

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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"How times change!" The bare-back riders are now on bicycles.

We bet Machado is another one who looks under the bed before retiring.

We cannot understand why, when making a movie out of a book, it is not thought good form to read the book.

Wouldn't it be fine to have industry back on a scale where the factory smoke could be called a nuisance once more?

Now that it has been scientifically determined that man can fly upside down in an airplane for hours and hours, what of it?

We often wonder which the Detroit ex-bankers fear more—that the government will reform some bankers, or reform some banking laws?

And now when is the government planning another coast-to-coast hook-up giving Eddie Cantor an opportunity to talk about his new pictures?

It is the opinion of some that if the investigators at Topeka don't call it a day pretty soon, the Finney forged bond scandal will equal the national debt.

"We're now in the revolution so frequently predicted a few years ago," says an Ohio editor. The usual violence, however, is missing, except in the case of a few old customs.

A sports writer points out that Gehrig enjoys an advantage by following Babe Ruth in the batting order. Fore thing, the pitcher is often throwing him a brand new ball.

There was no intention on anyone's part to be funny, was there, in the news item concerning the circus man who became a father at 80, by identifying him as a magician?

Prof. Irving Fisher opposes tying the value of the dollar to gold, because gold, he says, is like a bucking broncho. Why not tie it to the public utilities rates? They seem pretty stable.

The Mexican bullfighters are organizing to go on a sort of NRA code for more employment and better wages. It remains to be seen what the bull will think about a red cape with a blue eagle on it.

A scientist predicts the perfection soon of a plane that will take you clear around the world and back to your starting point without stop. This would be rather inconvenient if you wanted to get to Chicago.

Black shirts, brown shirts, blue shirts, red shirts—some day history will recount how in the year 1933 a ragged world sat plying needle and thread and sang in a voice of dolorous pitch the Song of the Shirts.

Former President Machado has been urgently invited to return to Cuba, but he appears to be interested until he finds out what is wanted of him. Our guess is that whatever it is, they won't keep him long.

As we recall it, Secretary Woodin's musical compositions were first heard on the radio about the same time we first heard "Stormy Weather," but for some inexplicable reason, we're still hearing "Stormy Weather."

Senator Copeland, who is also a physician, is now conducting a survey on gangster crime, and soon should be able to report to us whether the criminal can be cured merely by a mere tonsillotomy, or had we better take off his whole neck.

Who hit Huey Long? The nation is not going to rest until it establishes the identity of Senator Long's assailant and punishes him or rewards him as the case may demand. It is a curious situation, different from most assault cases. Usually the problem is "Who hit him, and why?" In the present matter, the only mystery is "Who?" Everybody assumes he knows why.

## REVOLUTION COMING IN RAILROAD TRAVEL

Only the most pig-headed executive will deny that in the past the railways have stood like iron against the thrust of new ideas. They sneered at the telegraph; they refused to build refrigerator cars, compelling the formation of private companies; they would not speed up their box cars beyond 12 miles an hour and let express companies capture the fast-freight traffic; they sat idle while interurban trolleys took away their patrons; finally, stone blind to the possibilities of automotive transport, they did little to meet the competition of the busses and trucks beyond clamoring for legislation that would tax them off the highways. All this, however, relates to the past. The steam lines are on the eve of a revolution that will make present-day rail travel seem every whit as antiquated as the stage coach and the ferry boat.

Inventions and improvements already under way make it certain that the next few years will see trains running from coast to coast in two or three days, and this in cleanliness and comfort; trains in which the cars are built of aluminum, aluminum alloy or stainless steel, light and gay as dragon flies; Diesels, electric or gasoline engines replacing the chugging, snorting, smoke-belching locomotive, and instead of the old blundering construction, everything resistance is reduced to minimum. As resistance is reduced to a minimum, as a result of the new construction and increased motive power, speeds will average 80 to 125 miles an hour. And travel will be cheap.

Pullmans, as we know them now, are going to take their place in the Smithsonian along with shaving mugs, bootjacks, horsehair furniture and other fossil remains. The red plush seats that Rutherford B. Hayes used to admire are scheduled for the junk pile, and the new seating arrangement will be made up of lounges, settees and big comfortable chairs. There will be no bumps or jars; every possible part of a car will be mounted in live rubber. Artificial ventilation will eliminate dirt and noise.

## HIJACKING FARMERS THE LATEST RACKET

Hijacking has developed a new angle, if the information of state and federal authorities is correct. Instead, or in addition to dealing in beer and liquors, the hijackers are taking loads of live stock away from farmers or from those employed to haul to market.

This new crime development is startling. It jars us out of our complacency that the highways are safe for legitimate business. The time is not so far distant when people looked rather disinterestedly on the reports of the hijacking of liquor loads. That was a fight between two illegal businesses anyway. Why worry? All we needed to do was repeal prohibition and the gangster would disappear.

Now we find that we have really a formidable situation to face. The formidable thing is this: We have gone through an era which has built up a gang group used to easy money. The gang group is not going back to work, no matter what laws are made or unmade. It is going to continue its play for easy money in whatever avenue offers the best chance.

There is what this country has to deal with—not just gangs and gangster habits, not just alliances between politicians and crooks, so much talked about where crime is discussed or investigated, not just disregard of law. It is deeper than that. It rests on a basis of the determination of groups of men to make money by their wits, as they have made money in an era now closing.

It can be broken up. And these nonworkers can be taught to work again—on a rock pile. But it is not going to be as easy as this country thinks—not half as easy. The task will require a national determination to break it up.—Milwaukee Journal.

And in New York, Elmer Davis writes to the Herald Tribune of the great number of blue eagles in shop windows, adding that "Solomon in all his glory was not NRA'd like one of these."

## LIFE'S GOLDEN MEAN

No life is entirely devoid of those recurrent lapses into sheer irrelevancy which dart like unexpected shafts of light or shadow—perhaps of both—across the more or less humdrum surface of the more human experience. Striking quickly, when one least suspects; startling, perhaps demaying, in their suddenness, nearly always they catch us unawares, take our breath, leave us trembling, confused, exalted. These interludes of life can shatter the monotony in an instant, throw us off balance, befog our vision. Yet irrelevancies they are, irrelevancies they shall ever be. They are, and by their very nature must be, little more than poignant reminders of what life might be at its worst or at its best; they are the occasional glimpses of the extremes which justify and render imperative the golden mean.

No individual could possibly live his life balanced on his toes, his head in the clouds, his heart in his throat. Most of the time we must stand flat on our heels, our foothold "mortised and tenoned in granite." However high the spirit may soar on the fluttering wings of a suddenly liberated imagination, the time comes—and quickly, too—when it must return to earth again, there to nestle like a weary and errant child against the mother breast.

Yet there is nothing in this to depress us. For nature balances, equalizes, cancels all things. Viewed not microscopically but at the distance of even a few years, life straightens itself out superbly and we find that its course is true. Compensation remains its immutable law. Good cancels the bad, heat the cold, high the low. He who is unduly elated by success, or who permits himself to be cast down by failure or what he takes for failure, is whether he knows it or not, blind to the eternal and unchangeable laws of the universe.

Despair is as wise as unrestrained ecstasy—and as foolish. In the well ordered life there is no room for either. For true and enduring happiness (life's ultimate goal, say what you will), look not to the mercurial spirit but to the calm and equable temperament that with unerring accuracy can distinguish reality from unreality, truth from falsehood, whether he encounter them in the full light of day or in the enveloping gloom of the night.

Bear bravely on! "The unreal can never be, the real can never cease to be." Wise men knew this in the unwritten centuries ago. Wise men know it today. Wise men will know it ten times ten million years from today—and the knowledge will see them through.—World-Herald.

## THE COURTS AND THE NEW DEAL

When an army is in the field its commanders undertake to observe certain rules of warfare, but the supreme law which governs its operation is the law of military necessity.

No American army is in the field today, but the civil power of the state is engaged in a campaign along a wide front or on several fronts against a common enemy, depression. It too is operating under a law of necessity. The commander-in-chief is exercising under the specific sanction of congress such powers as no president in peace time has ever before sought to use. In the exercise of this special authority the courts are disposed to uphold him.

Twice now the issue has been joined in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and twice judges of that court have held that the emergency justifies the means which have been adopted for coping with it. In the Texas "hot oil" case Justice Cox declared, "All laws should be read in emergencies in the light of the law of necessity." Justice O'Donoghue follows that declaration with a similar decision in the case in which an effort was made to enjoin the secretary of agriculture from enforcing the Chicago "milkshed agreement."

"The court finds," in this case, "that an emergency exists and that the welfare of the people and the very existence of the government itself are in peril." The court asserts specifically also that the agricultural act is constitutional and that the executive orders issued under it are reasonable and valid. The constitutionality of the national recovery act was not specifically affirmed by Justice Cox.

What the supreme court of the United States may say on these questions is far in the future. By the time it speaks it is very probable the emergency will have passed and judicial interpretation will be a matter of academic rather than active interest. Its decision will determine how much of the New Deal is to be regarded as of a purely temporary emergency nature and how much of it is to become permanent.—World-Herald.

## ROOSEVELT WILL WIN OR GO DOWN FIGHTING

There is enough to indicate that the Roosevelt administration is determined to employ everything within its reach to put an end to the economic anemia from which the country is suffering. It has the power from congress to go to extreme lengths. The chief executive can, if he desires, and will, if he must, make himself an absolute dictator. Interests that doubt he might do this do not know the man, although he has shown himself to the whole country. The point is this: President Roosevelt is going to win this fight or go down fighting with every weapon he can lay hands on.

NIRA is to be tried for all it is worth. Everybody knows that Washington has a hope that it will put the country over the top. Government officials are going along with the White house, of course, but it is said a good many of them feel that the patient may have to be given another shot in the arm before recovery may be had.

Codes have been approved by various industries. The NIRA movement has gained considerable momentum, but not in as great degree as federal officials had hoped. The whole thing is necessarily slow. It is a plan that involves a tremendous amount of unremitting labor on the part of officials and assisting committees. Yet headway has been gained. Official reports have it that condition are gradually improving as a result.

However, there is reason to believe that the government is quite ready to take another step, that Uncle Sam will assume the role of physician and give the patient an additional shot in the arm if NIRA's medicine does not produce the desired results rapidly enough. The reference is to inflation. Make sure that it is coming, provided it is regarded as necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt has the power to reduce the gold content of the dollar. That would shove prices up. It would make more business, would accelerate buying and production, would increase pay rolls along with the observance of codes. It would restore the balance between money and commodities, would put the country back on a reasonable basis.

Operating together, NIRA and inflation would work great changes in the business life of the country. And they are to work together, unless NIRA can succeed alone. So far the only inflation has been psychological. Actual inflation, if used by the administration, would be more marked in its effects. If the country doesn't want inflation, the only way to escape it is to help put the NIRA movement over.—St. Louis City Journal.

## INCLUSIVE BENEFITS IN RIVER WORK

Great news for the Missouri Valley! A 6-foot channel is to be made for the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis City. The work, which will begin almost immediately, contemplates the expenditure of 14 million dollars, mostly in wages, the employment of 8,000 men on the river and thousands of others in providing and shipping the materials.

This project demonstrates in concrete fashion the whole scheme of the administration's public works program. The construction itself is for the public benefit. The expenditure means extensive re-employment, and to a considerable extent re-employment means reduction of the charity rolls. The expenditure means more buying power, more retail business and in turn more demand on productive sources. There is no "vicious circle" in this operation; it is all to the good as an emergency measure, and it is permanently to the good as a transportation plan.

The decision to complete the 6-foot channel to St. Louis City stimulates the hope that in time the channel, at least to this point, will be deepened to nine feet, thus standardizing it with the Mississippi. But this hope is likely to be realized or unrealized according to representative experience with the 6-foot channel. If that experience emphatically indicates the wisdom of the deeper channel, then should come also the storage reservoir on the upper Missouri to stabilize the channel and to prevent floods.—Kansas City Star.

For five days after she ate a red flag a cow on a farm near Hiawatha is reported to have given red milk, which leads one to suspect that some of the dairymen around that city have been feeding their cows blue flags.

Somebody has said it takes four years to become a first class nudist, and this puts an old-fashioned man at quite a disadvantage with the women-folks in the family, who have already earned their freshman credits, practically.

## REVISING NOTION OF UNCLE SAM'S SLEUTHS

A few more feats of detection like the roundup of Harvey Bailey and associate kidnapers, and we shall have to revise a notion, nurtured through the years by mystery fiction, that all official sleuths are boobs. The Bailey capture by federal agents was not effected by bringing in suspects and softening their heads with a hose till one confessed; it was carried through quite in the mood of a tale by R. Austen Freeman, where science lends its aid to art.

Consider the scenario: In relating his experience to officers, Urschel, the kidnaped oil man, recalled that while confined in Texas or Oklahoma (he was unable to say which), a plane passed over the place twice a day, but that one afternoon it failed to come. With this slender clue, the officers set to work to localize the place of Urschel's detention by a study of air line schedules. Through elimination they hit on the probable route, and, after canvassing pilots and radio operators, found that on the day Urschel noticed the failure of the plane to fly over his prison, one of the pilots had swerved from his course in one place because of bad weather. This narrowed the search to a sparsely settled corner of Texas, near Paradise.

The officers proceeded to comb the district until they came upon a farmhouse meeting all requirements. This they raided, and so carefully screened was their foray that Bailey was taken in his sleep, along with a huge arsenal and \$199,620 in marked bills corresponding to money paid for Urschel's release. Fingerprints left by Urschel were found throughout the house, and the case now has every evidence of being airtight. Bailey, a desperado with an extensive past, is identified as the leader of a gang that massacred four officers on the plaza of a Kansas City railway station some weeks ago, and is known to have led the previous break from the Kansas State penitentiary.

Thus, the department of justice scores a 10-strike on its first month of campaigning against our more desperate criminals. Perhaps it has been studying the methods of the Vances and Poirots and other infallible bloodhounds of fiction. If it keeps its pace, the creators of these remarkable fellows may presently take to studying the methods of the men with badges, whom they affect to despise.—Detroit News.

## DON'T FORGET PURPOSE OF RECOVERY PROGRAM

Because current discussion of the NRA at times reaches the emotional stage there is a danger that its real purposes, and the nature of the means to accomplish them, may be forgotten in the future controversy over details. The people of the United States have put themselves overwhelmingly behind administration leadership for economic recovery. But friction arises in innumerable places over the application of NRA principles to specific trade situations. So frequently does this happen and so difficult is it to reconcile some of the differences between NRA officials and individual or corporate interests that the progress of the general undertaking is seriously delayed.

It should be clear by this time that the usefulness of the movement lies, not in the terms of the act, not in the merits of codes, not in the supersagacity of greater and lesser functionaries. It lies in the universality of a people's effort to find ways of making and distributing more goods, satisfying more human cravings, taking care of the needy by the wholesome plan of giving them useful work to do.

That is the essence of NRA and its essence is vastly more important than the shape or color of the container enclosing it. Universal effort to do more work in better ways cannot help but succeed in the sense of lifting the hundred million to a plane of existence measurably better than that on which they began to strive. Many may have to be reshaped or abandoned before the turn of the year. Detailed method or the preservation of the specific plan in its original form is insignificant; a nation's whole-souled effort to revise its trade and industry and to distribute the fruits of production as equitably as the wit of man allows is everything.

We can be foolishly technical in measuring the individual's participation in the recovery program or we can exercise the common sense which looks to the essentials of a national undertaking.

It is said that Postmaster General Farley has a remarkable memory for faces. And when he finds a federal vacancy he can instantly remember a face that will fit into the place just right.

Journal Want-Ads got results!

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

In the matter of the estate of Catherine Hawksworth, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, Neb., on the 29th day of September, 1933, and on the 5th day of January, 1934, 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 29th day of September, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 29th day of September, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of August, 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

## 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 all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, deceased: On reading the petition of Henry J. Ofe and Edward G. Ofe praying a final settlement and allowance of their account filed in this court on the 21st day of August, 1933, and for discharge of said executors; assignment of residue of said estate; and determination of heirship; 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 15th day of September, 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 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 21st day of August, A. D. 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) a21-3w

## NOTICE, ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an Order and a License issued by the Honorable James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on the 8th day of July, 1933, to me as Administrator of the said estate, I will on the 9th day of September, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate, to-wit:

One-half (1/2) undivided interest in Lot nine (9) in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section twenty-nine (29), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9); and the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township twelve (12), Range nine (9), all in Cass county, Nebraska; subject to all liens and encumbrances, and on the same day at 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit: All of Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block six (6) in Ryder's Addition to the Village of Greenwood, Cass county, Nebraska; subject to all liens and encumbrances. Said offer for sale to remain open for at least one hour for the receiving of bids.

Dated this 10th day of August, A. D. 1933. N. D. TALCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, Deceased. a14-4w

The way to tell whether a watermelon is ripe is to plug it in the center and at both ends, then eat it.

This week's candidate for the forgotten men, is a tie between Gen. Smedley Butler and Owen D. Young.

Down in Kansas, according to the Hutchison News, the mothers are teaching their babies to pray "NRA me down to sleep."

It is determined that a man now has a commercial value, chemically speaking, of 65 cents; and it is also interesting to know that for 20 cents more he can be made a Kentucky colonel.

## NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, in an action wherein The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska, is plaintiff, and George L. Meisinger, et al., are defendants, I will, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1933, at the south front door of the County Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction, the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The Southeast Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section two (2), Township eleven (11), north, Range eleven (11), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian (6th P. M.), in Cass County, Nebraska; Said land to be sold subject to the lien of the plaintiff for the non-delinquent balance of its mortgage which was as of September 1, 1932, the sum of \$12,130.52, payable in installments of \$400.55 on the first day of September and March in each and every year, with a final payment of \$373.97, payable on September 1, 1935.

Given under my hand this 8th day of August, A. D. 1933. H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff. a17-5w

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 22, 1933, until 9:00 o'clock a. m., and at that time publicly opened and read for SAND GRAVEL SURFACING and incidental work on the Louisville-Avoca and Murdock-Murray Patrols Nos. 130 and 133, State Roads.

The proposed work consists of resurfacing 8.7 miles of gravel road. The approximate quantities are: 2,220 Cu. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course Material.

The attention of bidders is directed to the Special Provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour. The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be forty (40) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Reemployment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract. As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation and in an amount not less than One Hundred Fifty (150) Dollars.

The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

## DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION. R. L. COCHRAN, State Engineer.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation in the State House at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 18, 1933, until 10:00 o'clock a. m., and at that time publicly opened and read for Sand Gravel Surfacing and incidental work on the Plattsmouth East Patrol No. 129, State Road.

The proposed work consists of resurfacing 1.3 miles of gravel road. The approximate quantities are: 260 Cu. Yds. Sand Gravel Surface Course Material.

The attention of bidders is directed to the special provisions covering subletting or assigning the contract and to the use of Domestic Materials.

The minimum wage paid to all skilled labor employed on this contract shall be sixty (60) cents per hour.

The minimum wage paid to all unskilled labor employed on this contract shall be forty (40) cents per hour.

The attention of bidders is also directed to the fact that George Hodge, State Director of Re-employment, Lincoln, Nebraska, will exercise general supervision over the preparation of employment lists for this work.

Plans and specifications for the work may be seen and information secured at the office of the County Clerk at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or at the office of the Department of Roads and Irrigation at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish bond in an amount equal to 100% of his contract. As an evidence of good faith in submitting a proposal for this work, the bidder must file with his proposal, a certified check made payable to the Department of Roads and Irrigation and in an amount not less than Fifteen (15) Dollars.

The right is reserved to waive all technicalities and reject any or all bids.

DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND IRRIGATION. R. L. COCHRAN, State Engineer.

GEO. R. SAYLES, County Clerk, Cass County. a24-3w

Letterheads, envelopes and all kinds of Job Printing at the Journal Office.