

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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What a funny country, where folks beg for old clothes and new clothes go begging.

We ought to be out of the depression. Lots of us are just about out of everything else.

Falling all else, European debtor nations might see what the R. F. C. can do to help them out.

If Chicago's financial plight lasts much longer, the teachers will not want back pay but pensions.

Has anyone heard whether the recent session over the radio for Democratic funds is bringing in any big dough?

Business is improving. Yesterday a Chicago merchant turned down a quarter merely because it looked phoney.

The depression is ending, for no apparent reason except that America is tired of sitting around and doing nothing.

Joe McCarthy's task in the forthcoming world's series seems, judging from recent events, merely a matter of getting the Chicago Cubs out in the ninth inning.

Purd B. Wright, librarian, complains that patrons of the public library fail to call for books on the top and bottom shelves. The remedy, according to Edith, should be obvious: Build the racks without any top or bottom shelves.

Gelatine Travers, who completes the installations on one article only to rush and make a down payment on something else, simply cannot understand why a movie actor makes an alimony settlement to one woman and then dashes off to the altar with another.

A Marshall, Ill., man shot his wife because she left dirty dishes in the sink. Most men would have done no shooting; rather they would have gone ahead and washed the dishes. But occasionally some men revolt. Therefore, let the Illinois incident be a warning to housewives.

Women's feet are getting larger, according to experts attending a convention of chiropodists in Chicago. These experts should win the congressional medal for bravery. The size of a woman's foot is the most dangerous subject for discussion. There is only one side of the discussion that is safe.

Under the editorship of Al Smith the Outlook will probably reject all jokes connected with donkeys—though a few well-selected jokes at elephants will doubtless be welcome. Al is in a pretty good position to do as he pleases—every ex-governor of New York receives a life pension from the state of \$6,000 a year and he can probably pull through even if the magazine does not pay.

Chas S. Chaplin, well known movie actor, went into court this week to frustrate the plan of his ex-wife to put his two children into the movies as child actors, and yesterday the court decided in favor of Mr. Chaplin. Mr. Chaplin, whose childhood was spent largely on the stage, based his plea on the fact that commercial make-believe is not a normal life for a child and wanted his children to lead normal lives.

Our first impression of a man usually is in inverse ratio to the size of his lodge pin.

The four great unanswered questions, What'nhell? Where'nhell? Why'nhell? Who'nhell?

Most children grow up to be good citizens because of their parents and a few despite their parents.

Imagination enables a man to sit back in a comfortable office chair and wish he was far away in the country sitting on a rail fence.

The mother who fondly hopes that her young offspring will be President some day probably fails to consider the cussings he will get if and when the goal is reached.

The advice of the editor to school children is to stick to apples with which to bribe the teachers. Ye ed says he once wore a full-blown white rose, but it didn't do any good.

You can't judge the average man by his appearance, whether in a small town or in the city. This is one time when people don't match their outside. The biggest hearts in many cases are covered with a pair of overalls.

STRAWS IN THE PRIMARY WINDS

American political observers are likely to read the results of the Texas and California primaries as fresh evidence of discontent with things as they are—and especially taxes as they are.

In Texas, the Fergusons—"Jim" and "Ma"—seem to have ousted Governor Ross Sterling, although a final decision may require a recount or a court contest. The apparent result—giving Mrs. Ferguson a lead of about 2200 votes out of nearly 1,000,000 cast—is all the more striking because the former administrations of both Fergusons were unhappy experiences for Texas. James A. Ferguson was impeached during his term and the "proxy government" which he conducted during his wife's term was marred by irregularities in the State's road building contracts so serious that they afforded "Dan" Moody a springboard for his leap into the Governorship.

On the other hand, little impartial criticism has been raised against Governor Sterling's handling of Texas affairs in the last two years. Perhaps the real complaint is that he has not been able to keep the price of cotton up and has issued only sixteen pardons as against Mrs. Ferguson's record of 3324. Discontent must be far-reaching to cause the Lone Star to turn back to Fergusons.

The California situation is somewhat more complicated, but the principal results appear to be the defeat of Senator Samuel M. Shortridge in the Republican primary and an easy victory for William G. McAdoo in the Democratic race for the senatorial nomination. Mr. Shortridge has been in the Senate for twelve years and is regarded as a first-class advocate of things as they aren't.

The McAdoo success is not so manifestly a victory of the outs over the ins, because there has been no Democrat in the Senate from California for eleven years. Yet the large vote in the Democratic primary will be read—as similar displays elsewhere have been—as a directional straw in the wind of discontent raised by economic distress.

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TAXES AT POINT OF DIMINISHING RETURNS

The federal fiscal year of 1932, ending June 30, showed a decrease of \$70 millions in internal revenue. The loss in income tax receipts was \$13 millions. The rate of taxation was the same as the year before. The incomes had disappeared. Miscellaneous taxes are derived from the use of taxable articles. The decrease in use, another indication of reduced earnings, contributed the remainder of the loss to the treasury. The comparison is with the preceding year of 1931, which was regarded by the country at the time as a bad year. Evidently no one knew the half of it. The next 12 months was to make it known.

What was happening should have been as clear in Washington as it was anywhere else, but there apparently the meaning was lost in the fog of the government mind. The revenue gathering methods of the government had reached the point of diminishing returns. People had lost their incomes in the depreciation of their securities and loss of dividends, in the contraction of business volume, in the shrinking of profits, the failure of rents and the low price levels for all commodities. Incomes could not remain on stilts when all the sources of them had dropped off.

The federal government, confronted with a situation which was ominously plain elsewhere than in Washington, reasoned itself to a conclusion that elsewhere than in Washington would have been recognized as a lunatic. It was decided not to reduce the expenditures to preserve the balance with the diminished receipts, but to increase the tax rates and the costs.

The returns for 1932 having proved the loss of taxable income, it was proposed and carried to remedy the loss in income by taking more of it. Consequently a four billion dollar congress became a five billion dollar congress, and the taxpayer was required to part with an increased proportion of the income he had managed to preserve out of his losses. The country had demonstrated its inability to support the government; therefore the government made the task harder. The lower tax rate had proved that the money was not available; therefore a higher one was put in the new tax act.

This philosophy prevailed in Chicago with results with which the country seems to be familiar. Pay rolls can't be met. Supply bills can't be paid. The Washington pay rollers will find that the policy will work in federal affairs as it has, for instance, in the Chicago schools. You can call spirits from the vasty deep—but will they come?—Chicago Tribune.

PITTING HIS WORD

In his speech yesterday at a Rhode Island clam bake, Secretary "Pat" Hurley pooh-poohed the idea that the tariff has anything to do with the depression.

Remember that 1,028 economists formally predicted that the Smoot-Hawley tariff would ruin our foreign trade, and that our foreign trade is today a mere ghost of its former self. The dashing Pat, then, is putting his assurance against the fulfilled prediction of 1,028 economists. Just how much credence is one entitled to place on the assurance of Washington's playboy?

The playboy's behavior at the time of the evacuation of the bonus marchers makes a pretty good yardstick. On August 3, shortly after the evacuation, he issued a statement purporting to give "the facts" of the affair.

He said in his statement that the billets of the veterans were not fired by the soldiers but that "the billets were fired by retreating radicals." Later photographs were produced showing infantrymen setting fire to some of the billets.

He said that the veterans had occupied "some old buildings to be built under the construction program." The supervising architects said, however, that it knew of no buildings to be erected on these locations.

He asserted repeatedly that the bonus army was honeycombed with "red radical agitators," yet if any single fact is certain about that bonus army it is its intolerance of "radicals" of any color.

This is the man who now places his word against that of 1,028 economists and assures us that the tariff has nothing to do with the depression.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

LIVE AND LET LIVE

Hair cuts 25c; Shaves, 15c.—Jess Perry's Barber Shop. s3-2td-2tw

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Moderate Priced Amusement

Time was, a few years back, when Plattsmouth found little difficulty in raising \$700 to \$1,000 to "shoot the works" on a Fourth of July celebration or one day event.

In those days of prosperity, people were hard to please and little short of the miraculous in stunts or daredevil feats would attract their attention, moreover gain their applause.

It was a by-product of the prosperity age. Today conditions are changed, and although people are pretty much the same in their crave for amusement, they are finding pleasure in the more commonplace forms of entertainment—the kind produced at a fraction of what amusement features brought back in '26 or '27 when Plattsmouth put on its last big Fourth of July celebration.

It is with a conception of this changed condition in mind, that committees are going about the task of lining up a Corn Festival and Homecoming celebration for early in October that from the standpoint of entertainment provided should eclipse all former records, despite the fact that costs will be gauged on present day depression values.

Budgeting of the different items will be undertaken at a meeting to be held tonight, and progressive business institutions interested in the keeping Plattsmouth well up in the list of wide-awake towns will be asked to contribute to this event, sponsored by the Retail section of the Chamber of Commerce ably assisted by other civic bodies. Donations need not be large, compared with other years, and an average of \$4 or \$5 apiece—divided between cash and merchandise—will more than suffice to meet all the contemplated expense.

The Journal does not believe this is a time to "sit and weep." General business conditions are on the up-trend (although the "come-back" will necessarily be slow) and Plattsmouth is still the "whitest spot" on the U. S. industrial map of the middle west. Band concerts have not been provided to entertain our people this summer—and for a less sum than was spent annually on this feature alone in years past, this entire four day program can be financed and put over in such manner as to bring pleasure and entertainment to the people within a wide radius of Plattsmouth.

Put your shoulder to the wheel and boost; augment your vocal courage with just a little cash and see how much amusement can really be provided for a trifling sum with people in a "right" frame of mind toward such things, as most of them are today. It will be Plattsmouth's tribute to the people of the wide territory who come here to trade and look to us for something more than a mere formal "thank-you" in return for their patronage.

BACKGROUND WORKERS

"A man can do a great deal of good in this world if he is willing to let someone else get the credit for it."

We have seen that admirable saying itself credited to the late John Morley—and to others. Probably the man who actually said it first never got the credit for it and so illustrates part of its truth.

But who ever "owns" it, how equally and without bitterness it belongs forever to hosts of cheerfully toiling men and women!

Permanent undersecretaries who carry on the real work of government offices, whose resplendent "chiefs" come and go and get all the glory.

Scientific workers in laboratories who accumulate the data and do the patient experimenting from which some inventor strikes the spark and becomes immortal.

Background diggers who feed statesmen's minds and help prepare the speeches and projects hailed as "epoch-making."

Sometimes these dim toilers emerge and themselves become famous. But many of them, lack the "lifelight gift" and go on doing useful work that earns no reward in the headlines.

Without envy, without malice, without the discontent that slows up effort, they "do a great deal of good in this world," regardless of who gets the credit.

All honor to them, to their genuine if uncelebrated achievements, to their unflagging zeal and courage!—New York World-Telegram.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Vallee are not getting along as well as recent magazine pictures and interviews would indicate, the latest being that Rudy is paying \$50,000 down and a grand month for a divorce from the partner of his joys and sorrows the last thirteen months.

FOR SALE—New Seed Rye, 50c per bushel.—John Rice, Cedar Creek. a1-tfw

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

The secretary of the navy, Charles Francis Adams, in a political address at Boston, yesterday, justly deprecated the tendency in a wholesale way to blame individuals for the great depression (having President Hoover especially in mind). The blame, he added, rested on something as remote as human nature; but, in saying that, he ran to the other extreme.

It should be understood that as between Mr. Hoover, the individual, and the government of the United States during the past decade or more, there is a difference which fair-minded people will recognize. Yet in a political sense, surely, Mr. Hoover now personifies the regime in control of this country's policies since 1920. With Aeneas, he can even say concerning it—"All of which I saw, a part of which I was." For there was much of Hoover, the secretary of commerce, in the Harding and Coolidge administrations before his own began.

Admitted that the origin of the economic collapse can be found, in the last analysis, in something as remote as human nature, just as the world war's origin can be traced back to the fall to the Roman empire, not to mention human nature, one finds high authorities in economics who point to causes not so remote.

Largely to blame for the severity of the present world depression, according to a report by economists, who last year made an investigation of conditions in most of the important countries, under the auspices of the League of Nations, was the stock market speculation of 1928 and 1929 in this country. Pointing out that the federal reserve authorities led the way in May, 1927, toward an easing of credit conditions in this and other countries, the report observes that the credit expansion which took place in the following 13 months went largely into stock market speculation. "No less than 86 per cent of the total increase in bank credit was used for that purpose," the report declares, adding that "thus the foundation was laid for the stock exchange boom which followed."

Such a statement by economists is not to be ignored, for it fastens upon the action of the federal reserve board in May, 1927, at least partial responsibility for the later orgy of speculation. Who was in charge of the federal reserve board at that time? The late Daniel Richard Crissinger of Marion, O., President Harding's home-town banker friend, was governor of the board, his resignation not coming until the following September. Mr. Crissinger was not one of our foremost financial leaders in point of ability, but Secretary Mellon was also a member of the board, and a member exercising powerful influence on its policies. The act of the board in "easing credit conditions" in May, 1927, was something for which the administration was responsible.

In his Boston speech Secretary Adams offered this testimony: "I want to testify that I heard him (Hoover) in 1929 agree with Mr. Mellon that speculation had gone mad and beg Mr. Mellon to use all the powers of the federal reserve board to check that speculation. That was the only power the president or the federal government had over Wall street and the temporary madness."

This is a significant admission of Secretary Mellon's power in controlling the federal reserve board. But when President Hoover thus appealed to Secretary Mellon, it was too late. The "madness" could not be checked two years or more after the board had acted to loosen up credit, in May, 1927.

Secretary Adams, in discussing the administration's relations to tariff legislation, said that the tariff question in effect is settled. But what of the tariff's part in the great depression? One of the world's leading economists is Gustav Cassel of Sweden. In a recent article he wrote concerning tariffs and war debts payments:

"If they (France and the United States) had reduced their tariffs and shown themselves willing to do everything in order to facilitate the reception of payments in the form of goods and services, it is conceivable that the particular difficulties of the transfer of payments could have been overcome. The opposite proved to be the case. Both countries increased their tariffs and made the greatest efforts by all sorts of restrictions to prevent payments in such forms as would expose their internal markets to an undesired foreign competition."

"A temporary adjustment of the balance of payments could be attained, in spite of this protectionist policy, as long as the receiving countries were willing to extend large credits to the outside world. France did that mainly in the form of accumulating short-term balances abroad. The United States for a number of years supplied the outside world with capital on a large scale, and in this way succeeded in maintaining equilibrium in the balance of international payments."

"This system, however, had no stability. It had to break down in the same moment as the willingness to export capital disappeared."

Mr. Hoover was a factor in the situation thus described by the Swedish economist. He championed the idea of heavy foreign loans to countries buying American goods and, he argued, we were to dispose abroad of our "constantly increasing surplus." And he ran the department of commerce at high pressure to make the system a success. As president, too, Mr. Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley tariff against the protest of about two thousand American economists. Dr. Cassel sums up:

"The payment of war debts in conjunction with the unwillingness to receive payment in the normal form of goods led to unreasonable demands on the world's monetary gold stocks; and the claimants failed to use in a proper way the gold that they had accumulated. Thus a worldwide fall in commodity prices was brought about."

In this discussion the effort has been made to cite reputable and detached economists concerning certain elements of the depression. It is not unfair to add that Mr. Hoover in his secretary of commerce days, and particularly as a presidential candidate four years ago, when he painted the glowing prospect of the early abolition of poverty if the policies of "the past eight years" could be continued, was conspicuous in that group which preached the intoxicating glad tidings of the "new economic era." The preaching of that gospel unquestionably had an effect in carrying the "boom" to an extreme length. Secretary Adams now says, "We all thought prosperity here to be relatively permanent." But is that confession of general insanity to be admitted as evidence of the utter blamelessness of those in high and responsible places? The late Paul Warburg of New York, however, was not under that delusion. And, in fact, there were others.

If historical truth can ever be established at all, it is improbable that the regime or the system represented by Mr. Hoover will escape all degrees of responsibility for what has happened in the past three years.—Springfield Republican.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Thirty years ago the thing called big business was just beginning, under the protection of Mark Hanna politics, to get under way. Prior to this, government had been largely a police job. Business, under competition, regulated itself. The evils of government were the spoils system and such thievery as went with the Star Route frauds and cash buying of votes by well financed party organizations. The public problem was to keep government honest.

The rise of big business brought government into the field of business. Under a Mark Hanna, government was used as an instrument for the enrichment of business interests. Under a Roosevelt or a Wilson, government was used as an agency of the public for restraining and regulating big business. Under the postwar presidents government became again a tool and agent of big business.

Whichever the prevailing point of view, the identifying of government with business has gone swiftly on. Its functions so increased, government must now be not only honest but efficient also.

While swearing that he would have no mixing of government with business, President Hoover put the government in the grain marketing, grain speculation business. In the great name of rugged individualism, President Hoover has set up the government's four billion dollar relief corporation, to all intents and purposes a government bank.

Mr. Hoover and his party pledged themselves to see that there should be no more government in business, no more "socialism."

When Mr. Hoover's party made itself, three-quarters of a century ago, the agency for political distribution by way of tariffs, of the nation's wealth, it made itself not the party of rugged individualism which it claimed to be, but the party of government in business which we now see.

The home loan bank is another new government business which congress, with President Hoover's assent, has set up. Another step into "socialism" is the distribution of government wheat and cotton to

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needy unemployed. To make jobs for labor appropriations for public improvements were made. The federal reserve banks have been authorized to make loans to private business.

There is an impression abroad that the socialistic candidate for president is Norman Thomas. The record shows President Hoover and his party precipitating upon the country in one year more socialism than Norman Thomas and his party will have a chance to install in 60 years.—Dayton News.

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SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. Pursuant to an order entered in the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska, in the case entitled, The State of Nebraska, Plaintiff, vs. M. Balthazor, Defendant, I will sell at the South Front Door of the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 10th day of September, 1932, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one Ford Coupe, Model, 1928, Motor No. A 82695. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 6th, 1932. ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Pursuant to an order of the District Court entered in the case entitled State of Nebraska vs. Leonard Glover and one Studebaker, Model 1924, Motor No. 11294-A (D12 18), on the 9th day of August, 1932, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, one Studebaker Touring Car, 1924 Model, Motor No. 110294-A (D12 18), the property of Leonard Glover, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 17th day of September, 1932, at the south front door of the court house, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska. ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

In the matter of the estate of Clarence W. Flesherman, 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 23rd day of September, 1932, and on the 24th day of December, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of September, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Clarence W. Flesherman, 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 23rd day of September, 1932, and on the 24th day of December, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., 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 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of September, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Don C. Rhoden, 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 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1932, 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 23rd day of September, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of September, 1932. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 26th day of August, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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 10th day of September, A. D. 1932, 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:

Lots five (5) and six (6) in Block seventy-three (73) in the City of Plattsmouth, as surveyed, platted and recorded, Cass county, Nebraska.—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Ray G. McMaken and Glenn Viola McMaken, husband and wife, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Standard Saving and Loan Association of Omaha, Nebraska, plaintiff against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, August 9th, A. D. 1932. ED W. THIMGAN, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.