

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Down in the Ozarks they are threatening to prosecute the nudists, but so far they have failed to get anything on them.

Why is it that the acoustic properties of a theatre or public building are often so bad for speakers, but so admirable for the coughers?

Professor Moley quit a good paying government job to become an editor, and it has been said all along that he was a member of the "brain trust."

Secretary Hull speaks of "our British friends," "our French friends," etc., but the Cubans he calls "our brothers." Or, in a manner of speaking, our heavy sugar.

However, the figures which show that the manufacture of bicycles increased more than 375 per cent over July of last year also indicates a considerable falling off.

A new farm tractor will make thirty-five miles an hour. Next year's model will be fine to take on your vacation, and be assured of your share of the road free of roadhogs.

Manufacturers of artificial limbs have signed the code, and promise the NRA "strong support." This assures the NRA freedom from all the inconvenience of the Leon Errol leg.

We are gratified to note that in line with our expectations, the new powers in Cuba are straining every effort to settle things down in ample time for the winter tourist season.

One of the scientists now working on "the prolonging diet" says "chemistry cannot make people plonder or brunettes, but it can add years to their lives." Either the prof. doesn't know his chemistry or he doesn't know his blondes.

The Chicago court before which "Fur" Sammon failed to appear for trial Monday now plans to put him under a bigger and better bond—\$100,000, in fact—next time. The only matter that prevents its being done right away is that they haven't caught him.

Los Angeles has a new ordinance providing that ex-convicts shall register with the police, but only thirteen have heeded the call. How does Los Angeles know it has more than that to be registered? If it is so sure how many it has, why did it need the registration?

The husband of the California woman who is suing a movie actress for \$100,000 alienation of the affections of the husband is called handsome in the reports of the trial. The wife now knows that she made a mistake by marrying a handsome man. Very few women, however, make that mistake.

A reader of the New York Times says in the group shown marching on the new NRA stamp—the farmer, the business man, the laborer and the housewife—the farmer is out of step. Not on our stamps, he isn't. Its the business man who is out of step. Or maybe the New Yorker wasn't able to distinguish?

The world's radio audience is estimated at 160 million listeners, and we often wonder on what basis they make such estimates. Surely not on the number of families who own radios. We know two radio owners who solemnly declare to us—and we believe one of them—that he hasn't turned his receiver on since the night Socker Coe got mixed up in the Sharkey-Schmalzing fight.

At one moment M. L. Blumenthal is reported to be the new owner of the New York Giants, and in the next Mr. Stoneham says the Giants have not been sold, nor are they for sale. All of which is very interesting, and calls for no comment except perhaps that with a Giant pennant coming up, and Babe Ruth going down rapidly over in the Yankee Stadium, this looks like a time to get a pretty price for the Giants—if they were for sale.

ROOSEVELT'S LEADERSHIP

Norman Thomas still fears a fascist dictatorship. "Mr. Roosevelt has not given us in any true and objectionable sense a dictatorship. Nor has he tried to make us drunk or crazy with fascist national emotionalism. The question is, however good his intentions, whether we can hope to escape these things." A socialist appraisal of present tendencies is that we cannot.

Mr. Thomas' socialism rests on democracy, not dictatorship. If President Roosevelt fails, he apprehends that the country will slip into a regime of state capitalism of the fascist brand. From that to a Mussolini or a Hitler is a short jump, he thinks.

From Mr. Thomas' viewpoint, Roosevelt is preparing the way by his recovery program. He has absorbed vast power from congress. He has laid the foundation in these recovery enactments for new judicial interpretations of the constitution which might eventually sustain a naked dictatorship as an emergency measure, under the emergency doctrine in NRA's preamble. He is now regimenting industry under codes.

If these fears of Mr. Thomas challenge our respectful attention, it is still true that big business in the United States is not acting at all pleased with the president. This fact carries some significance, because in Italy big business financed Mussolini's rise to power and has sustained him ever since; while in Germany, too, big business financed the nazi movement and welcomed Hitler's supremacy. These dictators knew what was expected, for they crushed not only radicalism but liberalism of all colors; they destroyed political democracy; they outlawed all labor organizations and confiscated their funds.

No one of sagacity pretends to forecast the future. But neither American big business nor Roosevelt acts as if there were any tacit understanding between them that might contemplate a fascist dictatorship in a regime of state capitalism. Quite the contrary! In fact, they have been seeking different objectives in the industrial codes of steel, coal and motors. The labor provisions of the codes have been the main cause of conflict. This conflict has demonstrated that big business in no sense controls the president or the United States government. For the "open shop," or rather big business' definition of the "open shop" in practice, will go into none of the codes.

This is not to say that big business, by a policy of non-operation, could not wreck the president's program in its practical execution. It could easily wreck it. But what may big business expect in case, for any reason, the program fails? In that case, where are the profits coming from, and how soon? Big business would have to wade some distance to shore before it could set up a government of its own.

Big business cannot do better than sail right along with the comparatively moderate Roosevelt, not rocking the boat, accepting without reservations the labor provisions in the recovery act as passed by congress and interpreted by the official heads of NRA. Big business, and little business, for that matter, can gain nothing in the present crisis by overt or covert fighting.

No dictatorship, whether fascist or red, would leave the least liberty to anyone or any class. Perhaps erratically, Roosevelt, no revolutionist by training or temperament, is trying to lead business along the line of the golden mean, avoiding extremes, into the sunshine of comparative prosperity.—Springfield Republican.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul.—Proverbs 18:7.

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has announced that he will sail the latter part of this month for the South Pole, although we are unable to understand just why he is making the voyage. If we remember correctly, he established pretty definitely on his last trip that the pole was there all right enough, and we doubt if it has changed any since then.

GREAT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

President Roosevelt's idea, as embodied in the Tennessee valley authority act, is that in the watershed of the Tennessee river there shall be attempted the first deliberate effort, on a large scale, to inspire systematic and balanced development of the social and economic life of a part of our country. The new deal which is the central theme of the present administration, will not be brought about simply by a change of motives. New methods also are essential. Orderly design must take the place of haphazard and destructive exploitation.

In making this change from hit-or-miss individualism to planned and controlled development, it is well that policies be tested in a limited area, rather than that the inevitable trial-and-error method should first be applied on a nation-wide scale. For many reasons the Tennessee valley is a suitable site for such a project. Any temporary inconvenience resulting from its being used as the laboratory of the nation should be more than offset by the direct appropriations by the federal government. The nation as a whole can afford this investment, for it can thereby learn how to plan in other regions. Both the Tennessee area and the nation should profit.

The Tennessee valley authority is only a month old as this is being written. The systematic and effective planning of industrial and social life for a great region is an unprecedented undertaking in America. Much study and planning will be necessary. Substantial results will not come suddenly. The Tennessee valley authority must ask the patience and forbearance of the American people while the great project is taking form.—Arthur D. Morgan in Current History.

GREAT CRUSADER FOR CIVIC CLEANLINESS

As a Massachusetts farm boy Dr. Parkhurst "heard of New York with awe and trembling," as he himself said. When he was called to the pastorate of a church here he must have hesitated as did the prophet Jonah when summoned to go and preach against Nineveh. It was, indeed, more than a decade after the New England parson's coming to this city that he preached the sermon that stirred New York and became the initial attack in a movement that led to defeat of Tammany in 1894. But he did not afterward retire to his study to complain that subsequently all had not been accomplished that he had preached as permanently necessary. He continued a crusader for civic cleanliness the rest of his long life. He resigned the presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime after 17 years of service, but even at 91 he was declaring that "something very drastic must be done with Tammany."

Yet he did not consider himself a reformer except in the sense that every man is who "tries to make the world come a little nearer heaven's specifications as he understands them." He was by temperament a student, had taught Latin and Greek in seminary and was a Sanskrit scholar. In a statement made only a few months ago he expressed a doubt of the value of reform in the realm of morals. He disapproved, of course, of gambling and prostitution and drunkenness, but his battle was "against the hypocrisy and collusion of our city government." The government said one thing. "It was paid by the taxpayers to say and do it."

After taking the taxpayers' money it did another." One remembers his saying in defense of his outcry that while the wicked flee when no man pursueth, they make much better time if someone is after them. He did not believe in "moral reform applied externally." Only by education can the world be "made safe for moral decency." It was this view that led him to deplore the Eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act. His last open letter, written in Maine in August of 1932, was an urgent appeal for giving the people an opportunity to repeal the amendment if they so wished. His voice was mighty for individual godliness long before he became known for his attack on the corrupters of the city government. His sermons were carefully prepared and were read with such power of spirit that the church could not hold the audience that came to hear him. It was in the ordinary routine of his pastorate that the memorable sermon was preached that his words would cause any great excitement. And he would wish to be remembered not as a "reformer" but as a preacher of righteousness.—New York Times.

Good slogan to observe.
Journal Want-Ads get results!

ON THE WAY OUT

With the old legs wabbling and the chasing of fly balls becoming more irksome, the Sultan of Swat announces that he is ready to "hang up the spikes" and that this will be his last season. Thus will pass from play the most colorful figure of the diamond, but he will live in the annals of baseball as long as any man who ever donned a uniform.

The underpinning has been Babe Ruth's weak spot for the past four or five years. His legs are not equal to the burden of carrying his huge bulk with the speed necessary to the game; and even at the bat, though he is still a terror to pitchers and outfielders, Ruth has slowed down, his hitting lacking the tremendous punch that enabled him to rule the roost for so many years and made him the idol of the fans. He remains the great showman, retaining much of the spirit of a boy and an obvious love for baseball that stands out in all his actions on the field. But that is not enough. Fans must now recall him as the drawing card of his time—in a class alone.

Retirement of baseball players, unlike that of many opera stars, is usually the prelude of several "final" farewells. Many of them go to the minors and some of them succeed in making a comeback. But Ruth's age and condition make such a prospect for him unlikely. And it would be a pity to see his career marred by exhibitions on the field that would show he was not what he used to be.—Baltimore Sun.

REACHING "FORGOTTEN MAN"

The home of Adolph and Emily Rutke is still their home. It still carries a mortgage, but the government has intervened to make it possible for the mortgagee not to foreclose. We know of no sounder way in which government could extend relief.

A family that had worked and saved to pay for a home was defeated by a depression lasting so long that all the normal ways of extending credit had been exhausted. The mortgagee, a building and loan association, had to consider those whose money was invested with it. Nothing was left but to foreclose, with probable loss to everyone. But with the heaviest loss to a man who had worked while work was to be had, woe family had done its best.

No more serious blow has descended on the nation than this loss of homes by those who had sacrificed to earn them. No group, if one may call it a group, is more important to any social organization than those who want homes and are willing to give up other desires for the sake of a home. They are the abiding hope of any nation. But they are not capitalists; they have not such reserves as will carry them over a long period of unemployment. Their labor is their capital, and if work is denied them, their savings are destroyed. That was the case with the Rutkes, and is the case with many, many thousands, we fear many millions, of families.

Government cannot pay off all the mortgages, settle all the debts, put those who have suffered back in the place they held or would have reached if there had been no depression. But government compelled to spend billions for one project or another to bring recovery, to ward off worse depression, to relieve actual physical wants, can do something. Government, in Mr. Hoover's day, tried first to pour relief down from the top. It lent huge sums to banks, and much of that lending cannot be criticized, for the failure of a bank is not one but a score or a hundred tragedies. But the relief did not "trickle down" fast enough to those who, if helped over the hard place, would remain the physical, the moral and the economic backbone of the nation.

Now government reaches the man at the bottom. The "forgotten man" is given assurance that by the use of government credit he may stay in his home. There is security, there is still a mortgage; but the government is risking a guarantee of interest.

Great financiers have often told us that the real basis of their soundest investments was character. Now government is making an investment in character. And government is recognizing that the character of men and women who want to work, who make sacrifices to have a home, is the kind of character in which it wants to invest.

We have waited long, too long for a way to be worked out whereby a part of the public resources being poured out on relief could be spent on this best deserved and most promising kind of relief, the protection of such families as make a nation strong. Now the work has begun, the view brightens before millions who have known only darkness. Hope re-established will make its own great contribution to recovery.—Milwaukee Journal.

WHEN A ROOSEVELT INTERVENED

Although it is evident that President Roosevelt would authorize another American intervention in Cuba, if at all, with the greatest reluctance, the possibility of such action plainly will continue to exist until the revolutionists succeed in establishing a stable government. In this respect the present situation resembles that which obtained in Cuba for a month or so preceding our intervention in 1906. A revolution had broken out against the regime of President Estrada Palma in August, 1906, and the president promptly had asked the United States government to intervene.

President Theodore Roosevelt, like his successor today, was extremely hesitant about interfering in Cuban affairs. Instead of authorizing intervention, he ordered William Howard Taft, his secretary of war, and Robert Bacon, the assistant secretary of state, to go to Havana and help work out an agreement among the various local factions, just as Ambassador Sumner Welles recently tried to bring former President Gerardo Machado and his opponents together. But President Palma blocked the compromise plan by resigning himself and taking his supporters out of the Cuban congress, thereby leaving it without a quorum. With the government definitely stalled at the end of September, President Theodore Roosevelt finally authorized an intervention that lasted for two years.

It would be a real achievement if the existing Cuban political factions could co-operate in establishing a stable, constitutional government and prevent Latin American history from repeating itself once more.—Kansas City Times.

HOW RAILROADS CAN STEP UP EMPLOYMENT

The Roosevelt administration has appealed to the country's railroads to help in its re-employment campaign. The railroads, which are already beginning to feel the beneficial effect of the new deal, cannot refuse to co-operate.

Joseph Eastman, the federal co-ordinator of railroads, points out that railroads cannot come under NRA as such, but that they can, and should, apply the principles of the blue eagle law.

First, they can provide increased employment by bringing their maintenance of way, equipment and structures up to date. "There is so much deferred maintenance and other work," Co-ordinator Eastman told railway presidents and labor leaders, "which sorely needs to be done that this will not only help the country but be the soundest of economy." The federal public works administration is empowered to make loans to railroads for maintenance, but thus far no application for a loan from these funds has been filed.

Second, railroad managements, in conference with labor, can adjust working schedules to "establish in fact at least an eight-hour day." This plan, too, would provide more jobs.

There are, in normal times, approximately 1,750,000 railroad workers. Now about 750 thousand are unemployed. As labor leaders have shown, it is not feasible to expect other industries, as they come under the blue eagle, to absorb these men. The railroads themselves should re-employ most of them.—New York World-Telegram.

"REAL REVOLUTION"

What has happened? Well, this to put it briefly: This so-called "individualism" has been the cloak of evil practices that have got us all into a terrible mess, and now we propose collectively to exercise whatever power is necessary to get out, and to keep out of it. Whether it be milk, steel, coal or whatnot, makes no difference. The individual or the industry is to be subordinated to the general welfare. No industry has any right to exist if to exist it must exploit human beings; or if by its existence it puts heavy burdens on great numbers of our people.

This means that nobody has a "right" to operate a sweatshop, even though he can hire women at starvation wages.

This means that nobody has a "right" to operate a coal mine, if to do so his workmen have to house their families in abandoned coke pits.

This means that nobody has a "right" to sell milk at wayside stands, if by doing so he demoralizes the price for thousands of dairymen and so imposes on them subnormal standards of living.

Men cannot do what they once did, and they might as well begin to understand it. The peaceful revolution at the polls last fall was the beginning of a real revolution in our ways of doing things.—Milwaukee Journal.

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, in said county, 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.
(Seal) s4-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Otto F. Peters, 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 October 13, 1933, and on January 19, 1934, 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 13th day of October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of October, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of September, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) s18-3w

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 all persons interested in the estate of Mary Wheeler, deceased:
On reading the petition of W. A. Wheeler, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 11th day of September, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirship, and for discharge of Administrator:
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 13th day of October, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 11th day of September, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) s18-3w

A DEFECTIVE LANGUAGE

Someone sends a complaint to the newspapers that there is no shorter and more graphic word than "pedestrian" for the person who uses his legs in walking. "Walker" doesn't quite fill the bill; it seems to imply one who makes walking a profession. A "hiker" is one who goes off on holiday rambles. "Footslogger," an English term, is supposed to apply to the infantry branch of the army. Equally unsuitable are "stroller," "footman," "footler," "tramp" and "saunterer." We seem forced to fall back on "pedestrians" to describe the people who go their ways in the city streets and make up the mournful tallies at the week-ends of those who have suffered in automobile accidents.

So the language has forever lacked a word equivalent to "starve" for those who are undone from thirst. We must always say that one died of thirst, whereas it would be simpler and more direct to say that one "thirst" or was "thirstgotten." The Germans have "durstleiden" and perhaps "dursttodten." The French seem no better off than we are unless they use "soifmort," which it is to be feared would never have the sanction of academic. Perhaps the Greeks have a word for it. But, so long as we have no way of calling a "pedestrian" something less sequepedalian or explaining that a man perished of thirst in just one word, our language leaves much to be desired.—Boston Transcript.

For years, Stephen Leacock was the only economist who was also a humorist; but the last three years have brought them out in droves.

A paragrapher suggests that a blue eagle be sent France entitled "We're Due Our Part." The reply probably would be: "You've Done Your Part."

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of John Wesley Woodard, 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 October 6, 1933, and January 12, 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 6th day of October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of October, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of September, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) s11-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Phillip Thieroff, 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 October 6, 1933, and January 12, 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 6th day of October, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 6th day of October, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 9th day of September, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.
(Seal) s11-3w

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 21st day of October, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-one (21), Township Eleven (11), North Range Nine (9), Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Charles A. Schuelke, et al. defendants to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 13th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.
s14-5w

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 21st day of October, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the South front door of the Court House, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The West One-half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty-eight (28) and the East One-half (E $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Twenty (20), all in Township Eleven (11), North Range Nine (9) East of the 6th P. M. Cass County, Nebraska;

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Charles A. Schuelke, et al. defendants to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Kansas City Life Insurance Company, a corporation, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, September 13th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.
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