

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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"We gave our baby everything for colic," a radio announcer purported to read from a testimonial, over the air. Giving babies everything is exactly what produces colic.

It is said that people who live in penthouses don't have hay fever. Probably they are also comparatively immune to chills, painter's colic, scorpion bite and stone bruise.

"Let me live in a house by the side of the road," sang the poet, but the man in the house by the side of the road these days probably was put there by kidnapers and is being held for ransom.

Children are taught in school that it is approximately 25,000 miles around our earth. It is only when they grow up to read about world flights in airplanes that they learn about the short cuts.

Wiley Post says he didn't get more than twenty hours' sleep on his world flight. Although he used the robot pilot a good deal, he couldn't sleep. That's the way with many modern gadgets. Although our new electric alarm clock runs more quietly than the old loud ticker which it displaced, it keeps us awake, evidently because we miss the noise.

In Great Britain, it is unlawful to pay ransom for a kidnaped person. It is regarded as "compounding a felony." Great Britain hasn't had the experience in kidnaping necessary to give her laws the right slant. When she's an older nation and has been through a few things, as we have, she will change her point of view.

SPECULATION WRONG ROAD TO PROSPERITY

The temporary closing of the grain exchanges was the obviously sensible action to take under the conditions that had developed in preceding days. It will permit a desirable breathing spell and will make it possible for all concerned to survey calmly the character and real import of the recent swiftly moving developments in the grain and in other markets. It was clearly and increasingly obvious that wheat and other commodity prices had been advancing with an excessive rapidity. It was not a question of higher farm prices, which everybody wanted, but a question of the methods being employed to bring such prices, a question of the inordinate, absolutely uncontrolled speculation that was being widely indulged in while the upward movement was in progress. It was plain enough that the unwarranted pace of the advance would bring an ultimate and equally unwarranted decline, that excessive speculation would have to be paid for and that the price would not only be a monster headache the morning after, but disordered markets and a momentary disturbance of the recovery program.

It must be said that this program as formulated and at first promoted by the administration was in part responsible for what developed in the grain markets. Not only was inflation itself a bid to mark prices up, but there was at the outset an undue stress upon the matter of raising prices. Even the person who responded by speculating in wheat could offer the defense that he was helping to bring recovery. It was a natural, but most unfortunate, by-product of the administration program, a condition which now is recognized and therefore must be corrected. The administration certainly was not responsible for the sensational reports based on heavy crop damage, which contributed to and aggravated an already dangerous speculative market condition.

But now that a lesson has been learned at this early stage of recovery, an adjustment of prices at their proper levels will be possible. Profitable returns to the farmer are as desirable now as they have been in the past. Confidence in prices can and will be restored. The balance will be struck. Prices will be reasonably stabilized rather than manipulated, and the farmer and everybody else will stand to gain from that development.—Kansas City Star.

An expert on beer says the new beverage should appeal to all the five senses. And the five centes, too.

Now that the banking situation is improved, when will dividends start back into the baby's bank, raided several times last spring?

Senator Borah, recovering from an operation, speaks a word of approval for the administration. They're doing some wonderful things in surgery nowadays.

There is a good deal of evidence—hearsay, of course—that the current bicycle and horseback riding fads are covering practically half the town with black and blue spots.

Most of the personal injuries to men in the civilian conservation service occur because the recruits don't know how to swing their axes. The stroke is quite different from the golf swing, so we are informed by the pro.

When Wiley Post landed at New York he was too tired, almost, to radio a "Hello" to his family, but now we understand that he had to save his strength to write his signed story of the flight for the Sunday morning papers.

One of the big railroads is trying out a locomotive that will pull a train at the rate of 110 miles an hour. This puts up quite a problem to most of us—only a few owning cars that would beat such a train to a grade crossing.

HOW MUCH SHOESTRING BUILDING WAS DONE

The basic weakness of shoestring speculation in real estate is probably due to the expediency which guides the speculator in everything from the selection of the site to the smallest details of the building. Very often the location has been determined by nothing more than that it was the first available site for which the owner would take a second mortgage instead of cash. Many thousands who held vacant land for years prided themselves on their sagacity when they exchanged their deeds for a second mortgage—usually at a higher price than they expected—only to find the whole value wiped out when the building could not yield an adequate return.

In the erection of the building itself the speculator was no less devoid of conscience. The architect was selected after much shopping and haggling, for ability meant nothing. Very often the choice fell on an architect who agreed to a very low fee or who could guarantee by devious tricks to obtain more rentable space. Contracts were invariably peddled to the lowest bidder. Workmanship and materials were skimmed everywhere possible and the work carried out at breakneck speed. The success of the speculator depended on the quick completion of a building and the acquisition of enough tenants to produce an attractive rent roll. The speculator's next objective was to make as quick a turnover as possible.

Pyramiding during the '20's was carried to fantastic heights. Sometimes a man with virtually no capital managed to start and maintain construction of several buildings in various stages by taking money from one loan account to begin another or to meet expenditures on those already in progress. One well-known operator was within a few years of nominal ownership of 17 large buildings that cost many million dollars, and there were probably others who beat this record. Speculative building spread from New York City to the smaller cities, as the urge to gamble with other people's money became epidemic. New office buildings, apartments and dwellings were promoted with little regard to the tenant market. A great deal of this spurious investment building went on for a few years without its abuses being realized, enabling many of the earlier speculators to retire with handsome profits.

Many of the buildings that thus reaped will undoubtedly remain a serious drag on the investment building market for years to come.—Elmer R. Coburn in Current History.

NEPOTISM PUZZLES ITS PRACTITIONERS

Last winter when the newly elected democratic register of deeds aroused a storm of public protest by appointing his youthful son to a lucrative position as his deputy, a prominent member of the democratic county committee was asked by a Journal reporter what stand the committee intended to take on nepotism. "Nepotism?" A puzzled look came over him. "You can say that we county democrats are going to run our politics clean. We're not going to stand for smoking in election booths," the prominent democrat stated positively.

Nepotism, it might be pointed out, is not a new ailment. Its beginning can be traced to the fifteenth century, when relatives of popes were given church positions, high honor or pensions. Pope Innocent XII put an end to the pernicious practice in 1692.

Napoleon conquered the greater part of Europe, but the great warrior was unable to check the greed of his relatives. They ran him ragged by their unceasing quest for patronage, the record of which presents an interesting and amusing portion of his life's history.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the first American president to point out the danger of nepotism. Writing to a friend after he had retired from the presidency, Jefferson said:

"In the course of trusts I have exercised through life with powers of appointment, I can say with truth and with unspokeable comfort that I never did appoint a relation to office and that merely because I never saw the case in which someone did not offer, or occur, better qualified."

Words used by Jefferson 130 years ago in condemning nepotism are quoted these days by the opponents of the practice:

"The public will never be made to believe that an appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices the disposal of which they intrust to their president for public purpose, divided out as family property."

Jefferson's stand against nepotism had a profound impression on Grover Cleveland. Shortly after he was inaugurated president for a second term, Cleveland amazed some of the army of job hunters by announcing that he intended to adopt the Jeffersonian rule of not appointing a relative to office.

When a leading member of congress strongly urged the appointment of a candidate on the ground that he was related to the president, Cleveland thundered:

"That settles it! His name cannot be considered."

He lectured the congressmen on the evils of nepotism, declaring that it was his intention to discourage it as long as he was president. "Family fever," as nepotism was called at the time, was epidemic. The vice-president appointed his son private secretary, obtained the Belgian mission for his brother-in-law and installed various other members of his family in minor positions. The secretary of the treasury made his son the chief clerk of the department.

President Benjamin Harrison distributed several official positions among his relatives. Many other statesmen and near statesmen—from Bismarck to Jimmy Walker—have been panned for nepotism.—Milwaukee Journal.

ON VACATION

While other cabinet officers in Washington are working from forty to seventy hours a week and seemingly find no end of problems to solve, Secretary Woodin takes a month's vacation, leaving the treasury department to drift for itself. The affairs of the nation so far as his department is concerned, are in the hands of under secretaries.

For nearly a month very little has been said in the press about the secretary's unhappy position about him resigning or being requested to resign. The Washington writers have decided, it would seem, to let the musical manipulation of financial policy get along the best he can without front page display. In plain words Secretary Woodin is being neglected by the press boys.

Mr. Woodin, however, should not complain. He had his share of attention early in the administration. The public was led to believe that a real he-man was hidden behind a mild and apologetic exterior and that explosions of real worth and effect should be looked for whenever occasion seemed to demand. There have been occasions and occasions but the explosions have not come.

The public is now reaching the

conclusion that one of the weaknesses of the cabinet hidden behind the "brain trust" is to be found at the treasury. While the country labors in the momentous effort to bring forth the new deal, while cabinet members and brain trusters sweat and toil in Washington's heat, Secretary Woodin has no part in the performance. He hides himself away in a cool resort and there looks upon the efforts of others with imperturbable calm. Maybe it is worth while to have one man near the top who can look upon rising prices one day and tumbling markets the next, who can review returns from the London conference and read without sigh or sign what his fellow workers are doing to pull the country out of the hole. That's possible of course, and yet the people would appreciate a little more show of interest and occasional reports on the state or present order from one who sits so near the head of government. An occasional word from Woodin would be welcomed if he can offer anything that will add to the sum total of our knowledge concerning where we are going and why.—State Journal.

THE CONFERENCE RECESSES

The world economic conference, which takes an indefinite recess today, has accomplished nothing so far except to illustrate the futility of the conference method unless a sound basis of agreement has been found to exist in advance. If such a basis did exist, in fact, when the date finally was set for the opening of the conference, it obviously was destroyed in the interval; for by the time the first session began in London, on June 12, the economic policies of the United States and most of the other principal commercial nations were so far apart that any general program of international action was practically out of the question.

The American government, having undertaken a national recovery program designed to raise prices internally and to increase employment, was anxious to have other governments adopt similar policies, but was unwilling to enter into agreements to stabilize its currency or to reduce its tariffs. The other governments, however, in general distrusted the type of recovery program sponsored in Washington, but wanted to take up the questions of currency stabilization and tariff reductions.

Under the circumstances it would have been much better if the conference had not convened at such an early date. But having convened and having demonstrated the fundamental divergence of national policies at this time, the conference could do nothing except recess. The task of statesmen now is to maintain sympathetic international relations until such time as the economic conference can reconvene with a reasonable expectation of success. It should be borne in mind that the conference method has not been discredited at London, but misused.—Kansas City Times.

THE FIRST CODE AT WORK

Reports from numerous centers indicate that the cotton textile code, the first adopted, has made a successful beginning in actual operation. The majority of this industry, at least, is displaying a spirit of co-operation that has attracted wide attention. Apparently its workers are satisfied equally with their employers. There is better pay for shorter hours, and more people have been given employment. The exact numbers that have been added, however, and the total influence of the code in broadening employment are questions to which answers still are awaited.

One peculiar development has marked the first few days of trial of this initial code. It is reported necessity of one textile plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., to lay off 20 per cent of its workers instead of increasing its employees. Operators of the plant hold that this arises from reduction of weekly hours, in accordance with the code, or the use of two 40-hour-a-week shifts, instead of the three previously used. The operators explain they would like to be excused from compliance with the code in order to protect their workers. This is a peculiar situation, and it seems to be an isolated case. No doubt, some means of an adjustment will be found. But it should be recalled that more than 20 per cent of the textile industry failed to agree to the code at its adoption. More adjustment will be required there, if the plan is to work out in accordance with expectations.

Everywhere you go, optimism is in the air. Prices are going up. Read the Journal ads for news of unusual bargains made possible by stocks on hand before the advance came. Now is the logical time to supply your needs.

ANXIOUS DAYS FOR THE CORN CONSCIOUS

These be anxious days—and nights—in the corn belt. The period of fruition is at hand when hopes or fears shall be realized. So much depends upon what transpires in the next two or three weeks!

And so those of us who are corn conscious, and who in Iowa is not corn conscious, look up to the brassy hot sky each day and survey each ribbed mackerel cloud to discover what promise of rain it holds.

Stately each stalk stands in tasseled glory, lifting its waving green hands to the heavens in attitude of supplication for life giving heat and moisture that it may complete its function. That function is to fill with serrated rows of golden kernels the tiny cob but recently sprung from its bosom.

Today the scent of growing corn is sweet and heavy. Even the earth, doomed to perpetual twilight by the forest of blades above it, is fragrant. The vast silence of the fields is broken only by the constant swish-swish of the leaves, like a soft whisper borne on a gentle evening breeze. Here stands the cornbelt's promise to the world, a promise that soon will be translated into terms of pork and beef, lard, mutton, milk, butter, eggs and all the life-giving substances so vital to human needs.

It seems little short of sacrilegious that men who till and tend and love corn should be required to assume any share of the responsibility of seeing that it is properly divided and distributed among God's worthy ones. There is rank injustice in the world when men who quarrel and snarl and fight over gold are enabled to deprive humble folks of food and despoil the labor that produces it.

We of the corn belt have experienced many hectic days in recent months—conditions, not of our own making, but which were forced upon us by the greed and avarice of designing men who, even if they corps, and the last companies have gone out to do the forestry work assigned to them. Approximately three thousand completed the training here, and are now employed in conserving the nation's natural resources, in Oregon, in California, in South Dakota, in Oklahoma, and at several points in Nebraska.

The first phase of one of the most interesting features of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to deal with unemployment has thus been subjected to the test of time. Begun amid some doubt and with plenty of scoffing from cynical sidelines, the experiment has magnificently justified itself.

THE CRADLE CONTROVERSY

We don't know how you feel about it, but it certainly is a relief to us to learn that Africa and not central Asia was the cradle of mankind. Not that we have anything against central Asia. So far as we know it's every bit as good as Africa and fully as well qualified to be the cradle of mankind. We've never been in either Africa or central Asia and what we don't know about cradles would fill a line of baby buggies from here to Cape Town. During this whole cradle argument we have studiously avoided taking sides, preferring to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality rather than to throw our support to one side and then maybe lose.

That is precisely what would have happened, too, for we should have cast our lot with central Asia. We would have had no very good reason for it, but that is undoubtedly the way we should have gone. And imagine what our embarrassment would now be to have Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, British geologist, tell the international geological congress that recent evidence is all in favor of the dark continent. This is a blow to the Gobi desert school, but blows are coming so fast and furiously these days that it probably won't have the crushing effect it might have had a few years ago.

The reason for our relief is not to learn that Africa was the cradle but simply to have the whole thing settled. It was ridiculous for mankind to be going along epoch after epoch and not knowing where its cradle was. It was beginning to get on our nerves. Just the uncertainty of the thing. Now that it has been decided we can turn to other less important but perhaps more interesting pursuits. The change ought to be good for one.

The only trouble is that maybe it isn't settled. Maybe the central Asia faction will ask a rearing and come lugging in a lot of new cradle evidence, and once the case is opened up again nobody can safely predict where it will end. But then nobody can ever safely predict anything, so we needn't let that worry us, need we?—World-Herald.

When a seaside postman opened a pillar box he found a swarm of bees inside. It appears that the intelligent insects were attracted by a postcard which began "Sweetest Honey."

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEPENDANTS

Albert E. Foreman and Essie R. Foreman, defendants, will take notice that on the 8th day of June, 1933, the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren filed her petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to recover a judgment against said defendants on two certain promissory notes for the sum of \$3,000.00, dated June 9, 1926, made, executed and delivered to the Bank of Polk, Polk, Nebraska, and another for the sum of \$315, dated June 8, 1926, to Godfred Olson and R. L. Cox, on which notes there is now due the sum of \$4,641.00, together with interest thereon, from June 9, 1933, at ten per cent per annum, which notes are now owned and possessed by the plaintiff, Josephine S. Warren, and to subject and sell the title and interest of said defendants in the following described property, which has been attached in said action to satisfy said judgment, to-wit: An undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M.; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 28, Township 11, Range 9, East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska; and an undivided one-eleventh interest in and to Lot 5, of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 11, Range 9, all in Cass county, Nebraska, for the payment of the amount found due the plaintiff on said notes, and for the costs of said action.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of September, 1933.

JOSEPHINE S. WARREN.
By—
W. T. THOMPSON and
E. R. MOCKETT,
Her Attorneys.

J17-4w

"CONSERVATION OF MEN"

At Fort Crook the army has completed its task of building up, physically, the Nebraska men who enlisted in the civilian conservation corps, and the last companies have gone out to do the forestry work assigned to them. Approximately three thousand completed the training here, and are now employed in conserving the nation's natural resources, in Oregon, in California, in South Dakota, in Oklahoma, and at several points in Nebraska.

The first phase of one of the most interesting features of Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to deal with unemployment has thus been subjected to the test of time. Begun amid some doubt and with plenty of scoffing from cynical sidelines, the experiment has magnificently justified itself.

More important than the conservation of resources is the conservation of men. In his story of the daily routine of the foresters at work in Nebraska, Clayton W. Watkins in Sunday's World-Herald showed how this human conservation was proceeding. Young men have been rescued from enforced idleness. They have been taken from the street corners and poolrooms and gutters and given healthful outdoor work, excellent food, and friendly encouragement. They have been given the opportunity to help their dependents without accepting charity. They have developed physically, and their mental attitude toward life has changed from despair to hope.

If anyone will watch these men in camp at Fremont, or Chadron, or Crawford, he will discover a group of mentally alert and physically magnificent men who are happy. Multiply these small groups by the many others in all parts of the country, giving the total enrollment of more than 300 thousand, and one will get a mental picture of a social experiment that is inspiring.

Word comes from Washington that provision is to be made for continuing the forestry work during the winter, for all who care to enlist again. Since the early recruiting brought far more volunteers than could be accepted, it is evident that to carry on the work will be to continue a helpful part of the national program for social happiness. Valuable progress will have been made on a national reforestation program, but that result, at present, is second in importance to the far greater task, with far greater benefits, of conserving the men.—World-Herald.

On the basis of the repeal returns from Oregon, Portland cemented it.

A local man refers to his wife as "the speaker of the house," and his wife calls him the "loud speaker."

A good many of the new school kidnapers are observed to be using light cars "in the low price field" this year. This probably is not very significant as regards hard times in the kidnaping profession; it merely means that the people they customarily steal their cars from are not buying the big models at present.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Anton Koubek, 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 August 25, 1933, and December 1, 1933, at ten o'clock 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 25th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 25th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 28th day of July, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) J31-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Amanda Proudy Rawson, 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 August 18th, 1933, and November 24th, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon 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 18th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 18th day of July, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) J24-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Nelson L. Pollard, 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 August 18, 1933, and on November 24, 1933, at ten o'clock 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 18th day of August, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of August, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 19th day of July, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) J24-3w

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Catherine Hawksworth, deceased:

On reading the petition of David W. Hawksworth praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 25th day of July, 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 Catherine Hawksworth, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Mary Cook and David W. Hawksworth, as Executors—
It is hereby ordered, that all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1933, at 10 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 seal of said court, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) J31-3w

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE ON Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Lynn, deceased:

On reading the petition of Martha F. Lynn, Executrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 11th day of July, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirship; and for discharge of Executrix:
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 11th day of August, 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 11th day of July, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) J17-3w