth Soule: You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned Helen Smetana, on the 2nd day of November, 1931, purchased Lots 1 to 6, both inclusive in Block 16, in Young & Hayes Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, assessed in the name of Jessie W. Hall, Loren M. Wiles, Canna Grace Finch, and Cash L. Wiles, for taxes for the years 1928, 1929 and 1930, in the total sum of \$54.64, receiving County Treasurer's certificate of tax sale No. 7425; that the undersigned paid subsequent taxes thereon under said certificates as follows: On May 2, 1932, the sum of \$14.84, for taxes assessed for the year 1931, and on May 8, 1933, the sum of \$14.85 for taxes assessed thereon for the year 1932, and that on November 2, 1933, the undersigned will apply to the County Treasurer of Cass County, Nebraska, for a deed for said premises as provided by law, unless redemption is made.

Of all of which you will take due notice.

HELEN SMETANA.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, ss.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Charles Landis, deceased: On reading the petition of Frank A. Cloidt, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 14th day of June, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate; determination of heirship; and for discharge: 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 14th day of July, 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 14th day of June, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice of Probate of Foreign Will

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, ss.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Nelson L. Pollard, deceased: On reading the petition of Anna J. Pollard praying that the instrument filed in this Court on the 15th day of June, 1933, and purporting to be a duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said Nelson L. Pollard, deceased, that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to C. A. Rawls, as Administrator c. t. a. for the State of Nebraska. 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 14th day of July, 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.

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 17th day of July, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the Court House, Plattsmouth, Neb., in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter of Section twenty-four (24), Township ten (10) North, Range ten (10), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Cass County, Nebraska;
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Fred Schaefer, et al., defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 15th A. D. 1933.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Execution issued by Clerk of the District Court C. E. Ledgway, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 8th day of July, 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 described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-ninth interest in and to the west half of the northwest quarter of Section four, and an undivided one-ninth interest in and to the east half interest of the northeast quarter of Section five, all in Township eleven, Range ten, East of the 6th P. M., Cass County, Nebraska, subject to the life estate of Evelina Rager therein—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Theodore S. Rager, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court, recovered by Searl S. Davis, Guardian of Evelina Rager, Incompetent, Plaintiff against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 1st, A. D. 1933.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, ss.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Amanda Prouty Rawson, deceased:

On reading the petition of William Arnsby Rawson praying that the instrument filed in this Court on the 16th day of June, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Amanda Prouty Rawson, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to William Arnsby Rawson, as 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 14th day of July, 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 that 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.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, this 16th day of June, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SUIT

Notice is hereby given that Launce Gibson, as plaintiff, has filed his petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against: Walter Harmer, Mrs. Walter Harmer, his wife, first name unknown; Frank Harmer, Mrs. Frank Harmer, his wife, first name unknown; Clarence Harmer, Mrs. Clarence Harmer, his wife, first name unknown; Jessie Harmer, Mable Harmer, Myrtle Prall, —Prall, her husband, first name unknown; Esther Jeanette Harmer Myers, V. H. Myers, her husband, first name unknown; Ruth Pauline Harmer, Rosemary Harmer, Lillian M. Harmer, Warren C. Harmer, Mrs. Warren C. Harmer, his wife, first name unknown; Ursula Harmer, Marian Alice Harmer, John Doe and Mrs. John Doe, his wife, real and true names unknown, and Lot 47 and the North Part of Lot 11, in the Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section 1, Township 10, Range 11, Cass county, Nebraska, as defendants; the object and prayer of said petition being to establish and foreclose a tax lien based upon tax sale certificate No. 6761, executed and delivered to Jabe B. Gibson by the County Treasurer of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 5th day of November, 1928, at County Treasurer's Delinquent Public Tax Sale, and by said Jabe B. Gibson assigned to Launce Gibson, the plaintiff herein, for subsequent taxes paid under said certificate, and for general equitable relief.

That said defendants and each of them are required to answer the petition of the plaintiff on or before the 24th day of July, 1933.

LAUNCE GIBSON, Plaintiff.

By R. J. Shurtleff, His Attorney.