

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Everything considered, Rudy Valle isn't such a simp as some people had been inclined to believe.

We note by the Baltimore Sun that the "Whistler's Mother" story has arrived there, close on the heels, so to speak, of the canvas.

An astronomer says that winds of 144,000 miles an hour sweep the stars. It makes it awkward for outdoor orators speaking from the manuscript.

Some of the current news reports would seem to indicate that when Rudy so soulfully sings "Everything I Have Is Yours" there is at least one young woman who takes him seriously.

"If you don't believe the world is getting better," says the Boston Globe, "look up a 20-year-old newspaper and see how the art work in the hosiery advertisements has improved."

"On my left," a Milwaukee woman is quoted in a news item, "sat an obvious coed." All coeds are obvious. This one, who chattered through a theatrical performance, must have been an out-and-out coed.

A psychiatrist says that when your nerves are on edge, it's a sign you need a little more fun. And about how much fun may one take without putting his nerves on edge all over again—or is that the object?

Marion Talley has gone back to grand opera. Marion said, when she quit the opera and went to the farm, that she would never sing again. However, that shouldn't be held against her. Many people who are on farms today are doing things to get along they at one time or another vowed they would never do.

Babe Ruth's fluctuating salary since he began playing with New York, if graphed, might easily replace the Babson chart as a vivid outline of how things run from year to year. The Bambino started at \$30,000 in the '20s, then went to \$75,000 in 1929-'30, and since that time his pay has dwindled down to a mere \$25,000 for next season.

Spain isn't worrying anymore because she lost Cuba.

If you want time to pass rapidly, just sign a good-sized note due in thirty days.

As a good joke, the United States might try to borrow 5 billion dollars from France.

Some of the motor car manufacturers evidently feel it is safe now to proceed with their radical experiments in body design, there being almost no horses left to scare, and the pedestrians seem fairly well "broke."

A Boer diamond miner has sold a 726-carat diamond to an English cutter for \$350,000, and now he's going to buy a farm, a silk hat, and a frock coat. And very sensible, too. It's easier to live up to a farm, even including a frock coat, than it is to a 726-carat diamond.

Joan Crawford, remodeling her home in Hollywood, has adopted a very clever scheme to get music back into the music room. She is rebuilding the music room into a barroom. Thus, with the music back where it belongs, the kitchen may be restored to its original purpose.

The old prohibition law in Maine was very liberal. It permitted the sale of liquor if intended "for medicine or the arts." Thus a good many who weren't sick became artists. In other bone dry states, folks were frequently driven to the necessity of becoming artists at being sick.

Potato growers report increased business, and are gracious enough to give credit where it probably should go—to Mae West. Of course, any increased consumption of potatoes among the menfolk wouldn't be due to Mae West, necessarily, but Guy Kibbee might come in for a hand.

When a small town widower begins remodeling his home, all the neighbors nod their heads wisely and say they knew all the time he wouldn't stay single long. And when Hollywood widows begin remodeling their homes, as several well known screen divorcees are now said to be doing, what do the neighbors think about it?

This week's candidate for the forgotten man,—an ardent Republican.

Utopia must be the place where you don't have any trouble starting your car on a cold morning.

Mrs. Rudy Valle, who says she needs \$7,450 a month to live, might save a little by letting the chauffeur mow the yard.

This is the first winter in many years that we have not been asked to put out crumbs and pieces of suet for the birds, and if you have noticed, the birds have become very independent, not to say high-hat.

Since subscriptions to the Congressional Record have been placed at \$1.50 a year, some enterprising young men were soliciting subscriptions the other day and were telling people they were working their way through the electoral college.

A writer regards the discovery of the fourth largest diamond in the world in South Africa as a sign of returning prosperity. It also is a sign of the inadequate distribution of wealth. It should be cut up and distributed among the many who have no diamonds.

The schoolmaster who was compelled to use his car to take two of the escaped Kansas convicts to Oklahoma asks compensation for his services at the rate of 5 cents a mile. Probably he ought to be paid, but we think in all escapes hereafter the warden should advertise for bids.

Emily Post, making a social virtue out of a necessity, says it is permissible to eat potato chips with the fingers. As a matter of fact, however, though we fear Em won't support us in this argument, most salted delicacies such as peanuts, potato chips and popcorn are most enjoyed when lapped out of the aim of the hand.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York, is running the risk of getting into trouble with his home town chamber of commerce. His administration has started in with police raids on the gambling business in the big town. The intention is to run the gamblers out of New York. If all the gamblers are run out of town, one of the best known streets will be abandoned and the population of the town cut in two.

Mr. Insull has finally found out that he cannot stay in Greece. He expressed willingness to go to Albania if the Albanians would like to have him, and they indicated that they would not. Perhaps Mr. Insull should get some advice from Leon Trotsky, who has had considerable experience in looking around for places to light. But the way the Insull luck is running, Trotsky probably wouldn't have any truck with him.

DEGREE OF RECOVERY ACTUALLY ADMITTED

Regardless of the controversial question as to the effects of government spending, there is assurance in the degree of recovery that actually has been attained and as in prospect with various important branches of business. It is this, of course, to which the country must look permanently. In no other basis, the government spending might be justified because of the direct relief and the employment that it affords. But it is a temporary expedient. Real recovery is another matter.

There are evidences that it is off to a fair start. They do not consist merely of extremely optimistic forecasts, such as those made by leaders in the motor car industry, but of progress already made in that and in other industries. No doubt the motor car executives feel justified in their outlook for this year because of the improved showing in their business last year, especially in the latter half of it. But there also is the markedly better showing in freight car loadings, in steel operations, in electric power consumption, in wholesale and retail trade, in most farm prices and in numerous other particulars.

How the improvement is getting down to communities and to individuals in revealed in the moderate pick-up in housing demand in Kansas City. The gain of 9 per cent of vacancies occupied in the last year has its background in continued inactivity in building. Yet it indicates a trend.

Not the least factor in the situation as a whole is the increased confidence that practically everywhere is encountered. There is the feeling that even if betterment has not yet come to this or that industry or individual business, it is at least a reasonable probability. A year ago at this time it was just the contrary. Then there was widespread uneasiness, the disturbing belief that maybe the worst was still to come, as it came with the banking crisis in March. So now it is not a case of self-imposed hope as a sort of defense mechanism, but rather a feeling of assurance that has a basis in fact.

A GENERAL WELFARE TARIFF IS NEEDED

Whether or not President Roosevelt will ask congress to give him wide powers over the tariff is a question as uncertain as it is important. In the interest of our export trade it is to be hoped that he will propose a long term tariff policy that will stimulate foreign trade, and that congress will grant him the power to formulate it.

The tariff is a highly controversial subject and embraces many conflicting viewpoints backed by different personal interests. Experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to enact a tariff law that represents anything but compromise of different interests that naturally fight for their own welfare. But what is needed is a policy formulated with the general welfare in view.

There is now some inclination to insist that reciprocal agreements must contain a provision that debtor countries shall pay their debts in return for any trade concessions. One has but to look at industrial plants running at greatly reduced capacity, at millions of unemployed and billions spent for relief, and at the efforts to take 50 million acres of land out of production and pay the farmers for doing it, to the objection to this plan.

What we want and need is an opportunity to export the surpluses of industrial and agricultural products. A market cannot be created by insisting that those we wish to become customers shall pay their debts. That is a matter for a separate agreement; to include it in a plan for opening markets would not help sell a bale of cotton or a pound of lard. If we are to sell goods abroad we shall have to "go after the business in the way that any commercial firm would act to promote its sales.

That might mean lowering the duties on some goods but it would not mean free trade, and it would not mean inviting foreign competition to a series extent. It would mean a careful impartial study of the situation, as regards any class of goods and a balancing of the prospective gains against the possible costs and the effects upon the whole country. It is essential that in such a matter as this the outlook be entirely national, and it is doubtful if any member of congress who has had experience in tariff legislation will maintain that the required attitude can be secured in a legislative body no matter how well intentioned.

Congress might indicate its will for a general policy of reviving foreign trade, but the details should be left to the executive with pride powers to secure the desired results.

STAR WINS BRINKLEY SUIT

Topeka, Kas.—The \$5,000,000 suit brought by Dr. J. B. Brinkley, Milford, Kas., goat gland specialist, against the Kansas City Star came to an end with a victory for the newspaper. An order by the federal district court of Utah sustaining a demurrer by the Star has become final because of failure of the plaintiff to file an appeal within the ninety days granted by the court.

DIRECT HOG BUYING KEEPS PRICES DOWN

The answer of E. A. Cudaany, president of the packing company which bears his name, to the recent letter of Dan Hildebrand of Seward, indicates he is opposed to direct buying of hogs by packers. He states that his company was driven to the practice by competitors, who had thus made supplies at the general markets inadequate.

If this should be the feeling of all the packers it would be a rather simple matter to do away with the practice through agreement. It is not probable, however, that such is the case, and it seems likely that action by congress will be required to terminate a system which has proved ruinous to hog breeders and feeders.

It seems incredible that the producers of swine should be so blind to their own interests as to be parties to such a system as this. To be sure, they are told that by direct selling they obtain as much for their animals as they would by selling them through the regular channels, and market reports and freight rates are pointed out as confirming this claim. But it should be obvious to anyone that by their action they are assisting in depressing the market and keeping the prices down.

During the recent strenuous effort to advance the market, when for a number of days commission men refused to sell unless a certain figure were paid, the packers were enabled to wiggle their fingers at the sellers and the reason they could do this was the big direct shipments they were receiving. Had it not been for this they would have been compelled to pay the price demanded or allow their plants to stand idle, which they certainly would not have done.

An open, competitive market is the only means by which producers can obtain the maximum price for their animals, and the one who sells direct is only assisting in bringing about his own destruction. There are three ways out: An agreement by all packers to quit the practice, thus leaving them all on a level; discontinuance of direct selling by all producers, or congressional action. One should be made effective in a very short time.

INCOME TAX NO CURE FOR PROPERTY LEVY

Mr. H. B. Reyer, chief auditor of the Wisconsin tax commission, is quoted as saying in a recent address before the National Association of Cost Accountants in Milwaukee that income taxes have led to a reduced property tax rate, especially in cities and towns.

This is the argument that always has been made by advocates of income taxes, inheritance taxes and all of the numerous special levies that have been proposed and adopted since the turn of the century.

One searches in vain for any actual reduction that followed the enactment of them.

Wisconsin tax reports since the adoption of the income tax in 1911 show no trace of the reduction promised by the politicians and which Mr. Reyer says have resulted from it.

In the year 1912, before the Wisconsin income tax law was operative, the property tax of all of Wisconsin was \$32,610,975. The next year, at the first of its operation, the income tax produced \$1,631,420 and the property tax, instead of showing a decline, actually increased a little more than a million dollars.

By 1920 the state collected \$6,310,000 in income tax and the general property tax had grown by more than 100 per cent to \$77,128,835.

There was \$18,761,273 income tax collected in 1930, the state's high year, and by that time the property tax levy was \$122,253,862.

The property tax record of the city of Milwaukee is interesting in view of Mr. Reyer's claim that cities more than the country benefited from the income tax. In 1912 Milwaukee had a property tax rate of \$11.46. In 1915 it was \$12.72, in 1920, \$22.78, and by 1930 it had grown to \$26.01 for city purposes only.

The record is substantially the record of all taxes that have been proposed and adopted as relief for a general property tax. Inevitably they have proved not a substitute for the property tax but a burden added to it.

WARS CEASE BUT COST CONTINUES ON AND ON

Some four million men comprised the American army in the world war. Half of them never got to France. Of the approximately two million that got to France, only about one million saw any actual warfare. A still smaller number experienced hard and very dangerous fighting. Yet on June 30, 1933, 853,827 world war veterans, including 98,628 survivors of war veterans, were on the rolls, at a cost to Mr. John Q. Taxpayer, for that fiscal year alone, of more than 315 million dollars.

If, after 118 years, we are still paying for the war of 1812, how long will it be before we get through paying for the world war? Since the number of men involved in the world war was immensely greater, what will be the total cost of its pension bill?

We know our professional pacifist cannot miss the idea. It is this: John Q. Taxpayer should be told that, since nations are foolish enough to engage in wars, the piper must be paid. All of those men who suffered any kind of disability in war service are entitled to the best and most generous treatment. But the history of pensions is that political capital is made of them and, as time goes on, of men without the slightest claim for government support and, worse, without the slightest need for it. In the end, John Q. Taxpayer is carrying on his back a large part of the population who toil not, neither do they spin.

In short: We haven't paid in full for the war of 1812; we are still paying for the civil and Spanish wars; it is gravely doubtful whether we shall ever be able to pay for the world war, especially in the grand manner we have thus far adopted.

To embark on another war, then, would be financial idiocy.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

perity at home by sending your dollars away. Buy everything possible here in Cass county.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Clarence W. Flesher, deceased:

Take notice that the Administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for their discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 23, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated January 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of Jacob F. Brendel, deceased:

Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is May 23, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on May 25, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated January 26, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF PROBATE

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of Christoph Bell, deceased;

Take notice that a petition has been filed for probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for the appointment of Fred W. Bell as executor thereof; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 16th day of February, 1934, at ten a. m.

Dated January 20th, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of George Everett, deceased:

Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of John Everett as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 16th day of February, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated January 15, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased:

Take notice that the administrator of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 16th, 1934, at ten a. m.

Dated January 22nd, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.

To the creditors of the estate of Oline C. Johnson, deceased:

Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is May 16, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on May 18, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.

Dated January 19, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.

To all persons interested in the estate of John Hobscheidt, Sr., deceased:

Take notice that the executor of said estate has filed their final report and a petition for examination and allowance of their administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for their discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 9th, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Dated January 11, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE

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

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Hula, deceased.

The State of Nebraska: To all persons interested in said estate:

Creditors and heirs take notice that Elizabeth Bergmann, alleging to be the owner of the hereinafter described property, has filed her petition praying for a determination of heirship and a petition for examination and allowance of her administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for their discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on February 23, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated January 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE

To Preston Midkiff, Lovina Ellen Midkiff, Sarah Midkiff, Matilda Eveline Midkiff, Joshua Lynn, Henry Snyder, Samuel Midkiff, Rachel M. Howery, Martha Walstow, Mary Rowe, L. M. Rowe, Charles M. Bickel, Joseph Webster, and all persons having or claiming any interest in Lot eight (8) in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29); Lot four (4) in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of Section twenty-eight (28); Lot seven (7) in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and Lots nine (9) and ten (10) in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section twenty-nine (29); and Lot four (4) in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section thirty-three (33), all in Township ten (10) North, Range fourteen (14), East of the 6th Principal Meridian, all in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown:

Take notice that James C. Roddy has commenced in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, an action against you as defendants, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of said court barring and excluding each and all of you from having or claiming any right, title, lien, interest, or estate in or to the above described real estate, or any part thereof, and quieting the title to all of said real estate in the plaintiff against the said defendants.

You are required to answer the said petition on or before the 26th day of February, 1934.

JAMES C. RODDY,
Plaintiff.

By Tyler & Peterson,
of Nebraska City, Nebr.,
His Attorneys.

11-18-25, 11-8

The way Bill Tilden continues to wallow the youngsters despite his advanced age (41) is only additional evidence of his perverse and stubborn nature.

Wanted - A New Elephant

