

The Plattsmouth Journal

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How happy modern youth could be if a smart fellow could succeed without ten hard years of learning how.

Money talks. But not when bound and gagged and thrown into a vault.

Never yet has corruption flourished where decent people had the same feeling for corrupt men and skunks.

We never stop praising the man behind the gun, but it is the man in front of the gun who needs sympathy.

The next time you have hiccoughs try sticking your tongue out as far as possible. Repeat if necessary. This almost always stops them.

When your car loses \$400 in value in one year, it is hard to figure just how much of that loss is depreciation and how much is deprecation.

A common type of leader of men is one who first finds out which way the crowd is headed and then hops out in front, waves a banner and yells, "Come on, fellers."

We look forward to Jimmy Walker's new book with a good deal of pleasure. As he will not be under oath, we expect him to discuss things with a good deal of candor.

The papers have been full of a new word the past few days—technocracy. Don't be excited, though. Being a victim of technocratic unemployment is just an involved way of saying one is out of a job.

When all the rest of the country trims the sails for depression, Hollywood goes right on with its vulgar display of wealth. Harry Langdon, for instance, testified in an alimony suit the other day that he still had \$40.

Whenever we run onto one of those headlines stating that Hoover, Hindenburg, MacDonald, or some other big government head "is at a crisis," we read no further. Those boys have been having so many crisis attacks in recent years, that the news has ceased to be of interest.

The real cause of crime is about 120 million people who don't give a darn.

Some of the big trucks going through town at night are lit up like Christmas trees, but nobody would mistake their drivers for Santa Claus.

When an Oklahoma man's cow became ill, a veterinarian was called and it was found that the animal had eaten a clock, which accounts for her alarming condition.

"Viewed from all angles," says a local man, "about the most satisfactory and deeply appreciated gift I bestowed this Christmas was a ping-pong ball for the cat."

Since reading of Mr. Hoover's continued failure to make the fish strike, we're a little less afraid of technocracy. There still are a few things engineers can't do.

Most of the mystery of how they do things in moving pictures has been cleared up, except how people get their telephone numbers so quickly.

We trust Mr. Howard Scott is not reading all the works on technocracy that now deluge the public. Somebody connected with the institution should keep a clear head.

If it is made possible to pay city and county taxes in installments, along with motor car purchases and preachers' salaries, everybody will be in step on an easy payment basis except the bootlegger.

The girl of the gay '90s had great faith in mistletoe, to bring her future happiness. However, the girl of 1932 finds it doesn't take mistletoe to bring the first kiss—just a likeable boy and a parked car.

A Chinese general recently shot another Chinese general at a dinner. However, the victim no doubt brought it upon himself. He probably opened his after dinner remarks by saying "Stop me if you've heard it."

DETROIT SHAKING OFF HER DOLDRUMS

Detroit is herself again. She is moving again in the thunderous tempo of the "Miracle City," into which she was transformed from a sleepy Michigan town by the automobile. The battle for the "low-priced field" is again raging. It is a real industrial drama. The central figures, in the order of their present appearance, are Chrysler, General Motors and Ford.

Chrysler has led the 1933 invasion with his Plymouth, which, abandoning the four, has entered the six-cylinder arena. It is a bigger car, too. The specifications recite a long ritual of refinements. It carries the unmistakable stylish imprint of that producer's genius. But the heartening economic message is spoken by the authentic voice of the factory in expanding production. Men are at work who have been idle, and weekly pay envelopes are routing desolation.

General Motors has just made its bow with a new Chevrolet. This latest model means, according to the Business Week, that the company "has definitely outlined a policy of expansion rather than reduction of quality." A smart, comely girl, this Mlle. Chevrolet of '33. Her elder sisters, so they say, look, in comparison, like faded old spinsters. And she is accomplished as well as beautiful. Queen of her domain, by verdict of statistics, she is determined, apparently, to defend her dynasty by the twin title of elegance and deportment. Anyhow the endless chains of the production lines are revolving, to the sacramental obligato of employment and wages.

What of Ford? He has yet to make his next year's bow. From his convalescence in the hospital recently he promised "something really new" in automobiles. The trade is rife with speculation and rumors. The supremacy that was Model T is, of course, a vanished legend, and the triumphant renaissance of Model A, electrifying though it was, was brief. But the four bloomed into an eight, and perhaps the Old Master will again achieve a masterpiece.

Well, it's magnificent, anyhow, this war of the motor giants, waged on a truly titanic scale along the vast front of the modest purse and shrewd, fashionable thrift. The struggle for survival is contriving automobile values undreamed of in the earlier economic days. It is a prodigious spectacle we are witnessing. And it rather shatters the complacent gospel of monopoly so many of us were by way of accepting. The whole incredible story of the automobile is a romance which could be written only in the ink of competition. The chapter now in composition is beyond the compass of monopoly. It is competition at its desperate best.

So Detroit is shaking off her doldrums. Things are better there. How long the accelerated production of motor cars will continue we, of course, cannot say. There is no honest place for mere optimistic patter in current circumstances. But there is something inspiring in the courage of our motor magnates, in the gallant expenditure of their material, mental and moral resources.

Theirs is the spirit that will not see defeat. That spirit is today, we believe, as in the past, a national characteristic. It is an unbeatable asset.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

During the fourteen centuries in which the Bible was copied by hand, so many "improvements" were made by the copyists that at least 150,000 variations can be found today in the existing manuscripts of the New Testament alone.

We suspect Mr. Insull's lawyer's comparison of his client to Prometheus is going to rouse some resentment in Greece among the old friends of Prometheus. Prometheus stole the fire from the gods all right, but he didn't sell any stock to the people.

The fish along the Florida coast seem to remain obstinate in their refusal to bite for President Hoover. When a feller's luck is down, there's nothing much to do but stop and wait. The way things are for Mr. Hoover at this time, even if he did get a bite, it would probably be a turtle.

Mr. Insull, we are informed, plans to stay in Greece indefinitely. Greece has a special way of making itself attractive to visitors like Mr. Insull. He is going to stay in Greece, we surmise, for reasons strongly similar to those for which Mr. Robert Burns, formerly of a Georgia chain gang, plans to stay in New Jersey.

Don't send your money away if you want to see real prosperity in Cass county. Plattsmouth is the logical "big town" shopping point for every resident of the county.

TREASURY ESTIMATES PRETTY BAD GUESSES

In the budget balancing efforts at the last session, congress relied upon the estimates of the treasury on what certain specified taxes would generate in federal revenue. It now develops that many of those estimates were almost fabulously wide of the mark. For example, a tax on malt, brewers' wort and grape concentrate, which the treasury estimated would yield \$2 million dollars in federal taxes for a year, has thus far been yielding revenue at a rate which suggests that it will not produce 10 per cent of that amount.

An error of such enormous magnitude cannot be put down to a reasonable miscalculation of the future course of business in general. Nor does it seem likely that anything like 90 per cent of this home brewers' and vintners' material is being bootlegged to avoid the tax. The treasury has suggested that there is some bootlegging. But the record suggests very forcibly that the treasury, in this instance as well as in many of its other estimates, did a very bad job of forecasting. In the light of such a record of error it would be appropriate for congress to direct some critical attention to the treasury estimates, a new set of which are now serving as the basis of calculations of what is required by way of balancing the budget again at this session of congress.

The job of forecasting revenue from new taxes is very difficult, and one in which anything approaching infallibility is not reasonably to be expected. But when the treasury shoots 90 per cent wide of the mark it seems a bit foolish to accept its estimates as bench marks in budget balancing without subjecting them to very close scrutiny—and this even though Secretary Mills firmly insists on taking full responsibility for the estimates whose preparation by the treasury he holds to be a confidential process. His willingness to accept responsibility seems rather greater, in the case of his estimates, than his capacity to discharge it satisfactorily.—Baltimore Sun.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1933

There is something about the beginning of a new year which tends to revive waning hopes. Both literally and figuratively we close our books on the last day of the old year, take account of stock and make our plans for the coming twelve-month. There was more reason for hailing the new year in the old days when the calendar began with the vernal equinox, in late March, and the festival of the year's end was certain to be followed speedily by the revival of vegetation and the beginning afresh of the annual agricultural cycle. A great deal of the sentimental importance which we attach to New Year's Day is a survival from the pastoral civilizations of the past.

We are no better able than anyone else to predict what will happen in 1933. "Who knoweth what a day may bring forth?" We are certain only of one thing: that is that the New Year will be different from the old one. And we hope it will be a better year.

We have, at least, put behind us some of the things which made 1932 the hardest year in recent American history, for most folks, and we are closer to some of the things which promise better for the future. The election is over, for one thing; the European debt situation is at least beginning to be clarified. We seem to have about reached the end of the procession of bank failures. Farm products touched new all-time low prices in 1932 and we cannot imagine that they will not average higher in 1933.

It seems to us that the coming year will necessarily be one of thorough readjustment, not alone in matters of money and trade, but in people's mental outlook. It may have been necessary for us to go through three terrible years of depression to purge our minds of the fallacious notion that the road to universal prosperity and individual wealth is an easy one. If it turns out by the end of 1933 that everybody has learned that he is entitled only to what he can get by working for it, and to be content with that, the New Year just beginning will be the greatest success ever recorded on the calendar.

When Greece defaulted on her war debt, we naturally supposed she intended to remit Mr. Insull on account. But now she has refused to pay either the interest or Insull. Sometimes we fear we're stuck, as far as Greece is concerned.

See the goods you buy. Glowing catalog descriptions are often misleading. The only safe way is to trade with your home town merchant who stands ready to make good any inferiority.

CUT THOSE TAXES

The demand for lower taxes has become well-nigh universal. Governments, national, state, county and local, went wild in the fat years before the crash of 1929, in creating new jobs and finding new ways to spend public funds. We grant that many of the objects for which taxes have been steadily increased are desirable—if we had the money. But in these days, when individuals and their families have to count every penny and get along without most of the things they would like to have, public officials persist in extravagance should be summarily removed.

The difficulty in the way of getting taxes reduced is that the taxpayers are organized and the taxpayers are not. We think it was Mr. Cleveland who coined the phrase "The cohesive power of public plunder." It is natural for those who are feeding at the public crib to desire to keep their jobs, and to put every possible obstacle in the way of those who would oust them. But this is, in theory at least, a "government of the people by the people and for the people," to quote another famous president. And the indignation of the people at this impudent defiance of public opinion by the tax-eater is already beginning, in some communities and sections, to approach the boiling point.

The process of reducing taxes is simple enough. Lop off the unnecessary frills and fads with which we have bedizened our governmental functions. Reduce the administration of public affairs to the bare essentials and see that honest men administer them. We do not think we are exaggerating when we say that the nation would be better off if half of the bureaus and departments at Washington were abolished. We think most States are in the same fix and we are sure that there is unnecessary waste in the operations of most county and town governments. We hope the new administration at Washington will set an example for the states to follow.

ROOSEVELT PREFERS A SIMPLER METHOD

President Hoover's attempt to draw Governor Roosevelt into the debt problem at this time has again met with the governor's refusal. Mr. Hoover's purpose undoubtedly is to bridge the interim, the last period of his administration, and provide something like a continuity of purpose. This apparently will not work, and whatever the disadvantages of the situation may be, they remain. The president-elect professes his willingness to be of any assistance possible, but is convinced that no real team work can be had. He does not see eye to eye with Mr. Hoover in the matter of methods, and, such being the case, he does not wish to commit himself at this time, when he would be necessarily subordinate to the president's leadership.

It is indicated that Governor Roosevelt distrusts the commission and conference method of negotiation, probably because it is not as congenial to him as it has been to Mr. Hoover. To Mr. Hoover it has seemed the logical means of meeting any problem requiring inquiry, fact finding, negotiation, and conciliation. Governor Roosevelt makes it apparent that he prefers a simpler and more direct method. In the matter of the debts, he would deal with each individual debtor in the circumstances in which it and the United States find themselves and by ordinary government procedure come to certain conclusions which would be submitted to congress.

It is easy to like Mr. Roosevelt's idea of procedure. There has been very little in international conferences of the last ten years to recommend them to American liking. American participation in them has left Americans with a feeling not only that they were inherently futile but that they contained great possibilities of national injury. The American negotiators have seldom seemed competent for the occasion, either in resolution or in knowledge of what their country's interests were. Consequently, Americans have come to think, we believe that not only failure but danger is inherent in these ponderous, highly publicized international conferences. Frequently the best press agent seems to win the day, and Lord Riddell of Great Britain has few equals in that capacity.

In the matter of the debts the American position is undoubtedly weakened in negotiations which by their form unite all the debtors against their creditor and pool all their arguments for joint attack upon him. This country can feel much safer if it is dealing with each case on its own merits, and in a simplicity which will have none of the extraneous elements so influential to a general gathering of the high hats of Europe.

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The debts are a business question. The American side requires an American agent whose national interest is undiluted, whose common sense is unimpaired by extraneous matter, and who is not susceptible to any consideration other than that of the best deal for the people he represents.

To get such a deal seems beyond the probabilities of any conference conducted as those with which the United States has become familiar.—Chicago Tribune.

JAPAN DIGS IN

The program for greatly improving the equipment and increasing the size of the Japanese army in Manchuria, as just announced by the war department in Tokio, would make still more obvious the absurdity of the government's contention that the new state of Manchukuo really represents the will of the Manchurian people—if such a thing were possible. Unfortunately, that is impossible. From the day Henry Pu-yi was installed as nominal head of the so-called Manchukuo administration, protected by Japanese guards and assisted by Japanese advisers, it has been perfectly evident that the will of the Manchurian people, like one of the "Mikado's" flowers, has nothing to do with the case.

On this point the report of the Lytton commission, sent by the League of Nations to investigate the Manchurian situation, is clear. The commission found no evidence of any local movement to declare the independence of Manchuria from China prior to the beginning of the Japanese occupation in September, 1931. And it came away convinced that the new state could not have been formed without "the presence of Japanese troops and the activities of Japanese officials, both civil and military." The strengthening of the Japanese army in Manchuria, like the earlier recognition of Henry Pu-yi's regime, is simply a notice served on the world that Japan is there to stay, with a request that "Russian papers please copy."

WOMAN BLAMED IN DEATH

Chillicothe, Mo.—County Prosecutor Taylor received a telegram from Sheriff Diehl in which the officer said May Vaughn had been accused of the fatal shooting of Leon P. Neal, Chicago salesman, whose body was found along a road near here Dec. 15. Diehl is en route from Pensacola with Miss Vaughn, Virginia Blum and Henry Maguar, arrested by Florida officers as suspects. Diehl said Maguar had signed a statement accusing Miss Vaughn and admitting a part in the slaying. Maguar traveled to Kansas City with Neal as the latter was driving home from a funeral he attended in Texas. He was in possession of the salesman's automobile when arrested in Florida.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
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,
(Seal) d19-3w County Judge.

SALE OF ASSETS
The undersigned Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States and a court of competent jurisdiction, without recourse and without warranty of any kind or character, at the Law offices of A. L. Tidd, Attorney in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the seventh day of January, 1933, at 1:30 p. m., certain assets of the said First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, less such items as may be paid or otherwise disposed of prior to the said date of sale heretofore mentioned.
The assets to be offered have a total face value of \$132,902.34. A list thereof will be on file at the office of the Receiver in Shenandoah, Iowa, for inspection by interested parties, prior to this sale. The office of such Receiver is in the First National Bank building at Shenandoah, Iowa.
CARL S. FOSTER,
Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebr.
d29-45w

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. Probate Fee Book 9, at page 307.
To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Bertha Halmes, deceased:

On reading the petition of John N. Halmes, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 24th day of December, 1932, and for assignment of the assets of said estate; determination of heirship; and for his discharge as 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 20th 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 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 hereto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 24th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) j26-3w County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING
on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Probate Fee Book 9, at page 335.
Estate of Frances Bartek, deceased.
In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate, creditors and heirs take notice, that Joseph E. Benak has filed his petition alleging that Frances Bartek died intestate in Cass county on or about March 5th, 1922, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot five (5) of northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section two (2); northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section eleven (11), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Cass county, Nebraska.

leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Paul Bartek, widower; Wesley Bartek, son; Mary Benak, daughter; Fred Bartek, son; Henry Bartek, son; Anna Bartek, daughter; Paul Bartek, son; William Bartek, son; George Bartek, son; John (Bartek) Hesser, son;

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a purchaser of said real estate, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Frances Bartek, deceased, and of her heirs, the degree of kinship and the right of descent of the real property belonging to the said deceased, in the State of Nebraska.


It is ordered that the same stand for hearing on the 20th day of January, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1932.

A. H. DUXBURY,
(Seal) d26-3w County Judge.

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