

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Hell, Lafayette, you were 19 million shy in that last pot.

Just to show how reasonable prices are these days, Washington debutante parties cost as little as \$500 each.

The week's most indefinite statement comes from the Indianapolis News: "Trotzky is back in exile."

Heathens have their little faults, but they don't stage an orgy and then blame Providence for the headache.

If you help a criminal to escape, you are an accessory to the crime. If a professional does it, he's a great criminal lawyer.

The cold wave is said to have halted the flu epidemic. There may be some other good things to be said of the cold wave, too, but it may take several days to think of them.

One thing about the slot machine, is that it will teach the greatest lesson toward thrift. It will teach one to get rich. In other words, keep all you take in, and cough up as seldom as possible.

"Petite Virginia Cherrill," says a movie magazine, "has been seen at the bicycle races with Carey Grant, screen star, and a budding romance is scented." If romance can bud at a bicycle race, let it bud.

The father who went outside the house last Christmas, fired a shotgun, and then went back into the house, telling the children Santa Claus had been killed, is out of luck this year. Not having the price of a shell for the gun.

At the Chicago artists' ball the other night Lady Godiva went into the ballroom, but she rode on a table instead of a horse. What a disappointment that must have been to the guests, who wanted to see a horse!

An educator reminds us that the greatest service we can render our children is to keep open the "avenues of communication between them and ourselves." In other words, if you can't reach your children by telephone, leave them a note in the car.

Will Rogers says the Democrats have already made good on their campaign promise to California. They promised rain, and it is raining. They promised us moisture in this section, and it probably will be delivered, but we have to wait for the snow to melt and the beer bill to pass before we get it.

ROUGH to your finger



ROUGH IN YOUR STOMACH

It's easy to say they're all alike—and easy to prove they are NOT. Dissolve a genuine Bayer Aspirin tablet in water, pour it off, feel the fine powder that coats the glass. Do this with some other tablet; see what coarse particles are left! They feel as sharp as sand, even to your finger. How must they affect those delicate membranes which line your throat—your stomach? For immediate relief from headaches, colds, sore throat, neuralgia or neuritis, lumbago, rheumatism, there's nothing like Bayer Aspirin. It cannot depress the heart.

SURPLUSES ARE BEING USED UP

Current production plus storage stocks indicate available supplies of foodstuffs. The long period of accumulated surpluses seems to have taken a turn toward reduction.

Egg stocks in storage are at the lowest level in years, less than one-half of the normal supplies for this period of the year. Fresh eggs are 8 to 10 cents a dozen higher than twelve months ago. Profits have accumulated to those who had sufficient courage to store eggs when they were selling last summer at ruinously low prices.

The butter situation is somewhat similar although the decrease in storage stocks has not yet been of sufficient moment to be reflected in current prices. The leading markets show a decrease of 5 million pounds of butter in storage compared with last year and 32 million pounds under two years ago.

The December report of the federal department of agriculture shows a decrease of 85,808,000 pounds in all meats in storage of 15 per cent as compared with the 5-year average, and 16,481,000 pounds or 35 per cent in lard. As there has not been a corresponding decrease in production this indicates that more meat and lard are being consumed than produced.

A similar situation prevails with wheat. Although there is a tremendous surplus which has been accumulating for several years, there will be a decrease in the carryover at the end of the crop year. Domestic disappearance and exports will exceed production.

Cotton shows the same tendency. Although there was a carryover of 13 million bales from the 1931 crop and total supplies of 25 million bales were available at the end of the 1932 season, this is 1½ million bales less than a year ago.

Wool consumption both at home and abroad with slackening of receipts at market centers and a smaller clip in prospect next spring have been sustaining influences in the market and lead to rather optimistic market reviews.

All of these reductions in surpluses have occurred in spite of reduced purchasing power of the general public and during a period when everyone is making every possible effort to spend as little as possible. Low prices have stimulated consumption. If there should be any general recovery in the employment situation, the consumption of foodstuffs and textiles would increase. There probably never has been a time when so many people were hungry or so many inadequately clothed as at present. Merchants' stocks are extremely low. All of this indicates that farm production is tending toward a balance with consumption which is essential for a recovery in prices.

ON THE JOB FOR BETTER HEALTH

Surgeon General Cummings of the United States public health service reports a new low rate for tuberculosis deaths in the country. For last year the rate was 66.3 per 100,000 of population, compared with a rate of 68.8 in 1930, the previous low. Early in the present century the rate was nearly three times these figures. The continued improvement now shown, together with other favorable health conditions, is one of the heartening phases of a generally depressed situation.

A recognized statistician, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, has given the clue to this sustained advance in American health at a time of economic recession. In a recent address before the American Public Health Association, he said:

I am inclined to believe that the most important factor in the situation is the continued and effective functioning of the health departments, the medical profession and the social service agencies. They deserve our highest praise. They have all carried their heavy burdens cheerfully and have performed their tasks in a highly efficient manner. . . I have no doubt at all that these agencies have helped to keep up the public morale, have carried on essential work and have aided many a family over a difficult period.

For years the advance against tuberculosis has been made possible largely through proceeds from the annual offering of Christmas seals, now in progress. It is a definitely beneficial service, consisting to a considerable extent of preventive methods. An undertaking of this nature is a community enterprise of far-reaching value.

Edna Ferber has been advised by the government of Mexico not to visit that country any more, having written a critical magazine article about Mexico following a visit there last year. Mexico and Oklahoma are now off Miss Ferber's calling list, but those who read her works closely are of the opinion she was through visiting those localities anyway.

HOOVER RECOMMENDS GENERAL SALES TAX

Congress listened to a roar from a large section of the people last session and failed to enact a sales tax. Now President Hoover recommends a manufacturers' sales tax even larger than the one proposed a few months ago.

Meanwhile, there are indications that public sentiment has changed, and is more favorable to the sales tax, not that it has fallen in love with the idea, or with the notion of any taxes, but that it has come to the conclusion that if further taxation is necessary, then the sales tax, in amount of yield and the ease of collection, is more feasible than other taxes that have been or might be suggested.

What are the alternatives? One is a deficit, and an increase in the public debt, which would mean additions to the budget for many years in the form of interest and sinking fund charges. A second is a far heavier cut in expenditures than the director of the budget can recommend, or that congress, in all probability, would be willing to approve. A third is higher income taxes, higher nuisance taxes. The former would put a heavier burden on people already struggling with all their might to keep their businesses above water and protect their homes, and would not yield the amount required. The latter have been experimented with, and are not producing the revenue estimated, nor is the country likely to accept them.

An exemption of food and certain grades of clothing from the sales tax would avoid laying a heavy burden on the poor. Application of the tax to all other manufacturers would eliminate the discrimination that now operates against the automobile industry in particular. The tax as suggested by the president seems to conform to the "ability to pay" principle on which Governor Roosevelt insisted during the recent campaign, and therefore may reconcile a good many of the democrats in the present congress whose votes defeated the measure last spring.—Detroit News.

FRANCE DEFAULTS

Now we have a default by France on debt payment. What are we going to do with it? Our brave senators and congressmen have been saying "Let them default!" Did that mean that they plan to make up the money by reducing their own salaries and perquisites?

"Well, look what a bad light it puts the French people in!" they say. Yes, it gives us the right to call the French names. But does that put any unemployed Americans to work?

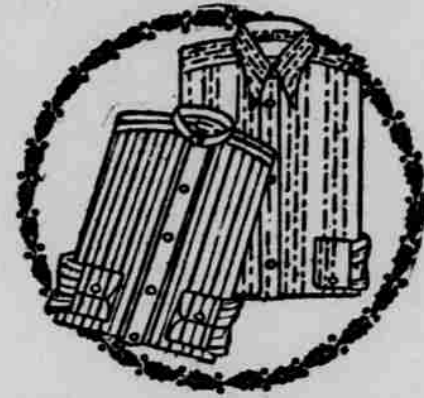
"Anyway the British are a more honest, straightforward people, and 'honesty is the best policy.'" Yes, let's think about that a minute. The British are paying \$95,500,000, although under protest. And they have practically told us that they cannot pay the next time, six months from now. We respect them so much for their honesty that we reduce their gold supply below the danger point but do not consider reducing tariffs so that they can sell us something. When the English pound suffers a further fall in value as a result of this, the English and Scotch and Welsh and Canadians will be able to buy still less of what we have to sell. Our dollar will be worth even more. The big use for dollars these days, however, is to pay debts contracted when dollars were cheap, so a higher dollar doesn't help us.

It's a good slogan, "Let them default," but what is it good for? Do the lame ducks now going out feel that it will be gratefully remembered and help bring them back two years from now? Can Mr. Roosevelt and his party feel that they've made a beginning of a constructive program to put John Smith to work?

Maybe it is good for security and the peace of the world? No. While we put off France's payments, France was morally bound to continue the Lausanne agreement and let up on Germany. Now she is technically at least in position to demand restored reparations and march into the Rhine country if she isn't paid.

The Hoover moratorium doesn't look very bright today. It looks as though we started something we weren't willing to finish. However, let's not blame Mr. Hoover, at least not Mr. Hoover alone. We all failed to face the facts. We stood on our rights. Now we have a default and no mortgage to foreclose, even if anyone wanted to foreclose mortgages these days.

All this doesn't mean that France is smart, she isn't. It will stick in the minds of other peoples for a long time that France on the fifteenth day of December, 1932, defaulted an obligation she was able to pay. That will mean something unpleasant and expensive some time in the future.



Give Him a Shirt

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Philip Thieroff VALUE GIVING CLOTHIER

If there is any future. If there is any future, that is, for things as we know them. Every day it gets more doubtful, as we continue to make adjustments to our reduced national, state, local and personal pocketbooks, that the ways of life we have known are to continue.

Another default isn't anything to be happy about. How long do we let things get worse before we start to make them better? How long before we realize that because other nations' troubles are so much a part of our trouble, we will not get out of it until we get together to try to get everybody out?

A default by the great French republic can be useful to us only if it brings us closer to facing reality.—Milwaukee Journal.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE

Once there was a man who wanted to write. He felt that if he could once get his thoughts on paper, and get them published, he might contribute something worth while to the sum of human knowledge. In other words, the man thought he was pretty good and yearned for a chance to prove it. But he was quite poor. He lived in a small, cheap, rented house with no conveniences whatsoever, unless you would call a semi-basement kitchen sink with a pump in it a convenience.

When the man took a bath he had to carry water up three flights of stairs and bathe in a tin tub. The house was cold and poorly ventilated. When he did try his hand at writing he sometimes grew so cold sitting there at a rickety table that he was forced to pull a rug up over his legs. He used to get pretty discouraged, but he plugged away at it. He turned out quite a few pieces in that old barn-house. Perhaps you've read some of them.

One thing he did there was a three-volume history of the French revolution. That didn't go so well at first, either, for he had no more than finished the first volume, after months of painstaking labor, than somebody unwittingly threw the manuscript into the fire and it was all to do over again. He did it over again. He was that sort. His name, in case you haven't guessed it by now, but surely you have, was Thomas Carlyle.—World-Herald.

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TAXES, INCOME AND FOREIGN WAR DEBT

The British note remarks that "the loss which both the United Kingdom and the United States taxpayers would suffer from the reconsideration of the war debts cannot be measured in the same scales as the untold loss of wealth and the human misery caused by the present economic crisis." Let us, however, make the attempt to measure them in the same scales and see what result we get. The total income of the American people in 1929 was estimated at \$85,200,000,000. Bradstreet's has just estimated that this income in 1932 has shrunk to \$37,500,000,000. This comparison, of course, is based on a comparison of income in terms of dollars. If we allow for the fall of about a third in commodity prices, we may say that our national income in terms of goods at the 1929 price level is about \$56,200,000,000. Here is a national loss of at least 29 billion dollars a year. Against this we have to balance a loss of 280 million dollars a year, or less than one-hundredth of that sum, if we were to cancel outright the foreign governmental debts owing to our government.

Now let us restate these figures in terms that apply to the individual taxpayer. The per capita national income in 1929 was \$704 a year. In 1932 that per capita income, in terms of dollars, has fallen to three hundred dollars; in terms of goods, to approximately \$450. Our federal expenditures in 1933 will come to about \$3,300,000,000, or \$26.40 per capita. If the war debts were demanded—and were paid—this would be reduced by \$2.24. The problem for those who profess to be concerned solely for the American taxpayer, therefore, might be stated something like this: Is it better for that taxpayer to have an income of \$704, and pay \$26.40 of it in taxes, or is it better for him to pay only \$24.16 of his income in taxes but to have an income of only \$450? Should he lose \$250 of his annual income in order to save \$2 in taxes? Should he lose 35 per cent of his income in order to save 1-3 of 1 per cent? It may be objected that such a comparison is grossly unfair, because it assumes that if the war debts were canceled we should immediately return to prosperity. But even if we assume that cancellation or reduction would take us only one-tenth of the way back—and in our opinion, it would surely do much more than that—the gain to the American taxpayer as a result of cancellation or drastic reduction would still be at the rate of more than ten to one. And we must not forget that the slight burden of increased taxes could be equitably distributed, while the loss of incomes the result of the world-wide depression is distributed with gross inequity. It has already resulted in practically a total loss of current income for a fourth of our population.—The Nation.

SO HIGH HAT BROWN GETS A NEW SEDAN

Postmaster General Brown, with a silk top hat as tall as the postal deficit, finds that even a cabinet member has his worries. He needed a new sedan in which to make those official calls that keep the Washington merry-go-round going—at the expense of the taxpayers—so he traded in eight old departmental cars and what fund the department had for automobiles in order to acquire a low-slung model of expensive make. But apparently he wore his old felt on the day of purchase. To his amazement, chagrin and horror, when the time came to don the topper, he met both the cushions and the roof. There wasn't room in that car for "High Hat" Brown.

So there was nothing to do but buy a new car that would fit the topper. And the low-slung model, now in disgrace, was put to the menial task of carrying departmental clerks on errands about town. The fact that it was such a car as a millionaire might ride in did not disturb the clerks. It appears, however, to have disturbed congress. If there is anything a congressman dislikes, it is having somebody ruin his economy gestures.

And there is reason to be disturbed this time. We can imagine what the middlewestern farmer, trying to make the old Model T do another 10 thousand against its will and mechanical ability, will think about Mr. Brown and his topper. He'll give an indignant hitch to the old corduroy trousers and decree that it's time to cut down the high hats.

What to do to avoid such unpleasantness in the future? We suggest the use of open cars for cabinet members. Then the top hats can reach into the clouds as far as they will. That, or buy collapsible opera hats, which can be set at quarter or half mast as the occasion demands. We have a collapsible treasury, thanks

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NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

to the antics of men like Mr. Brown. The collapsible hat would be an appropriate symbol.—Milwaukee Journal.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Chicago.—The Daily News said it had learned the Santa Fe railroad would place an order for \$1,000,000 of rails next week. The order will be for 27,000 tons and will be divided among the Illinois Steel, the Inland Steel and the Colorado Fuel and Iron companies, the paper said.

New York.—A decline of not more than 7 percent from the first quarter of 1932 probably will be reported in gross revenue of class one railroads in the first three months of 1933, Standard Statistics said. Net operating income, however, could show as much as an 18 percent gain, the report said.

Cleveland, O.—The Wheeling and Lake Erie railway placed an order with the Canton Car company for fifty new style gondola cars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass,

In the County Court.
Probate Fee Book 9, at page 326.
In the matter of the estate of Jonas Johnson, 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 13th day of January, A. D. 1933, and on the 14th day of April, A. D. 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 13th day of January, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of January, 1933.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of December, 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

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

Fee Book 9, page 334.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Wash Landis, deceased:
On reading the petition of Beas Halstead praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 9th day of December, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proven and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Wash Landis, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Frank A. Cleidit, as Executor;
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 6th day of January, 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 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 the seal of said Court, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

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

Probate Fee Book 9 at page 333.
To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Henry C. Ofe, deceased.
On reading the petition of Carl P. Ofe praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 3rd day of December, 1932, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proven and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Henry C. Ofe, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Edward G. Ofe and Henry J. Ofe as executors;

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 30th day of December, A. D. 1932, 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 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 the seal of said court, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.