

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

Man was born to rule the world, then along came woman.

What a time a stammerer must have with that Indian title, Maharajah.

Every time you see a prize fight or a professional wrestling match you can realize what a grand game football is.

There's this about the news of Clara Bow's retirement, if true—both Clara and the country at large will enjoy a well earned rest.

One of the things that causes a man more worry in a domestic way is to find an old sweetheart spending the week end with the wife.

Thistle seems to occupy the same position in England as prohibition in this country—it is the principal subject of conversation where groups gather.

Plattsmouth will be host to the Tribe of Yessir tonight. Come and show them the brand of Plattsmouth hospitality that has made this city famous.

This city should prepare to extend the heartiest welcome to the members of the grand lodge of the A. F. & A. M. of Nebraska who are to be our guests on Tuesday, June 9th.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor has been slated as one of the principal speakers at the American Legion state convention at Fremont in August.

How beautiful is a simple country home, where wealth has not corrupted and poverty degraded, and in which the father is the high priest of the family altar and the mother is the high priestess. The country needs more of them.

A correspondent, a workingman who signs himself a "Gentleman of Leisure," says that Lincoln freed the negro, Ford freed the horse, and President Hoover freed the working man—he and many others are doing their part by carrying the Hoover flag—an empty pocket. Outlandish high tariffs make outlandish hard times—for the average fellow.

No matter how hard up and out of work people are, they seem to be able to keep up their smoking just the same. Tobacco taxes last year were only 2/3 of 1% less than in 1929 when they reached the peak of 449 millions; the strange thing is that the useless, harmful cigaret supplied 75% of this total revenue. Advertising is doubtless the reason for big cigaret increases.

Aches and PAINS!

When you take Bayer Aspirin you are sure of two things. It's sure relief, and it's harmless. Those tablets with the Bayer cross do not hurt the heart. Take them whenever you suffer from:

Headaches Neuritis
Colds Neuralgia
Sore Throat Lumbago
Rheumatism Toothache

When your head aches—from any cause—when a cold has settled in your joints, or you feel those deep-down pains of rheumatism, sciatica, or lumbago, take Bayer Aspirin and get real relief. If the package says Bayer, it's genuine. And genuine Bayer Aspirin is safe.

Aspirin is the trade-mark of Bayer manufacture of monoaceticacidester of salicylic acid.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



A London paper commenting on the news item, "Fall in Cost of Living," comments, "We hope it breaks his neck."

Promises and politicians should be alike in one regard—conservative in what they say they are going to do and liberal when it comes to doing it.

Every woman always brags that she could have married a better man, but she changes the subject before anyone can get her to explain why she chose a pain in the neck instead of the woman's ideal.

The census report to the effect that widows in this country are twice as numerous as widowers only confirms the sneaking notion we've had for a long time that this married business is pretty hard on the men.

Chief Justice Hughes is taking his place as one of the great liberals of the supreme court and defender of the individual citizen and the press. He has fully measured up to the position that he was called to occupy.

Young man, remember your mind is like a garden—it is going to bring forth something all the time. The garden will bring weeds if you don't tend it, and so will your mind. Plant the right kind of mental seeds and you'll grow the right kind of harvest. You can make your body what you want it to be—beautiful or ugly—by what you make your mind do.

Colonel P. H. Callahan is right when he says if the Republicans had carried on the enforcement, observation and educational program which was started by Daniel C. Roper, Democratic Internal Revenue Commissioner when the 18th Amendment became effective, we would have a different story to tell now. There will never be enforcement until the men at the head are in sympathy with the law.

The housewife who buys beef is getting the best of it this year over last year. For his 1,000 pound steer this year the farmer gets only \$30 less than last, while the good wife who buys the 464 pounds of eatable meat this 1,000 steer will produce, gets it for \$38.51 less than she paid for it last year. Times certainly are hard, because in spite of these big reductions in meat costs, much less is being sold.

The Cresco (Iowa) Plain Dealer carries this motto at its masthead: "Pluck, Progress, Perseverance and Patriotism in Politics." This is a fine sentiment, but we wonder if Editor Mead, now a member of the Iowa legislature, doesn't find it requires more pluck than he can muster up to publish some items which in his heart he thinks should be published. No one knows better than the editors of country newspapers the price that has to be paid for the "Luxury of Integrity."

One thing, the price of white flour bread doesn't affect us as much as it used to. During the 50 years from 1879 to 1929 our consumption dropped on the average of one pound a year per capita, or from 225 pounds in 1879 to 175 in 1929. Even at that we can't understand why the price of whole wheat flour should be several cents a pound higher than white flour, when we think that the white flour is a much more refined and, it would seem, a more expensive product. The bakers are getting what's coming to them right now—a good "panning"—they've been making too much "dough."

It certainly seems wise for rich parents to keep excessive money away from their children. The story in this connection is told of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who maintains that the tremendous fortune left him by his father is only trust money put in his hands, and the way he trained his children about money matters. One of the children, some years ago, saw a miniature yacht, completely appointed, belonging to another child, and greatly admired it; the neighbor asked him, "Why don't you get your Dad to get you a yacht like this?" "What do you think we are—Vanderbilts?" quickly retorted the Rockefeller youngster, with flashing eyes.

A CITY OF BEAUTY

To the residents here the contact with the daily scenes cause them to be commonplace—to overlook and not appreciate the true value of the lavish settings that nature has given this city and which to the stranger is the object of admiration and beauty.

An auto party of Omaha people drove over the city a few days ago, coming here merely to enjoy a drive, and so entranced were they with the first impressions that they made a very thorough visit in all parts of the city, and were more than delighted with the wonderful views, the lavish beauty of the hundreds of trees, the great hills that commanded views for many miles that they have promised they will make many visits here in the future, when tired with the unchanging city streets, they wish rest and pleasure in the charm of nature, which finds its greatest expression in this community.

Movements such as the Better Yards and Garden contest which is being held here this summer, are most beneficial and the awakening of the pride of the residents in the surroundings of their dwelling places, whether owners or renters. The use of a few flowers or shrubs around the home adds very much to the general beauty of the city and many participating in this movement makes for a greater use of the advantages of nature and for the improvement of the community.

With the cultivation of the natural advantages of the city there comes the necessity of removal or destruction of unsightly spots that sometimes can be found and these should be made so that they may fit into the general plan of a city beautiful.

THE BONUS OF BETHLEHEM

An illuminating story was told in the Post-Dispatch last Sunday of the bonus system of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. As chairman of the board, Charles M. Schwab has rewarded the company's executive officers with princely generosity. Most favored of the beneficiaries was E. G. Grace who, in addition to his salary of \$12,000 a year as president, was paid, in bonuses, \$831,445 in 1928; \$1,623,753 in 1929, and, in 1930, \$1,015,591.

This bonus system was established by Mr. Schwab in 1911. Its proportion in the quation of Bethlehem's affairs is strikingly revealed by the fact that, from its inception up to 1928, the executive officers, numbering about 15, received in bonuses the sum of \$31,828,255, while, in the same period, the company's \$1,000 stockholders received in dividends \$40,886,996.

The public is aware that this bonus system was Mr. Schwab's pet project, so to speak. He conducted it secretly. The stockholders knew nothing about it. They first heard of it last summer in the litigation consequent upon Bethlehem's proposed absorption of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., when Bethlehem officers, under pressure of cross-examination, reluctantly divulged the figures. Later an explanation was made by Mr. Schwab at the annual meeting of the stockholders. "I had the feeling" he is quoted, "that this damned company belonged to me, you know, and I went ahead and did the best I could."

That was a candid statement, emotionally uttered, too, it is reported, but its frankness was unfortunately belated. Mr. Schwab took the stockholders into his confidence only after the facts had been extracted under legal compulsion. Another interesting fact is that Mr. Schwab owns none of the common stock of Bethlehem, that his holdings are in preferred stock, upon which the dividend is paid prior to bonuses or common stock dividends. Even so, we are inclined to believe Mr. Schwab was sincere in saying that he did the best he could. But he was culpable in withholding the facts from the stockholders; culpable in approving annual reports that necessarily concealed this practice and were, therefore, deceptive in a measure to the stockholders and the investing public.

The question of public concern is, How general is this, or similar, practice in the management of large corporations? The charge is made by an economist of a New York house and published in "the official organ of the conservative Chamber of Commerce of the United States" that the people in control of "far too many corporations" are exploiting their stockholders by various schemes such as the secret payment of large bonuses and salaries to management. It is the secrecy of the thing that arouses suspicion and, when exposed as in the case of Bethlehem, justifies criticism and forces explanation.

It will be admitted, we suppose, that the stockholders of Bethlehem knew, or should have known, that they were not getting the services of a man like Mr. Grace for \$12,000 a year. At such a figure he would have been unfairly underpaid. But whether underpaid or overpaid, the stockholders were surely entitled to know what his compensation was. That is all there is to it. Anything less is had management, bad policy and indefensible conduct, and the tears of Mr. Schwab cannot wash it white, nor can his gusty "damn" give it a jolly flavor.

There is nothing visionary in demanding that leaders of industry shall be truthful and candid with the stockholders and that they "pass prosperity around" as fairly as may be—to management, to capital and to labor.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Read the Journal Want-Ads.

THE GRAIN MARKET UPSET

The demoralization which swept the country's grain markets yesterday as a result of the abrupt termination of farm board purchases of cash wheat emphasized how easily the delicately poised mechanism of marketing can be thrown out of gear. Discovery that the board's Grain Stabilization Corporation had withdrawn from the buying side of the market—no official announcement was made—paralyzed trading in cash wheat and caused the price of futures to slump 2 to 13 cents a bushel.

The suddenness of the action, rather than the action itself, brought the crisis. It had been known that the government would end all stabilization activities with this crop, but it was taken for granted those stabilization operations would not cease until new crop wheat began to show up in volume, which would be some time past June 15 in this territory. This assumption was based upon the official statement of grain stabilization officials that "pegged" prices would continue "until the new crop begins to be a factor on the markets."

Tuesday night officials of the stabilization corporation were informed some South Texas new crop wheat had been sold at the gulf. This, it was decided, meant the new crop had become a factor and the farm board gave permission for the ending of cash purchases.

The decision was learned at the opening of the market yesterday, when farm board agencies declined to buy at the pegged price. An extremely involved situation resulted. The government, already owner of practically all the old wheat in the country, had been buying all wheat arriving on the market at a basis of 73 cents in Kansas City. It also had announced that it would sell from its stocks up to June 30 on a rising scale of prices, ending at 77½ cents a bushel in Kansas City.

While the government was concluding its corner of the old crop wheat, the grain trade had been operating in the July future, a new crop month, which was based more or less on world prices and was 20 cents a bushel under the government's fixed price for old wheat. When the government withdrew from the market, all sign posts for the value of old crop wheat were lost, so far as the trade was concerned. Could the wheat be resold in competition with the government at the government's sale level, or was it worth only the quoted prices for new wheat? The bids which were offered for the arrivals on the floor of the Kansas City exchange were based upon the latter assumption, so that offers were 23 cents a bushel under the preceding day. The bids were not accepted, however, and the trade then went into a huddle in an attempt to decide just what this old wheat is worth.

The situation brought out the difficulties the farm board has invited in its attempts to stabilize the wheat market. Although operating with public money and on a vast scale, the board has felt that its activities should be kept secret. In attempts to regulate their business competition with the board, the grain trade, and the farmer, too, have had to read between the lines of vague announcements and place great reliance upon assumption.

Grain dealers have just cause to complain that a great business was unfairly treated in the abrupt action that demoralized the markets yesterday, after official statements as late as Tuesday afternoon that created the impression that immediate withdrawal of the stabilization corporation was not contemplated.

An immediate fact feared is that wheat prices now will make the abrupt drop to the now crop basis, instead of the gradual readjustment which had been desired.

Call No. 6 with your rush orders for Job Printing.

ONE ANSWER TO SURPLUSES

Surpluses of foodstuffs have become a prime concern not only of the farmer but of world diplomacy. Argentina is the latest country whose Government has taken a hand in disposing of them. It has made wheat salesmen out of its diplomatic representatives located in western Europe. Other methods are being tried. The nations are backing, officially and unofficially, such efforts to impose control of surpluses at the world wheat conference, which has just opened in London, and the world agreement to curb sugar production, which was signed in Brussels on May 9.

It is true that surpluses are a characteristic of a world economy which is now subject to periodical attacks of glut. Something fundamental will some day have to be done to increase the world's buying power so that, in Sir Arthur Salter's words, it shall be "approximate with the world's productive capacity." The relation between producer and consumer must eventually be approached from this angle. Meantime what is to become of the surpluses? Control and segregation will not absorb them. Drought may restrict them. Fires, such as those reported in the sugar districts of Cuba, may take them off producers' hands. But the world reels at the idea of "prosperity by shortage," whether caused by weather or men.

Surpluses will be absorbed in the right way when an equation has been reasserted between farm and factory prices. At present these prices are out of joint. A few comparisons will make this clear. The latest survey issued by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the level of farm prices is two points below the lowest level (1911) ever reached by its twenty-year index. Cotton is 75 per cent below pre-war prices; wheat is 60 per cent below them. Yet the general commodity index issued by Bradstreet's, which is a cross section of farm and factory prices, is still above pre-war level, being equivalent to November, 1914, prices.

Think what this means. If prices had declined in correspondence, the world would have adjusted itself to the new price level, and no trading section of society would have been hurt. But the unequal decline acts as an unseen barrier in impeding trade between agrarian and industrial peoples. More cotton must be given for the same amount of farm implements. More wheat must be given for the same amount of furniture. Naturally, the result is that fewer farm implements and fewer pieces of furniture are bought.

In fact, many farm districts the relation has become meaningless and they are developing locally a new price relation on the basis of barter. A North Dakota farmer persuades his barber to accept a bushel of grain as the price of his shave. William Wrigley Jr. is exchanging his chewing gum for the cotton of the American South on a new exchange arrangement. From Alberta the news is reported that a seat at the theater has become the equivalent of a bushel of grain. Governments, too, are turning to a kind of barter. The Italian Government, for example, reports an agreement with Moscow which contains a provision allowing for the exchange of Italian trucks for Russian wheat.

The restoration of price equilibrium is necessary in order that present surpluses shall be absorbed and that trade intercourse shall be resumed on an even footing among the nations. One way of regaining partial equilibrium is to reduce factory prices in conformity with farm prices. On the other hand though the consumer may wish a leveling downward rather than upward in prices the economic equilibrium will

Be more stable and frictionless if it is attained by giving the farmer a farer return for his labor and his investment.

A Plattsmouth young man was seated in one of our popular cafes a few days ago and lifting his glass to his companion, "I'd like to propose a little toast." To which his girl friend responded, "Nothin' doin' kid, I want a real meal."

Job Printing at Journal office.

NOTICE

To: Elva L. Baxter, non-resident, Defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 10th day of December, 1930, Olive Baxter filed a petition against you in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, entered in Docket 5, page 95, the object and prayer of which are to obtain an absolute divorce from you and complete custody and control of Lela M. Baxter and Leonard E. Baxter, minor children, on the grounds of having failed to support the plaintiff and her children. You are requested to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 29th day of June, 1931.

OLIVE BAXTER, Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICE

To William O. Barker: You will take notice that on February 6th, 1931, A. D. Ella D. Barker, the plaintiff, filed her petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, against you, the defendant, for which is to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you and custody of two minor children of your marriage upon the grounds of desertion and extreme cruelty. You are required to answer said petition in said Court on or before Monday, the 29th day of July, 1931, or the petition of the plaintiff will be taken as true and a judgment rendered accordingly.

ELLA D. BARKER, Plaintiff.

By J. R. Mueller, Her Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Oscar Keizer, 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 26th day of June, A. D. 1931 and on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to receive and 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 26th day of June, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 26th day of June, A. D. 1931. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 29th day of May, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Anton Kruger, deceased: On reading the petition of Frances Klema praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 23rd day of May, 1931, and for discharge of Administratrix and assignment of estate: It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter do, and do appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1931, 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; and in witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SALE

On the 18th day of June, 1931, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will sell one 1927 Chevrolet coupe, engine No. 345110, License No. 1-12196, belonging to parties unknown to the undersigned. Aforesaid car to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north front door of the Mathews garage at Greenwood, Cass county, Nebraska, to satisfy a lien for labor and storage in the sum of \$37.50.

R. E. MATHEWS, Lien Holder.

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Estate of Jacob Coffman, 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 Albert Aitschaff has filed his petition alleging that Jacob Coffman died intestate in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on or about September 12, 1885, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that part of Lot fifteen (15) of the northwest quarter (NW ¼) of the northwest quarter (NW ¼) of Section nineteen (19), Township twelve (12), North, Range fourteen (14), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, excepting that part of said lot lying north and west of the public road running across the northwest part of said road—

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

Eliza Coffman, widow, and the following named children, to-wit: Phillip S. Coffman, Green F. Coffman, Jacob W. Coffman, Martha F. Crofford and Perry W. Coffman.

That the interest of the petitioner herein in the above described real estate is as subsequent purchaser and warrantor; and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Jacob Coffman and of his 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 the 19th day of June, A. D. 1931, before the court at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., in the County Court room in Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the second judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Cass county, in an action wherein Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, a corporation, is plaintiff, and John F. Wolf; Ella Wolf; John Doe, whose real name is Fred J. Campbell; Mary Doe, whose real name is Clara Campbell; and The Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association, a corporation, are defendants, I will, at ten o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1931, at the south front door of the Cass county court house in the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described lands and tenements, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter (SW ¼ SW ¼) and the south half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (S ½ NW ¼ SW ¼) of Section thirty-two (32), Township eleven (11) north, Range fourteen (14) east, in Cass county, Nebraska, except one and thirty hundredths acres (1.30A.) described as follows: Commencing at a point ten chains south and seven chains east of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (SW ¼) of said section, thence east thirteen chains to the east line of the west half of the southwest quarter (W ½ SW ¼) of said section to a limestone set in the ground, thence south on said line one chain, thence west to the center of a ditch or draw running through said land, thence northeasterly following the meanders of said draw or ditch to the place of beginning, containing fifty-eight (58.76A.) more or less;

Also that part of the north half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter (N ½ NW ¼ SW ¼) of said section, described as follows: Commencing at a point ten chains south of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter (SW ¼) of Section thirty-two (32), Township eleven (11) north, Range fourteen (14) east, in Cass county, Nebraska, thence north on the section line one chain and seventy-five links, thence east eight chains to the center of a draw or ditch running through said land, thence in a south-westerly direction following the meanders of the center line of said draw or ditch to a point due east of the starting point, thence west seven chains more or less to the place of beginning, containing one and thirty-one hundredths acres (1.31A.) more or less. Said sale is subject to all outstanding taxes and to confirmation by the court. Given under my hand this 2nd day of June, 1931.

BERT REED, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

E. S. RIPLEY, Plaintiff for Attorney. 14-5w