

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Another sign of business revival is that people have started worrying about their debts again.

Well, well! Prosperity is returning, and soon they'll be selling five-cent cigars two for a quarter.

Knowledge the people are now acquiring in relation to holding companies has been paid for in advance.

The president's scheme in a nutshell appears to be to get the wheat to China and the dough to our farmers.

Imagine our desperate rage if Germany had won and taxed us 20 cents on each dollar, as our public servants do.

One bright thing we democrats have to look forward to is the blossoming in Washington next spring of the plum-trees.

Two million gallons of medicinal whisky will be made next year. There must be quite a dignified number of diseases for which whisky is a specific.

Vice-President Curtis is featured as an Indian and Speaker Garner as a cowboy. Unless a lot of dime novel stories are false, what is going to happen to "Uncle Charlie" is just too bad.

The reason the Halloween observance in most neighborhoods grows in intensity from now on is that after October 31 the goblins have to begin their good behavior campaign which reaches its climax at Christmas time.

A hand, black and blue, cut and swollen, the result of shaking hands with several thousand people in an official ceremony in Washington, is only one of the more trivial discomfures that the President has to endure, but it is an unnecessary one and the suggestion that Mr. Hoover declare a moratorium on handshaking should be carried out.

What the country needs is a poem loving as a tree, to confute a large number of radio singers.

To be historically accurate, most big men were born in little homes, and most little men were born in big homes.

Would a reference to certain deflated investments as "public utility" stocks be a case of adding insult to injury?

This is a bad year to inaugurate an anti-noise campaign, as what most of us regard as noise is music to the candidate's ears.

A Boy Scout leader says whistling is a good cure for the pipe-smoking habit, and that's a good rule that works both ways.

It used to be the biggest task to get the coal from the shed to the house, but the main job now is to get it in the shed.

Reports of heavy financial losses among the erstwhile wealthy aborigines of the Southwest indicate that the noble red man is now blue.

As we understand, a bargain sale is one at which a feminine economist ruins a 20-dollar street dress to grab herself a house dress for 98 cents.

Another very useful sight out west, we hear, is the old-timer reminiscing over the days when Republicans roamed the plains in countless multitudes.

Five popular professors and an old Yale quarterback are up for office in Connecticut. Never has the loyalty of the raccoon coat vote been so sorely tried.

We were rather in hope that the day of the hard-boiled football coach was over, but we read that a coach in an Ohio college works his players up to a high pitch against the enemy of the ensuing Saturday by making them eat spinach each day.

"She was one of the cleanest brides I ever saw," a friend tells the Belleville (Kansas) Telescope. "Her friends gave her more than a dozen showers."

Towns and villages appear and disappear so rapidly in the United States that the federal government is obliged to issue a brand new official map of the country every two weeks.

The man who calls his wife "Old Woman" may lack the finest sense of gallantry, but, Ewing Herbert philosophizes in the Hiawatha World, he rarely elopes with another woman.

Thinness of the corn husks in Nebraska indicates a mild winter and the fact that squirrels are busier than usual storing walnuts indicates a hard winter. In any case, it is likely to be cold.

"It isn't much for looks, and it won't pull hills any more," said a local man, a 1924 model coupe standing in his back yard, "but it has a great sentimental value. We married off three daughters with it."

A violinist was choked to death by a piece of steak he was frying to eat in Vermont this week, notes the Pittsburgh Headlight. Why cannot things be set right in this country again? There are two or three kinds of musicians who really should be choked ahead of a violinist.

CRIME COSTS MORE THAN SCHOOLS

It costs \$300 a year to keep a man in prison and less than \$100 a year to keep a child in school, according to an extensive study of crime in its relation to education, just completed by the National Education Association. It is even more expensive to care for juvenile delinquents than for adult criminals. The offending minors in special schools and reformatories average about \$400 a year.

The total annual bill of the nation for preventing and punishing murderers, highwaymen, robbers and other law violators is 1 1/2 billion dollars. This is a billion dollars short of the expenditure for education. However, there are more than 25 million children in the schools, while the number of criminals is variously estimated from 1/2 to a full million. Every time \$2 is spent on elementary and secondary education \$1.50 is spent to control crime.

Since a great part of delinquency is due to maladjustment of the individual in school, home and community, the conclusions of the report suggest the lack of financial prudence exhibited by some local governments in subtracting from education and public welfare budgets sums which will have to be added a short time later to the budget for the control of crime. While such juggling of the public account books may lull the fears of the taxpaying public for the moment, it can save no money and encourages the waste of the nation's human resources.

Persons who urge reckless retrenchment in public expenditures for education should be informed as to the expenditures and losses due to crime. Such discussion of facts does not necessarily mean that the billions paid in crime should be drastically reduced, but the question may be raised: Can a nation that spends 1 1/2 billion dollars annually for crime afford to pay less than 2 1/2 billion for education?—From a Bulletin of the National Education Association.

LEST WE FORGET

Since Governor Roosevelt's tariff address here, the Tribune has been flooded with propaganda from various Grundyized sources. All of it is designed to break Roosevelt's arguments.

Presumably other newspaper offices and thousands of individuals throughout the territory have received the same propaganda. It is only logical that the high tariff boys should sow their poison where the governor has planted the seeds of truth.

Before permitting themselves to be influenced by this counter argument, farmers and business men of this territory should pause and remember just one significant fact, and that significant fact is this:

Everything the farmer buys costs 9 per cent more than it did before the world war. That is the average figures. What the farmer sells now brings 43 per cent less than it did before the war.

It is not necessary to go behind that one single fact to determine whether the Hawley-Smoot law has been good for the American farmer. Nor does the western business man need to look further to understand one of the underlying causes of his own distress.—Sioux City Tribune.

BUSINESS—HAND-MAID OF PEACE

Wars and disputes often are said to arise between nations because of economic rivalries and disputes. There is a good deal of validity in the explanation. But it is not a complete explanation. In some detentes trade rivalry exists only in a secondary degree, as in the case of France and Germany, where the trouble is mainly one of mental attitudes.

In the economic sphere the relations between France and Germany are at bottom complementary. Germany is a highly developed industrial nation; France resists solidly upon an agrarian economy, on top of which has been built small industries and specialized crafts. The tie has not been damaged to any great extent even by the loss to France under the peace treaties of German coal and iron. In business, then, should be the basis of understanding, once the fears that underlie the problem have melted in mutual trust and confidence. In fact, the drawing together of the two countries in some kind of accord may be a means of dispelling those fears.

In this belief, at any rate, far-seeing men on both sides of the Rhine have been working quietly to knit the two peoples in economic rapprochement. They are not the statesmen whose movements are recorded so faithfully by the newspapers. They are the lesser officials on whom devolves the "donkey work" in international intercourse, and the business men.

On September 27 last year the statesmen of the two countries provided these peacemakers with something on which to train their zeal. Premier Pierre Laval and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand went to Berlin, and brought into existence a Franco-German economic committee. At the time it was regarded as a sop to cover up a fruitless mission. If it were not so regarded by its authors, it certainly had all the appearance of an absent-minded creation, for it promptly faded from newspaper attention. For six weeks nothing was visibly done to make it function. Then on November 13 the first meeting was held in Paris. But the committee still remained shrouded in obscurity.

Nevertheless, the seed of economic reason thus absent-mindedly planted has been growing apace. A subcommittee on commercial policy came to an agreement with what Dr. Joseph Schumpeter, the well-known German economist, calls "astonishing rapidity." The Germans dropped their continual protests against the tariff safeguarding of French industries, while the French agreed to report to the limitation of German imports only in exceptional cases and after careful consideration. This latter may not mean much, but it was followed by a proviso that in the event of French industries applying for more protection, the French government would advise them first to try to come to an inter-industrial understanding with their German competitors, and this may mean a great deal.

In fact, it has meant a great deal. Agreements have been reached between the porcelain, nitrogen and electrical engineering industries of both countries. The electrical has gone further and established a joint office to facilitate the carrying out of the compact. Dozens of other cases are under consideration, the most important of which would involve understandings over railway material, cement, airways and shipping, while a subcommittee has actually been formed to study co-operation in foreign, especially overseas, markets.

Another crisis similar to the one created last year by the Anschluss proposal has again disturbed Franco-German relations. It will naturally interfere very greatly with the work of the economic committee. Politics obtrudes its head even in a sphere where the real interest of both nations so clearly points to an economic rapprochement. But the committee is still in existence; it has laid a useful foundation of useful collaboration; and, consequently, it will continue to provide a rallying ground for true reconciliation.

"Eggs this fall will be creamy white, with yolks of a pale yellow tint," according to the president of the Egg Men's Association. This, of course, with the consent and co-operation of the hens, which we presume the egg men have already arranged for.

The most beautiful type of woman, according to an artist, is the one whose head is shaped like an egg. This standard of beauty dates far back into ancient Greece, indicating that beauty and a certain amount of dumbness have been considered inseparable for a great many years.

A MODEST QUESTION FOR HOOVER LEAGUE

We note the organization of the Hoover Business Men's league. Ordinarily, that would be that. We have never heard of a political campaign in which there was no business men's league. And we have never heard of a business men's league in these parts, organized by either party, in which certain names were not as certain to appear as the names of, say, "Bob" Ennis and Galen Tait in the regular political news. Nevertheless, it is possible that business men's leagues have been underestimated. It is possible that business men's leagues have independent views on business, as it is affected by government and politics. Hence, one may bring certain facts to the attention of the Hoover Business Men's league and ask a question or two.

On October 19, 1926, the bankers' manifesto was issued, signed by leading financiers of the great nations. Among the American signers were J. P. Morgan, Gates W. McGarrah and A. H. Wiggin. And, in part, the manifesto which these gentlemen signed read as follows:

"It is difficult to view without dismay the extent to which tariff barriers, special licenses and prohibitions since the war have been allowed to interfere with international trade, and to prevent it from flowing in its natural channels. At no period in recent history has freedom from such restrictions been more needed to enable traders to adapt themselves to new and difficult conditions. And at no period have impediments been more perilously multiplied without a true appreciation of the economic consequences involved."

At the time that warning was issued by Messrs. Morgan, McGarrah, Wiggin et al, the United States had in the Fordney-McCumber tariff law the highest rates ever imposed in any permanent measure. And Europe was a network of similar restrictions. Within two years the question of higher tariff rates had been raised in this country by Mr. Hoover. And, after a protracted battle in congress, Mr. Hoover signed on June 17, 1930, the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill, which raised the American rates to an unprecedented height. Immediately Canada struck back with a reprisal tariff, and in the intervening two years virtually all the other nations of the world followed her lead. And in reply to all of that, Mr. Hoover champions in Des Moines his tariff walls and speaks favorably of still higher ones.

With this statement of facts, let us get to the question one would like Daniel Willard, Albert Towers, Bladen Lowndes, Austin McLanahan and other lights of the Hoover Business Men's league to answer. The question is this: Is the common man's understanding that there is a grave difference of opinion on tariffs between the master mind of Wall street and the master mind of Washington accurate? And if so, are we plain people to understand from the luminaries of the Hoover Business Men's league that J. Pierpont Morgan is a dumb-bell?—Baltimore Sun.

FAILURE OF G. O. P. CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

Republican leaders were rather downcast today as they surveyed the results of two of their choicest pieces of campaign strategy. Privately some of them lamented that "nothing seems to work." One of these strategic moves had consisted in publicly taunting the democrats with having "muzzled" Speaker Garner, the vice-presidential nominee. They kept it up for days, from the stump and leaving the implication that Garner's "radical" and "unsound" views on government finance would alienate millions of votes if he were allowed to utter them.

What was the result? Garner, who is personally adverse to taking the stump, was goaded into the radio last night. Garner knows government finance's inside out. I doubt if there is a man in either house of congress who knows as much about taxes, and why shouldn't he, when he has participated in the drafting of every federal tax bill for the last 20 years? He was able to show rather conclusively, it seemed to many Washington observers, that the failure of congress to "balance the budget"

(Political Advertising)



TROY L. DAVIS
Weeping Water, Nebraska
Republican Candidate
FOR
State Senator
2nd District
CASS - SARPY - OTTOE
COUNTIES

HAVE lived in Nebraska all my life. My record in the legislature proves that I have always stood for strict economy and the lowest possible taxes consistent with efficient government and maintaining the business structure of our state on a sound basis. If elected to the Senate I shall continue this policy.

I shall greatly appreciate your consideration and support on November 8th.

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NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

was a direct result of the treasury's inability or failure accurately to estimate revenues and expenditures. These parts of his speech dealing with economy and tax reduction might very well have been composed by Coolidge. Nor is that surprising to those who know Garner. The idea of John Garner, a banker and a millionaire, being "radical" about anything affecting money, is amusing. In the writer's opinion, he is more conservative than either Roosevelt or Hoover.—Paul V. Anderson in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

LOCAL NEWS

From Thursday's Daily
Mrs. A. E. Lake of Murdock was in the city for a short time Wednesday, looking after some matters of business at the court house.

George Lamphere of Havelock arrived in the city today to spend a short time visiting here with the relatives and old time friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Pickle and two children, of Lincoln, are here today to spend a few hours attending to some matters of business and visiting with the friends.

Eugene Nutzman, county commander of the American Legion and Walter Wunderlich, Nehawka banker, were here Wednesday for a short time looking after some matters of business.

From Friday's Daily
Mrs. Georgia Creamer from southwest of Murray was here today and attending to some matters of business in the county court.

Attorney T. F. Wiles of Omaha was here today for a few hours looking after some matters in the county court in which he appeared as attorney.

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 William G. Rauth, deceased:
On reading the petition of Theresa Rauth, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 13th day of October, 1932, and for assignment of the residue of said estate; determination of heirship, and for her discharge as Administratrix thereof;

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 12th day of November, 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 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 hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 13th day of October, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
Fee Book 9, at page 319.
In the matter of the estate of John Wynn, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and on the 13th day of February, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of October, 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
In the County Court.
Fee Book 9, page 320.
In the matter of the estate of David Murray, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and on the 13th day of February, 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 11th day of November, A. D. 1932, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of November, 1932.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of October, 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Peter J. Becker, 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 Louietta Martin and Charles L. Martin, have filed their petition alleging that Peter J. Becker died intestate in Cass County, Nebraska, on or about March 27th, 1875, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass County, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half (W 1/2) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of section six (6), township eleven (11), north range fourteen (14), east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, and the residue of his heirs, of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Livona Becker, widow, and the following named children: Mary Allison, formerly Becker, George Becker, Jacob Becker, Abe Becker, Peter Becker, and Thaddeus S. Becker.

That the interests of the petitioners herein in the above described real estate is that of subsequent purchasers, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Peter J. Becker 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 4th day of November, A. D. 1932, before the court at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.
Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1932.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

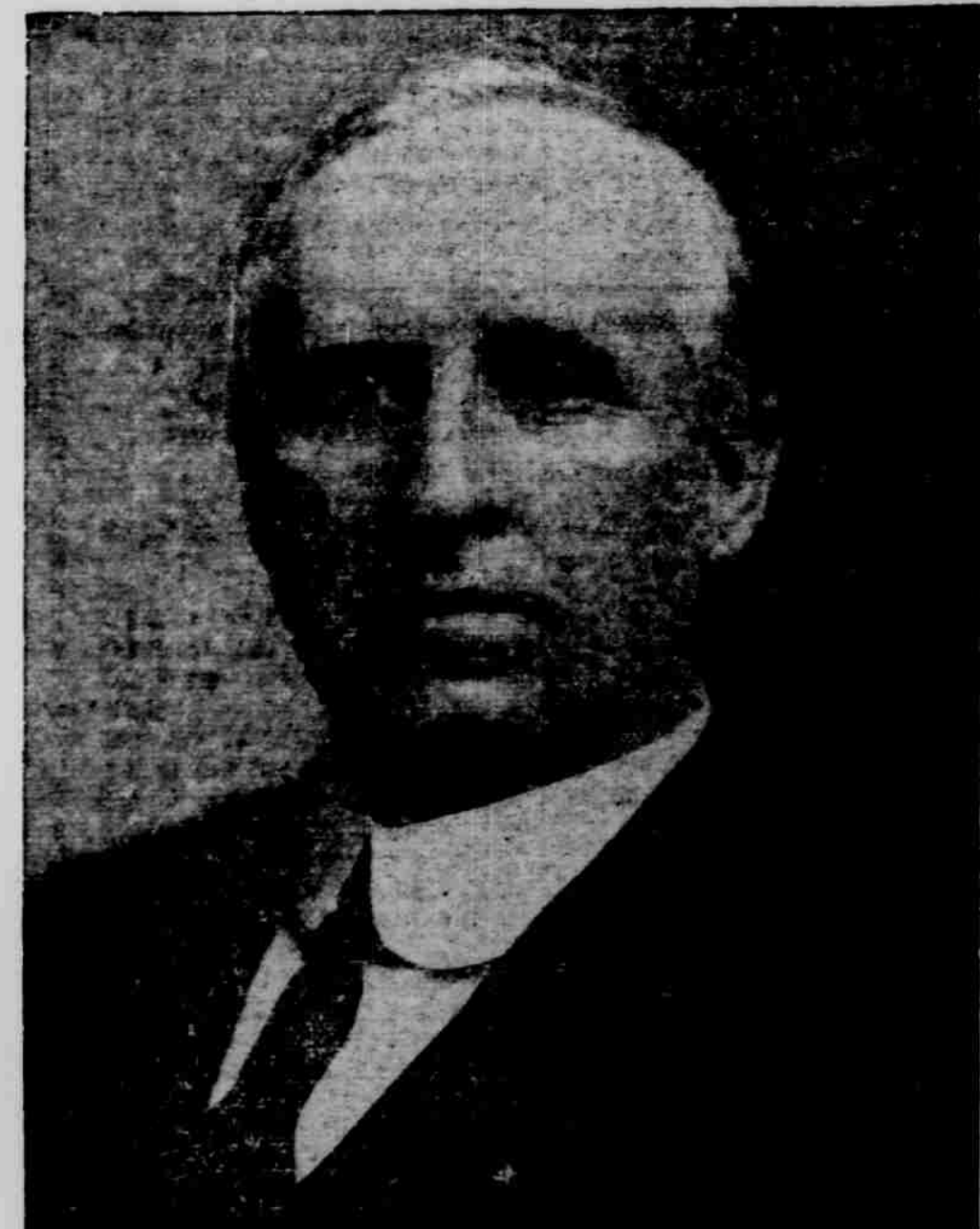
In the matter of the Application of N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Coleman, Deceased, for License to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts.

Now, on this 13th day of October, 1932, came N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, and presents his petition for license to sell the real estate of the deceased party in order to pay the claims filed and allowed against said estate, and the expenses of administering said estate. It appearing from said petition that there is an insufficient amount of personal property in the hands of the Administrator to pay the claims presented and allowed by the County Court and the expenses of the administration of said estate; and that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of the deceased in order to pay the aforesaid claims and the costs of administration—

It is therefore Considered, Ordered and Adjudged that all persons interested in the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court, at the District Court room in the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 25th day of November, 1932, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why such license should not be granted to N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, so as to pay claims presented and allowed with the costs of administration and of this proceedings.

It is further Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that notice be given to all persons interested by publication of this Order to Show Cause for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in the County of Cass, Nebraska.
By the Court,
JAMES T. BEGLEY,
District Judge.

CONGRESSMAN



John H. Morehead
Candidate for Re-Election

He gave good service to the state as Governor, and he is giving faithful service to the First Congressional District of Nebraska. When a public servant is giving good service, it is well to keep him on the job.

Your Vote Nov 8th will be Appreciated