

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Baseball clubs are all going to cut expenses this season. Well, that's our national game.

The reason some people are never embarrassed is because they never try to seem what they aren't.

"One Hundred Thousand Republicans in Big Berlin Demonstration." So that is where they've gone.

Here and there one still may find a physician who has not been gladdened with a single receivership.

There is some fear that technology will fizzle before it gives the world that razor blade that will last forever.

Those who don't understand domestic allotment might get a few pointers from any married man on pay day.

A novice card player in Kansas has been forever ruined for poker by winning \$199 one night recently on a pair of fours.

An eminent financial expert declares that conditions are improving. Nevertheless we think that conditions are improving.

And at the end of all the talk, the pulling and hauling in the name of farm relief, the simple fact remains that it takes jack to lift the mortgage.

So far as is known, the Egyptians of 4,600 years ago were the first people to transplant trees with a ball of earth, sometimes transporting them 1,500 miles by boat.

In speaking about the picture "Evenings for Sale" to a young lady the other day she said that that was no bargain. She had plenty of evenings that she would be glad to give away.

Thousands of little boys during the last three years have been able to go comfortably and unconcernedly along their way to manhood without the threat of having to take piano lessons hanging over them.

It is nonsense to say a woman never means what she says. She means it either to mean yes or no when she says no or yes, or to mean neither when she doesn't mean it to mean what you think she means it to mean.

The jig-saw puzzles, which hold quite an interest for the women, have little appeal to the business man who has been working a similar puzzle every day for the last two or three years trying to make his outgo fit his income.

Since 1929 the entire country has been traveling on an ill-kept detour. In four more weeks—March 4—we can again swing into the main highway, with promises of easier riding toward the one goal we are all anxiously seeking—prosperity.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat wants a new wedding march. The Globe-Democrat should be ashamed of itself. It now has the Mendelssohn march for the first wedding, and the Wagner march for the second, and that ought to be enough for anybody.

Come to think of it, we haven't seen a pipe with a lid on it for several years. We never could see the necessity of those lids, unless it was to keep the fire and tobacco in the pipe on windy days, but, somehow, a smoker of one of that kind of pipes always inspired confidence.

Explaining the action—"rash action," we believe is the standard description of the young lady who leaped from the thirty-third story of a men's club in Chicago, her wealthy young escort says she got mad and left his party because he danced with another girl. Those who have gone through the same experience to a moderate degree say she couldn't have got that mad over one dance. Probably he danced with the other girl three or four times—at least three.

Instead of trying to usurp executive duties, congress might discharge its own a little more intelligently.

The identity of Chicago's "Public Enemy No. 1" seems to change as fast as the courts do something to help the police.

Americanism: Electing men with minds no better than yours; expecting office to expand their brains instead of their heads.

When the look backward yields only regret, and the look forward can give no comfort, there still remains the look upward.

Recently bandits have gone into banks and thrown tear gas bombs. As if bankers and depositors haven't got enough to cry about already.

WORLD NEEDS NOW

"THE HUMAN TOUCH"

The proposal of Dr. Albert Einstein that 25 of the world's greatest minds be picked as a committee to recommend measures to meet the problems of world depression, is one that is calculated to intrigue theorists. If it is not practical, the difficulty of measuring or weighing minds is to blame.

However, one trouble is that nearly all of the men whom the world regards as having great minds are specialists. In one field each of them excels most rivals, perhaps is himself excelled. It has always been so. It is told of Sir Isaac Newton, the greatest physicist of his time, that when he built a house he insisted on two holes in the back door, a large one for the grown cat and a small one for the kitten.

The depression problems call for sensitiveness rather than greatness of intellect; for what can only be defined as "the human touch." The world is suffering. The victims of the general emergency know nothing of Jeremy Bentham or Adam Smith. They cannot diagnose economic systems. They only realize that they are cold and hungry and miserable. Also they have a profound distrust of the great minds. Yet each victim is a unit in what we call civilization.

Heart means more than mind. The world leader who may arise to command an overwhelming following must feel with the depression victims. That high intelligence is required to prescribe remedies cannot be doubted, but diagnosis must come first, and correct diagnosis means sympathy. In the last analysis.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE?

states. When the states are bankrupt, they proceed to demand funds from the federal government. But it happens that the federal government itself is in the red, to the tune of thousands of millions in the last four years.

Therefore, the racketeers should be Congress is being urged to instruct the reconstruction finance corporation to advance loans to states, cities, counties and school districts that are finding it difficult to maintain their public schools on the scale on which they have been run in recent years.

The mere fact that the local communities are unable to pay for their schools seems to be enough. No other evidence is presented to justify the use of funds from the federal treasury. No one presents any evidence whatever that the schools are worth running on their present scale.

The confidence of the educational racket is superb. When the finances of local communities break down, they proceed to demand funds of the required to show cause why they should be supported in the style to which they have become accustomed. Granted that some public education for every child is a social necessity, why should it follow that the frightfully expensive education of recent years is a necessity? Before they are permitted to seek new sources of revenue, the educational racketeers should prove beyond doubt that they have cut expenses to the very bone; otherwise the public is likely to crash in and cut down good things as well as bad.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

RELIEF IN ACCORD-ANCE WITH NEEDS

The view of the country's relief needs that was given a senate committee by Charles A. Miller, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is measurably reassuring and far more convincing as to the approximate conditions than have been the sensational accounts of certain members of congress, accounts that were made in behalf of some proposal they were sponsoring. The corporation president makes no attempt to show that the situation is being so dealt with that no person is left in want; nor does he contend that there is no need of additional federal funds for relief at this time.

On the contrary, it was observed that there doubtless are some in need who have failed to ask for assistance, and a supplementary fund of 150 million dollars was called for, that amount being deemed adequate to take care of the federal end of relief until next December, when congress could make the further provision then seen to be required. This is an amount substantially below that previously demanded from various sources. If, with the assistance from the states and local communities, it should be found adequate, there is no apparent reason now for authorization of the larger sums.

There should be no minimizing of distress or of the suffering of those without both work and the means of subsistence. Yet, it is obvious that there is a division of responsibility in relief and that the government should not assume an undue share of it. What is demanded and must be had, however, is that measure of assistance required by the needs that are found to be a reality.

MR. DE VALERA WINS FREE STATE ELECTION

Mr. De Valera skillfully dissolved the dail and ordered a new election at the moment when his adversaries were least prepared; but, irrespective of political strategy, he seems to have been sustained by the country to an extent which might have been even considerably greater were it not for proportional representation. He has increased his parliamentary strength. He may yet have a clear majority in the dail. At the worst, he will again only be dependent on his labor allies. The expected reaction proved to be against Mr. Cosgrave and not against the government. His vote, still on in Cork, Dublin, believed to be a center of conservatism, showed a surprising turn in the other direction. The young voters stuck to 1916 and Mr. De Valera and his legend. There was a decided veering of popular opinion.

In a sense, it may be said that the free state ran against England. Mr. Cosgrave was represented as the friend of England, and England undoubtedly hoped for his victory. No longer able to "rob" Ireland by means of the annuities, she was trying to destroy her by means of her tariff. The tariff war, so injurious to Irish agriculture and industries, produced unforeseen political results. A national ideal, a self-supporting Ireland, was revived. However it may turn out in practice—if it is put into practice—it appealed to national sentiment. Mr. Cosgrave promised the farmers remission of the annuities for two years, reduction thereafter by half. Mr. DeValera made larger promises. A root-and-branch position was stronger than one of compromise.

One result of the English tariff on Irish goods was to lower the price of meat, so that many poor farmers and laborers were able to treat themselves to this hitherto infrequent luxury. Mr. De Valera told his audiences that chilled and frozen beef would ultimately destroy the English market for Irish live stock. He was expected to make incendiary speeches. Those that we have happened to read were restrained and practical. In view of the number of "armies" in the Free State the elections were unexpectedly peaceful. The real danger to Mr. DeValera in the immediate future seems to be the Irish republican army. The republicans supported him as a means of insuring the complete separation of the Free State from England and the commonwealth of nations. They will interpret the elections in this sense.

However, Mr. De Valera is a shrewd and capable gentleman, whose essential energy and vigor were for a time obscured by his metaphysical subtleties, so baffling in negotiation. His course cannot be foreseen. He has notably checked England. In particular Mr. Thomas, secretary of state for the dominions, has not distinguished himself for wisdom in his utterances about the controversy with Ireland. The annuities are dead. So is the oath of allegiance. It only remains for the British government to find some means of saving its face.—New York Times.

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA

Would the agricultural Midwest profit from a complete cessation of foreign commerce, the result of boycotts and still higher tariffs?

A definite answer, it seems to us, is afforded in a letter received by this newspaper from George Marples, of the Cudaby Packing company, Chicago. The letter follows:

"Just a line to congratulate you on your editorial in your issue of February 1, entitled 'Is More Poison the Cure?' I understand the president has approved the report of the tariff commission increasing the duty on shoes imported from Czechoslovakia. The other day I had a letter from our agent in Czechoslovakia intimating that the government there was contemplating an increase in the duty on American lard and no doubt we shall soon be informed of an increase in that duty. And in the meantime, notwithstanding cut salaries, lowered wages, and unemployment, we shall have to pay more for American shoes and the farmers will receive still less for their hogs and lard. Certainly not a very good way to help the farmer out of the depression.

"In 1928 and 1929 the United States exported to Cuba 80,000,000 pounds of lard and bought sugar in return. In 1932 the export was approximately 22,000,000 pounds of lard. We won't buy their sugar, they can't buy our lard."

It is just as plain and simple as that two plus two equals four. The tighter we close our markets against foreign imports, the tighter we close them against our own agricultural exports to pay for those imports.

Our agricultural products command a present price of 50 per cent below normal as compared with the present price of industrial products. And the more brutally we throttle trade, the wider becomes the disparity. Industrial prices higher; farm prices still lower.

Nebraska and Iowa and Kansas are farm states. Omaha and Lincoln and Des Moines are farm towns. Where do their own interests lie? How are we going to help ourselves by throwing in with the propaganda for higher prices for the products of the Pacific coast, and of the Atlantic coast, resulting in relatively, if not actually, still lower prices for the products of our own section?

We quote from a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City Star: "One of the most interesting developments from the glare of the footlights these days is the swing away from high tariffs just becoming noticeable in semi-agricultural regions. The national committee of the grain exchanges... has taken the stand that the best 'out' for agriculture is to re-stope the foreign market for farm products. And to accomplish that it is advocating a policy which would lead to the importation of foreign manufactured goods to create such a market for farm products abroad.

"Compled with this development—and it is not confined to the grain trade, but threatens to spread into the ranks of those who sell farm machinery and supplies—is the incipient revolt among midwestern republican congress members against the proposal to offset depreciated currencies by automatically hiking tariff rates against countries with depreciated currencies. A Kansas republican, Representative Harold McGugin, led this revolt. Standing almost alone two weeks ago, he now has with him a group of republicans from Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas—and of course the demagogues from the southern agricultural states.

"When the tariff fight breaks out in the next or succeeding congress it is likely to split both political parties wide open, and wind up with the Atlantic and Pacific coast states, plus (other) industrial sections, on the one side, and the agricultural Mississippi valley, Gulf and south-west states clamoring for lower tariff rates and a foreign trade policy that will afford an outlet for farm products abroad."

It is the privilege of the industrial coast states to clamor for still higher tariffs if they wish, though they should have learned a lesson from their present distress. When they crippled our agriculture they crippled the goose that laid their golden eggs. If they slay agriculture they will kill the goose—and their own demise will shortly follow.

But certainly our own region, wholly dependent upon agriculture, should not let itself be bamboozled into lending aid and comfort to a newspaper campaign to "aid" Boston and New York and San Francisco and Los Angeles at the expense of Iowa and Nebraska. This is a time for Nebraska people and Nebraska newspapers to be standing up for Nebraska—and for Iowa and Kansas and Dakota people and newspapers to be standing up for their own states. For there is not one of them going to prosper and get rich until farm prices are restored to a parity with industrial prices.—World-Herald.

Journal Want-Ads get results!

OVERLOADED

It is time to give a little serious thought to the statement, made so often these days, that the property taxation system has broken down. And, if the system has broken down, it is time to discover why.

It is true that tax payments are at an uncommonly low ebb. Four Nebraska counties had paid less than half of their state taxes last July 1 (end of the fiscal year)—two months after these taxes had become delinquent. A dozen others had paid only a little more than half, and the majority had paid only about two-thirds of the total amounts due.

That is truly an alarming situation. It would not be amiss to consider the factors back of it.

There are four types of charges against productive real estate in both city and county. Each piece of property must produce:

- 1—A living for the tenant (whether owner or lessor).
- 2—Enough income to pay taxes.
- 3—Enough income to pay the overhead. (To buy necessary machinery, keep it in repair, and pay for whatever utility service is imperative.)
- 4—Enough income to yield a reasonable return to the owner and an additional profit for the tenant (whether owner or lessor.)

Nebraska real estate now isn't yielding enough to pay all these accounts in full. Its yield is reduced because the incomes of the people are reduced. Tenants can't make much money, so they can't pay out much.

However, with regard to the farm tax situation, certain facts are apparent. One is that the fertility of the land has not been impaired. Industrial tenants can still produce their own foods. So there is no hunger in the farm country.

Another is that most farms still produce enough saleable surplus, beyond the needs of the tenant, to pay a reasonable tax bill (although not large enough to pay the tax bill demanded in some counties) and the inescapable overhead expense.

But no farm in Nebraska can produce enough to pay those items, and also pay the capital charges at the 1929 rate. So there is an inevitable conflict for the farmers' dollars. The tax collector and the investor, together, demand more dollars than there are.

The investors, reluctant to take the same depreciation that farmers in other kinds of securities have been forced to take, want to elbow the tax collector aside. So they say to him, "Look at that fellow over there. He has lots of money. Go and get him." They want a competitor to leave the scene.

As a matter of cold fact, one reason the farmers are having such a bad time is because the city folks are having such a bad time. If the people in the cities and towns were being paid at the 1929 rate, the farmers could sell their milk and butter and hogs, and would be able to pay their taxes. But the town people don't have their old incomes. Thousands of Nebraska families are dependent on charity, and thousands of others don't know from one week to the next when they will be forced to call for outside aid.

The financial troubles of the land owners are directly related to the fact there is less demand for farm products. And there is less demand because the city and town workers don't have enough money to buy. How will it help the land owners' position to try to increase the taxes of those city and town workers?

From the beginning of American government it has been considered fair and just that the cost of local government—of government devoted to the protection of property—should be paid by the owners of property in the locality. Nothing has happened to challenge the virtue of that system. The property owner is still the man who receives greatest benefit from government. And he has suffered no more during the depression than have his hired man, his tenant, his butcher and his grocer.

The system hasn't broken down. It is only overloaded.—World-Herald.

LOCAL NEWS

From Monday's Bell: Joseph Manack and Miss Laura Grassman of Omaha were here Sunday for a visit with the relatives and friends for a few hours.

Mrs. H. P. Hendricks of Omaha was a caller at the Journal office Saturday night. She spent the week end here with her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Vern Hendricks and old friends.

EIGHT MILE GROVE LUTHERAN CHURCH Sunday, February 12th 10:30 a. m. German service.

Weeping Water

George Sell was called to Lincoln on Wednesday of this week to look after some business matters for a short time.

Attorney C. E. Tefft was called to Plattsmouth to look after some legal matters at the county seat, having matters in the court.

Miss Agnes Rough was called to Omaha on last Wednesday to look after some business matters in connection with the business which she conducts here.

Frank Domingo of the Nebraska State bank was called to Plattsmouth on last Wednesday to look after some business matters, he making the trip over in his auto.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Amick has been very ill with a very acute attack of tonsillitis and while everything has been done the little one still remains very poorly.

Peter Miller who is ready for any piece of work and does not care if it is hard or disagreeable, will tackle it and do his level best. He was assisting at the Frank Baldwin blacksmith shop on last Wednesday.

Wm. Van Every of the Hanly Oil station and Lonnie Worth the patrolman for the state were both over to Lincoln on Wednesday of this week where they were looking after some business matters for a short time.

Judge A. J. Patterson has been troubled with some very bad teeth and one day last week had them removed and says he is feeling fine since and enjoys his Georgia Porgies until such a time as he shall get some teeth from the dentist.

Phyllis Bates Doing Nicely.

Miss Phyllis Bates, daughter of Amos Bates and wife who was taken to the Bryan Memorial hospital at Lincoln week before last where an operation was performed for correction for a very serious mastoid and since, while very seriously ill for a time has of late been making good progress and is able to return to her home at Weeping Water, and could have come early this week but for the inclement weather. She will soon be at home though.

Received Severe Injury.

George Clizbe of near Cody, Nebraska, which is well over towards the northwestern part of Nebraska, where he is in the ranch business, and while working about the farm with a drag, which he was leveling a parcel of ground, by an accident was thrown in front of the drag, and the team continuing to go forward, dragged Mr. Clizbe until they passed over a cob pile which tilted the drag in such a way that it passed over him and thereby liberated him, but not until he had been injured quite severely, having been bruised and having three ribs broken. He was taken to the hospital at Valentine where he has been receiving treatment and has been showing good improvement and it is hoped that he may soon be able to return home. Mr. Clizbe formerly resided in this portion of the county and is well known by a large number of friends who will be pleased to know that he is getting along as well as he is, but sorry that he received the injury.

Celebrate 25th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Haanning residing in the south portion of Weeping Water, were married twenty-five years on last Tuesday and notwithstanding the cold weather which prevailed enjoyed the celebration of the passing of the anniversary of their wedding. There was a large number of friends present to enjoy the one o'clock luncheon which they served to their friends.

Enjoyed Great Gathering.

The Danish Brotherhood which comprises over fifty families of Weeping Water and vicinity, gathered at the Philpot Hall on last Friday where they enjoyed a very pleasurable banquet and dance, there being a large number present. As had been their practice they held their basket dinner, this being the third one within a month, which demonstrates their sociability. The grand secretary of the order in Nebraska, Mr. Frank

Thoughtful Service

WE HAVE established an institution for the purpose of relieving the bereaved family of burdens and responsibilities which accompany the passing of a loved one. Our knowledge and experience in this profession assures satisfaction to the family of the deceased.

Hobson Funeral Home Established 1906

Lumber Sawing
Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications. We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheeting for sale at low prices.
NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

Larson of Omaha, was present. Music was furnished by an orchestra from Harlan, Iowa, and all in all they had a very fine time.

Goes to Hospital.

John Whiteside who has been in very poor health on account of being affected with tuberculosis, departed last Monday for Kearney where he entered the institution for treatment for this dread disease. His friends are desiring that he may be able to return home in the near future entirely cured.

Bad Weather Causes Postponement.

The 4-H club which was to have had a very enjoyable meeting on Friday of this week was indefinitely postponed on account of the very seriously cold weather which came on the fore part of this week. Better keep your weather eye open for a notice of the adjourned meeting.

Has Modern Restaurant.

Pop Johnson or better known as C. Wally Johnson, the cafe man, and who sure likes the appointments of the place so as to please all his clientele, has just been making some important changes and with the re-organization has arranged to do the cooking at the lunch counter, and has an improved gas cooker. There has been a number of booths arranged for parties who desire to eat together. The entire room has been changed and one needs to see the improvements to appreciate them. Drop in and see the new arrangements.

WILL MEET HOLIDAY OFFICERS

H. C. Parmenter, of Yutan, Nebr., president of the Farmers Holiday association in this state, who was appointed a member of the state cancellation commission by Governor C. W. Bryan, will be in Cass county Friday. Mr. Parmenter will meet the officers and delegations from the various units of the county at Weeping Water on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. All county officers are expected to attend.

Casswood (Lin) Logs wanted.—Nebraska Basket Factory. Phone No. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an "Alias" 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 14th day of March, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

The north eighty-seven (87) feet of Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4) in the original town of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of William A. Wells, and Flora M. Wells, Edith Martin, and the Becker Roofing Company, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by the Occidental Building Loan Association, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, February 7th, A. D. 1933. H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff, Cass County, Nebraska.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. Probate Fee Book 9, at page 342.

To the heirs at law and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Lynn, deceased: On reading the petition of Martha F. Lynn praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 24th day of January, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Daniel Lynn, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Martha F. Lynn, as Executrix;

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, say, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 24th day of February, 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 27th day of January, A. D. 1933. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.