

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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A smile is all right, but a continuous giggle is a nuisance.

Flagrant case of journalistic exaggeration from a country weekly in Michigan: "Hailstones fell as small as peas."

We learn from O. O. McIntyre that Westbrook Pegler, the hard boiled writer of sports and politics, has a home in Connecticut built entirely of rock. Like Mr. Pegler, with a hard exterior, but with a heart, no doubt of gold, or some similarly malleable substance.

Aside from the fact that one isn't welcome anywhere, being a distinguished exile like Leon Trotsky has its advantages. Wherever he does succeed in becoming a guest, he is taken care of with all gentleness and kindness, as if he were some kind of explosive.

Fearing is reported to have grown up between Secretary Hull and his able assistant, Dr. Moley, on ground that the latter has become too able. We feared something like this. However, it is not without precedent. When a similar situation arose in St. Louis, they traded Horasby to the Giants.

Things work out. Lack of jobs made Democrats, so now there's a Democrat for every new job.

A sweet, young thing wants to know if they put mortar between bricks to hold them apart or keep them together.

So the old Police Gazette is going to stage a come-back, and will be edited by the daughter of a Methodist minister. Well, we'll get a slant on Methodist college life anyhow.

Down in Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, the native women carry everything—from milk bottles to coffins—on their heads. In fact, their aversion to using their hands is so strong that they even carry letters in this manner, weighted down by a brick.

The city of Louisville, Ky., is embarking upon one of the boldest and most formidable enterprises ever undertaken by a community. It is going to teach its motorists how to make a left turn. Louisville wisely refrains from referring to it as anything so casual as a Five or Ten-Year Plan, indicating that it has a good idea of the size of the job before it.

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, August 6th By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Ruth"
Ruth 1:6-10, 14-19a.
The Book of Ruth presents us with a simple story of domestic life, such as has happened and is happening over and over again in the world—the familiar story of a daughter's affection and a young wife's happiness. In Ruth we see a daughter clinging to a parent in her age, with all the unselfishness of true-hearted affection; volunteering to share her loneliness and her distress; finding favor for her piety with the Lord and also with men; chosen by Boaz to be his wife; from obscure poverty to an honorable home; the young, lonely widow of the first chapter, changed in the last into a joyful mother of children. The time is laid during the rule of the judges in Israel, and probably during the seven year raids by the Midianites under Gideon. The book opens with a tragic famine. There were famines in Palestine in Abraham's, Joseph's, David's, Elijah's and Elisha's times. The writer is unknown—Samuel is suggested by the rabbis.

Because of the famine, a family moved from Bethlehem to a heathen country, Moab. "Chemosh" was the god worshipped by these people. Was it right for this family to go there? Was the tragic death of these three men a punishment?

There was no doubt that Elimelech was wrong, very wrong in leaving the land of Judah with his family, and settling in the godless country of Moab. It is a fearful thing to set little store by our religious advantages and blessings, when God has given them to us. It is of the greatest importance in choosing a place for a home, whether it will be a help or a hindrance to you on your way to heaven. We do not read of any other Bethlehemite emigrating, or that those remaining starved.

Inside of ten years, much has happened—two marriages, three deaths—all that is left is three widows. Heart sick, poor and lonely, Naomi is also homelick and one day she tells her daughters-in-law of her desire to go back to Bethlehem. We are happy to report that by her consistent godly life, she had won these two women over to her religion. Well, the day of departure came at last, and we see three lonely travelers, their possessions in a bundle, trudging along to the border of Palestine. If there was an understanding that all three would go to Palestine or whether Naomi thought the daughters-in-law would only accompany her to the border, we do not know. The latter thought seems to have been in Naomi's mind. Anyhow, she thought they had gone far enough and kissed them, telling them to return to their mother's house, for she had nothing

to offer them. She herself was homeless.
Orpah sees the hopelessness of going further, but not so Ruth. This may also show us how some people who are not wholly consecrated to God are easily discouraged whenever trials and tribulations come, and turn their backs on God and the church like Orpah. Back into the world, to the old companions. The question may arise: "Would these Moabitish women find a welcome in Bethlehem?" Orpah is not sure, but Ruth thinks differently. If nobody will welcome her, she has Naomi, and Naomi is old and poor; she needs her. As for herself, she is young and strong, she can earn enough for both of them to live on. Such is the character of love; it knows no defeat, no obstacles that it cannot conquer. The declaration of Ruth has been repeated time and again by lovers, and is one of the finest sentiments ever spoken by men, only too sad that it has not always been lived up to.
There are at least three choices which meet men in life—the choice of work, the choice of love, and the choice of God—and each of these is mirrored in some measure in the choice of Ruth. She goes with Naomi all the way: "Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people—my people; thy God—my God." Only death can part us. Such a determination and steadfastness of purpose is admired by men, and rewarded of God.
As the lesson includes the whole book—only 35 verses—we notice that God had a hand in the affairs of these people, and has an interest in every life. Ruth and Naomi reach Bethlehem—the whole city is stirred. "Naomi is back again" goes from mouth to mouth. "Ruth, the Gleaner." The next day she takes her place as the breadwinner. The harvest is on, the poor are allowed to gather the ears that otherwise would be lost. Romance enters—the wealthy Boaz visits the harvest field and there sees the demurer, young widow. Inquiry reveals her identity; she finds favor with him. Naomi is a relative of his. This young woman taking care of the older woman, logic says, she has good traits of character. Result—marriage. This is a story with a happy ending. We see the working of the wisdom of God; how Jew and Gentile are all God's children and how in Christ Jesus all are made one.
There "are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God." (Eph. 2:19.) Many great men are forgotten, but Ruth and Boaz have their names inscribed in the genealogies of our Lord. (Math. 1:5 and Luke 3:32.) Ruth, the great ancestor of our Lord.

MASS PRODUCTION JOBS AND LEISURE

If this were indeed the best of all possible worlds no difficulties would arise in it because of achievements, desirable in themselves, of modern civilization. Unhappy the task of reconciling to one another and to broad human needs the various triumphs of this ingenious age has assumed colossal proportions. Witness the current industrial recovery program of the Roosevelt administration.

There is a distressing lack of jobs, yet sharp anxiety is shown by federal authorities because of demoralizing overproduction on farms and in factories. Machines have performed their liberating work so well that unemployment threatens to become a permanent evil. There has come to be too much leisure, and it is so badly distributed that many of those who have it deplore it because they have it to excess. The Rooseveltian new deal, in undertaking to distribute jobs and leisure as evenly as possible, is compelled also to counsel restraint in any quarter where mass production is barging ahead of consumer demand.

Presidents of railroads and insurance companies, some of whom have been accustomed to receiving salaries much larger than the salary of the president of the United States, are urged by the government to be content with less magnificent compensation. At the same time minimum wages for workers in great industries are being fixed under federal supervision. Thus top and bottom prices in the field of employment are becoming slightly less divergent. The shearing of hours of each day's work is undertaken, one may say, for the purpose of so distributing the total volume of leisure that every worker will have his share and no more.

Equitable distribution of leisure manifestly is a task of great nicety. To provide a living wage in exchange for hours of work sufficiently few to permit every available worker to earn a living is industry's problem. Industry will have to obtain its money from its gross profits; for these it must rely upon the consumers of its products. In theory the consumers can afford to pay all the costs of the new deal because they will have fair incomes as workers in the industrial vineyard.

If industrial recovery is indeed to thrive on the elaborate balanced ration presently to be provided, special privilege and every sort of waste must be curbed to the fullest possible extent. Mass production cannot be held permanently in leash. There must be world peace, world economy and a system of fair exchange of world products in order that there may be world recovery and broad markets. Thus is unfolded an unlimited field for new deal statesmanship. Nor can the proper fruits of increased leisure for the many be ignored. Among those fruits should be cultivated a wider popular interest in, and a better understanding of, the elements essential to popular government justly and efficiently administered.—Chicago Daily News.

A STRANGER AT THE THROTTLE

The comment of the engineer of the Royal Scot, one of the crack British trains, after driving the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago to Elkhart, Ind., presents an interesting and informed view of American railroad practices by an outsider. To this visitor the most extraordinary things about an American passenger train were the size of the equipment and the heavy cost of operation. The locomotives that haul the Royal Scot between London and Eidsburgh weigh thirty-five tons, compared to 175 tons for those of the Twentieth Century Limited, and consume about one-fifth as much coal per mile.

The British engineer apparently was too polite to say exactly what he thought, but his suggestion that American roads might lighten their equipment, without sacrificing speed, safety or comfort, implied that he considered our present trains both heavy and wasteful. The recent tendency of some roads here to substitute short gasoline motor-driven trains for their heavier equipment on local runs might be interpreted as being in line with such a criticism. But it would be interesting to know what an American engineer, given a similar opportunity to drive the Royal Scot, would think about the British trains.

Professor—This must be my lucky day—I have already found three species of a flower that does not exist in this region.

"Politically I am deaf, dumb and blind," says Vice-President Garner. Until the jobseekers thin out, these infirmities would seem well-advised.

Cass County Farm Bureau Notes

Copy furnished from Office of County Agent Walmscott

4-H Club Calendar.

The following are some of the 4-H club activities which will take place within the next few weeks:

August 5—Special help on all agricultural and home economics demonstration teams. If you contemplate having a demonstration team we urge you to come to the Methodist church in Weeping Water sometime during the day. No matter what stage your demonstration is in, we will be glad to give you any possible help.

August 9—Country try-outs for home economics judging teams at M. E. church in Weeping Water, starting promptly at ten o'clock. Bring your own lunch. This applies to home economics projects only, and will be the final elimination for teams to represent Cass county at the state fair.

August 13—Red Letter Day! Big county-wide 4-H club picnic to be held at Bakers Grove, one mile south of Weeping Water. Picnic dinner at 12:30, after which a supervised program will be taken up. All 4-H members, leaders, assistant leaders and their families are invited. All are requested to bring a covered dish, sandwiches, and their own dishes. Come prepared to join in the fun and help all to have a good time.

County Song Group—A county song group is being chosen to represent Cass county at the state fair. Practices are held in Weeping Water on Sunday afternoons. Try-outs and elimination of voices was begun last Sunday.

Enroll Now for Project Club Work.

644 dresses, 169 coats, 67 boys suits and 86 children's hats, as well as 215 other garments were remade last fall by women enrolled in the "Live at Home" extension project. 101 followed suggestions on remodeling sleeves, 138 on collars and 222 made other changes.

The enthusiasm with which these women studied and completed requirements for this lesson, was the incentive to include another such lesson in the "Live at Home" project this fall. The first lesson to be given the women's project clubs will be re-styling of garments, and will stress tailored finishes. All clubs who expect to take the work this year should send their enrollment blanks to the Home Extension Agent on or before August 15. Only five women are required to form a project club. If you have a group interested in taking the work, get in touch with the Home Agent at once.

Questions and Answers, Triple A Wheat Plan.

Question: What is the difference between pre-war purchasing power and pre-war prices?
Answer: The pre-war price is merely the number of cents per bushel at which wheat was selling during the 1909-14 period, or around 88 cents per bushel. Pre-war purchasing power means a price high enough now so that a bushel of wheat will buy as many handkerchiefs, carving knives, spades, sewing machines, etc. as one bushel of wheat bought during the base period, 1909-1914.

If the prices of things that farmers buy were no higher today than they were before the World war, or during 1909-14, the farm price of wheat would be said to be at parity if it sold at 88 or 90 cents a bushel. However, if the prices of things that farmers buy were at the 1926 level, the farm price of wheat would have to reach \$1.37, or thereabouts, before the purchasing power of the farmer would be at parity.

Question: How much is the tax?
Answer: The tax is 30 cents per bushel on the wheat used for human domestic consumption.

Question: What is meant by human domestic consumption?
Answer: That portion of the wheat crop that is made into flour or any sort of product meant for human consumption in this country. This includes, white, graham, and whole wheat flour and all cereal products.

Question: What is the estimated wheat consumption in the United States?
Answer: The annual domestic consumption is estimated at 625,000,000 bushels. 450,000,000 bushels is for human food, 75,000,000 is for seed. 100,000,000 is the annual disappearance for feed.

Question: How many acres of wheat will have to be signed up before proposed benefits will be paid?
Answer: There is no requirements as to percentage of sign-up.
Question: Will it be necessary for each county and state to conform to requirements before the plan will be put into effect?
Answer: No.

Question: If growers in any one county fail to sign up for the full reduction, will the total benefits to go to that county be distributed among those who have signed?

Answer: In its present form the plan does not contemplate any producer receiving more than parity price on the proportion of his crop domestically consumed.

Question: How will a tenant farmer receive his share of benefits?
Answer: He will share in the benefits according to the leasing contract. If he rents for cash he will get all the benefits. If a share tenant, according to his lease.

Question: When a farmer has operated his land for less than three years, will his benefits be based on his acreage and production during the time of his occupancy?
Answer: No. The allotment will be based on the acreage and production of the farm regardless of the occupant.

Question: If a farmer does not have an accurate record of his acreage and production will his affidavits as to estimated production be accepted?
Answer: Yes, but checked by a thresherman's certificate, and if possible evidence of sales to elevators or grain buyers.

Question: How will farmers living in counties which have produced less than 150,000 bushels receive their benefits if they reduce their acreage?
Answer: Where there is not sufficient acreage in one of the small wheat producing counties, regional associations probably will be formed.

Question: Will reduction in acreage be based upon the number of acres seeded or number of acres harvested?
Answer: The acres seeded.

Question: In case of excessive hail or flood damage, will the estimated yield be considered?
Answer: The rules and regulations on hail and flood damage have not been formulated. It is probable a county committee will be given discretionary power in such cases.

MAKING MORE FARM LAND

While indignant citizens of Kansas are denouncing a project for throwing a dam across the Kaw River, with federal funds, and thereby "drowning out" millions of acres of fertile farm lands for the benefit of other acres, Governor Murray of Oklahoma casts his eye on the arid counties of that State as a state extending across the northern reach of the Texas Panhandle. The governor thinks it would be a good time to get some federal funds for establishing huge lakes there for purposes of irrigation and providing fish for the inhabitants. Two giant reservoir projects are advanced, and Oklahoma wants 45 million dollars from the government for the job.

The question naturally rises whether the present state of affairs in agriculture justifies the expenditure of any more public money in irrigation projects. Given the actual need for additional farm lands; those already in production produce a surplus that makes a most troublesome phase of the "farm problem." It would be a more sensible expenditure of public funds to employ them for transporting the farm families in the communities involved to other regions where farm lands do not require costly irrigation projects to make them productive.

The history of the reclamation projects generally is not inspiring. More often than not the cost, changeable against the land in the form of acreage prices and water fees is so great that the farms simply cannot be made to pay. The result usually has been wholesale default in payments for lands and then a plea to congress to rebate the payments. This, also, usually comes to pass, and the net result is that the taxpayers' money has been spent for work demonstrated uneconomic at a time when plenty of land requiring no expensive federal treatment was available.

In the case of the Oklahoma projects, as well as that of the Kaw in Kansas, the regions are chiefly adapted, or would be chiefly adapted after the projects were completed, to the growing of wheat alone. This is one of the crops in which overproduction has contributed seriously to the economic disadvantage of American agriculture. Wheat can be raised under irrigation, of course, and if we needed more wheat land to keep from starving the expenditure would be justified. But wheat raised on irrigated land can never compete in production cost with wheat raised on self-sufficient land, and with more wheat already than the country knows what to do with, increasing production in high-cost regions might be considered inadvisable.—Editorial Opinion of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

It is everybody's duty to help speed the economic recovery, but not by gambling in stocks or anything else.

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, 1928, 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

TO AVERT ANOTHER WINTER LIKE THIS LAST

President Roosevelt says it will be our own fault if we go through another winter like the last in the United States. So it will. No test of patriotism could be truer than that which the administration proposes. Nothing is impossible if we have the will to do it. If we may judge by the response to the president's appeal, we are going to do it.

In time of war, there is never any difficulty about co-operation in a nation. The people are moved by a common impulse. It is this common impulse that the president would arouse in making war upon the depression. No such peace-time test of the patriotism of the people has ever been made in our own country, and it has few counterparts anywhere. Perhaps the most recent is the British bond conversion. It was accomplished by patriotic appeal, by display of emblems, by parades and orations.

It is a question whether or not such a great objective can be accomplished by that persuasion with which the president hopes to achieve it. We hope so. If it cannot, then the government must apply compulsion. We have endured the depression as long as we can. Not until now have we made any real effort to conquer it. It is not an unreasonable request that the president is making of the people. Everyone admits the soundness of the principle that an industrial civilization can function only by diffusion of wealth through the masses.

The blanket code is a simple application of that principle. Since we all believe it, we must abide by it. Enlightened self-interest could do no other. The code reaches deeply into the growing problem of unemployment. It puts the machine, which is at the bottom of unemployment everywhere, in a new relation to society.

It is axiomatic that the owner of the machine should compensate society for the profits accruing to it. Otherwise, we would not have at last an ordered society and a balanced national economy. We would have only more and more machines and a few rich machine owners, with a growing multitude of unemployed.

Truly, this is a new deal. If we do not support it, we do not deserve it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

One thing that doesn't require any capital to start is a rumor.

Beauty experts registered in California number 24,700. So the climate isn't everything.

"Earth smoking" is not uncommon today in countries where smoking materials are scarce, as in the Kalahari region of South Africa. The natives lie on the ground with their mouths over a small hole that leads to the bottom of a pit filled with burning leaves—and thus use the earth as a pipe.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Anton Kotbek, 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 25th day of July, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j31-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Amanda Prouty 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 and adjudged, 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 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.

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