

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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As it turned out, the wolf of Wall Street who died the other day was only a sheep in wolf's habiliments.

The loce letters of Napoleon were recently sold at auction. He wasn't such a smart man, after all, because he signed his name to them.

The rage for standardization seems to have reached its climax in Los Angeles where the city council is studying a proposal to fix the size of doughnuts and coffee cakes.

If Sam Insull has to spend the rest of his life sailing the seven seas on Greek ships because no country will permit him to land, it is all right with us. Instead of having a sweetheart he will have a summons in every port waiting for him.

The President honors the vice president and wife with a dinner and there was no row about where the wife of the vice president sat. Come to think of it, no one cares where the sister of an ex-vice president sits. The reports indicate that there has been a divorce.

Mrs. Emma Bergdoll, resigned to her son's fate through three Republican administrations, has appealed to the new deal to bring her son, Grover, back home from Germany where he has been hiding out ever since evading the draft in the war. Grover is doubtless a pretty big boy by now.

Frank A. Vanderlip, banker and former assistant secretary of the treasury, is going to become an editor. He thus joins other brainy and wealthy former government officials who have become editors. We don't know whether brains are necessary to become a successful editor, but wealth certainly is a great help.

The New York Times writer who tells the story of the Maine trapper who rode a bear to death—opening his hunting knife with his teeth while riding the bear downhill at full speed—doesn't take time to explain what the bear was doing wandering around in the open when he should have been hibernating. We have learned later that the bear was a somnambulist.

Now that they have caught several of the convicts from Lansing, the only notables missing are Charley Curtis, Pretty Boy Floyd, Annie and Elmer.

been a "definite upturn" in business—not great but something. If the unemployed can be put back to work without government aid, the recovery will be complete. That state is yet to come.

Postmaster General Farley gave a little girl an orchid the other day without even inquiring her politics. Referred to Representative Blanton of Texas, who complains that the G. O. P. is getting all the new deal glory.

"There is no legal training complete," says a Detroit lawyer, "without full knowledge of the contents of the Bible." Full command of the details is essential, we judge, even if it isn't so necessary to follow the precepts.

Why is it that the fellow who attends a man at his wedding is called the best man? If he was really best man, it is contrary to the adage, "the best man wins." Or maybe he is the best man because he was able to keep out of matrimony.

If Cuban politics were conducted in the efficient way our baseball games are operated, a Cuban Hughie Henry would have appeared the other day to announce through a megaphone, "Mendieta now pitching for Cuba in the sixth."

We trust that Mile. Lily Pons will pardon a suggestion from several well wishers that the sooner she has a rug made from the skin of that young jaguar she carries around as a pet, the better her admirers will feel about the future of vocal art.

Most of the songs the cowboys of the long ago sang have been forgotten. Now and then somebody bobs up with a modern version of one of those nasal masterpieces, but rarely. And most of the cowboy songs folks are humming have been changed so in words and music that the cow hands of forty and fifty years ago would not recognize them.

WELFARE ISLAND RAID BARES PRISON RACKET

When Sinclair Lewis, in "Ann Vickers," described the revolting conditions in a metropolitan jail, some of his readers thought he was drawing the long bow. But Mr. Lewis did not give his prison into the keeping of racketeers, nor invent a police dog owned by a prisoner supposedly to keep turnkeys at a respectful distance, nor introduce a prisoner who kept pigeons and sat in a garden constructed by his fellow-inmates. All these discoveries, which would have been too incredible for use in fiction, were made in New York's municipal prison which bears the amusing name of Welfare Island.

From beginning to end the story smacks of the corruption and degradation which we are accustomed to associate with prisons in the seventeenth century. Lists of prisoners to be paroled were submitted to the dominant racketeer for his approval. He lived in quarters behind which a garden had been constructed by other prisoners, who also acted as his valets and lackeys. The dope racket was carried on among the prisoners with as much freedom as in the outside world, and if a prisoner wanted anything to eat more than a greasy stem he had to pay the favored thugs for the right to get it. They had appropriated all the decent food in advance. If a prisoner was not familiar with racketeering before he was sent to Welfare Island, he certainly learned its technique there—at the expense of the city. To submit to the racket was the one way to get decent food, keep out of solitary, secure a parole.

Commissioner McCormick did a splendid job in his raid upon the prison before the authorities and their underworld allies could prepare themselves for the shock. At the same time, he made a dramatic contribution to popular education. The educational value of the raid ought also to be increased by the knowledge that most of what Commissioner McCormick found was described as long ago as last June by Harry M. Shulman, former research director of the New York state crime commission, in a report to a former city commissioner of correction. Nothing happened. Judge Seabury hinted at the need of an investigation of municipal jails, but with political protection on all sides, the control of Welfare Island by the ally of Dutch Schultz and Ciro Terranova was unchallenged.

The clean sweep of New York's municipal offices by the Fusion movement has opened the way for an airing without which every standard of civic decency was threatened. The stench is terrible, but other cities should refrain from the reproaches of the Pharisee until they have had similar investigations of their own. —Baltimore Sun.

It is a more striking proof that the power to tax is the power to destroy because it is not an extreme case. Although the sum is large it is not a great fortune as some estates are reckoned and the proximity of relationship saves the heirs from the highest tax penalties.

Harischefeger built industrial machinery. From his arrival as a German immigrant boy he gave all his life to the growth of the business he and one of his associates founded. His work contributed much to the development of the nation. The surest fault finder can take no exception to the manner in which his property was accumulated. He had a sense of social responsibility and before death provided a fund of around 450 thousand dollars for the protection of his employees.

The estate was appraised at \$1,900,000, but the courts decided that gifts of about two million dollars to his children during life were in anticipation of death and subject to tax. Beginning at 2 per cent, the state takes as high as 40 per cent of that part of some estates valued at more than 500 thousand dollars.

The Harischefeger heirs were required to produce at once in cash something more than 400 thousand dollars. The Wisconsin law was enacted in 1902 at the beginning of the elder La Follette's second term of governor during the early days of radical domination in Wisconsin. The federal inheritance tax is less destructive only that it permits 80 per cent of the state tax paid to be considered as an offset.

"The confiscatory inheritance tax is a death warrant to success," Mr. Harischefeger said. "Industries which cannot escape it must die because purchasers cannot be found who will pay an adequate or honest price at a forced sale. The government takes its toll in cash and without delay regardless of price or market. It means that in time speculators and racketeers will come into the final possession of industry."

A nationally known pacifist writer died in California the other day at the age of 91—a much more advanced age than pacifists usually attain, what with the strenuous life they lead.

A man is as old as he feels before breakfast, and a woman is as old as she looks before breakfast.

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LAWFUL PRACTICE, BUT IS IT RIGHT?

Criticism of the mailing of pamphlets advocating the unicameral state legislative system, under the frank of Senator Norris, has brought from G. W. Kline, head of the committee in charge of the campaign in favor of the one-house legislature, the reply that the pamphlets were mailed by the committee in Lincoln and that the practice was strictly lawful.

This hardly meets the objection. There is no question about the legality of the mailing. A law of congress made for the benefit of congressmen permits such campaign documents to be mailed without postage, but that does not satisfy those that believe the practice wrong. Congress also operates a restaurant in the capitol which shows a deficit of 50 thousand dollars a year, which means that the congressmen are paying 50 thousand dollars less than their meals cost, and charging the difference to the taxpayers. It is lawful, but is it right?

The postoffice department last year ran a deficit of 155 million dollars which the taxpayers had to pay. A part of this was due to the tons of franked mail carried for congressmen and the departments.

The envelopes containing this franked mail carried the word "Free." What they should have said was: "Carried at the Expense of the Taxpayer." Perhaps if the truth were thrust in the face of their constituents every time they opened a franked envelope, congressmen would not be quite so free with their use and abuse of the franking privilege.

Assuming that there is a good reason for carrying much of the franked matter at public expense, there is still the question whether it is right to include documents for use in a purely local or state campaign in the congressional record and then send them through the mails at the expense of the taxpayers of the whole nation. This is the issue in this instance of Senator Norris' use of the word frank.—Norfolk News.

HEAVY EXACTIONS OF THE ESTATE TAX

Walter Harnischfeger, son and executor of the late Henry Harnischfeger, Milwaukee industrialist, complains that the exactions of inheritance taxes amount almost to confiscation. Payments have drained the heirs of cash and if time for settlement were not allowed threatened further hardship. The courts have just interfered to grant the estate additional time for final settlement.

In the period between the appraisal and the date for payment the general market has slumped so it would take several times more collateral now to raise needed cash than at the time of death.

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VAST SHRINKAGE IN AMERICAN INCOME

Treasury figures published last week show in some detail the vast shrinkage of American income in 1932—a year which will in all probability be found to have been the worst of the depression. That the number of persons reporting a "million-dollar income" declined to 20, compared with 75 in the preceding year and with 513 in 1929, is only one indication of what happened. Large losses occurred in all of the higher brackets of personal income taxes and were still more impressive in the case of corporations.

The treasury's figures of corporation income are classified under eight major groups. Public utilities made, on the whole, the best showing in 1932. But not in any one of the eight classifications did the aggregate net income of those corporations operating at a profit equal the aggregate deficit of those operating at a loss. In this sense, an excess of income over deficit was shown only in two subdivisions within the manufacturing group—including industries manufacturing tobacco products and chemicals and their allied products. Very heavy losses occurred in the case of industries producing textiles, metals and forest products. For the manufacturing group as a whole, 14 thousand of the most successful companies showed an aggregate income of 657 million dollars; but 68 thousand less fortunate concerns reported an aggregate deficit of \$2,103,000,000. For all corporations, manufacturing and non-manufacturing, the aggregate income of those able to operate in the black was \$1,852,000,000; the aggregate deficit of those in the red was \$6,420,000,000—or more than three times as large.

These figures explain the reduced dividends and the increased unemployment which characterized 1932, as well as the smaller yield to the government of taxes paid on that year's earnings. There is reason to believe that when comparable data are available for 1933 they will show an improvement; for in many industries production showed a gain last year. But the fact remains that a great number of corporations have experienced reverses from which they can never recover only gradually and only if they find encouragement in the policies pursued by the government. Their recovery would benefit owners, creditors and employees. Though the payment of larger taxes it would greatly aid the treasury, which is itself operating in 1934 with a larger deficit than was shown by all of the private corporations which reported a loss in 1932.—New York Times.

CONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY

The importance of the construction industry, as an employer of ordinary and skilled labor and as a stimulator of all manner of other industries, is vividly illustrated in statistics published in a recent editorial in the American Builder.

In the years between 1923 and 1926, inclusive, home construction (which amounts to a little more than fifty per cent of the construction industry as a whole in normal times) was a four billion dollar business. It gave employment to several million men actually employed in building, and to as many more in favorites, mines and forests supplying necessary materials. Employment was nicely balanced between large cities, small and medium sized towns and rural areas.

In 1929 one-tenth of all gainfully employed workers were engaged in construction. And in 1930, when census figures were taken, there were 167,500 builders and building contractors, 929,400 carpenters, and 34,070 lumber and building material dealers. There were likewise 22,900 architects, 33,700 designers, 170,900 brick and stone masons, 430,000 painters and glaziers, and 240,000 real estate agents.

The nation's normal requirement, to quote the American Builder again, is 800,000 new homes each year. At the moment, a tremendous housing deficit exists, due to the almost entire lack of building, particularly in the low and middle cost field, during the past four years, and the abnormally high rates of depreciation and obsolescence caused by insufficient repair and maintenance. Aggressive efforts are now being made to speed home building by making financing cheaper and easier. Success of such a movement is essential to recovery.

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NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Martha S. Lewis, deceased:
Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of W. H. Coffelt as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 2nd day of March, 1934, at 10 o'clock a. m. Dated January 30, 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 Nellie B. Smith, deceased:
Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of J. H. Teegarden as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 2nd day of March, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. Dated January 5, 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 PROBATE

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Christopher Heil, 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. Beil 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 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 OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Clarence W. Fleishman, 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 23, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated January 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Chester H. Smith, 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 Tinsie L. Teegarden has filed her petition alleging that Chester H. Smith, deceased, intestate in Cass county, Nebraska, on or about the 31st day of May, 1931, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:
Lot ten (10) in Block twenty-eight (28) in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:
Nellie B. Smith, his widow, and Tinsie L. Teegarden, and Addie C. Sheehan, his daughters.
That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of an heir at law of said deceased, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Chester H. Smith 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 on the 2nd day of March, 1934, before the County Court of Cass county in the Court House at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m.
Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 5th day of February, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

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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 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 SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, on a decree of foreclosure, between Joseph Philipps, Barbara Philipps and Tena Yavna, are plaintiffs, and Glen H. H. Foe is assignee of plaintiffs, and Christian O. Schlytern, administrator c. t. a., d. b. n., of the Estate of John E. Casey, Deceased, et al, are defendants, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 8th day of March, 1934, at two o'clock p. m., the following described property:
The northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of Section nine (9), Township ten (10), North Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., Cass County, Nebraska, to satisfy the judgment and costs in said action.
Dated this 31st day of January, 1934.
H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage dated on the 22nd day of May, 1931, and duly filed for record in the office of the County Clerk of Seward County, State of Nebraska, on the 7th day of May, 1931, also filed in the office of the County Clerk of Cass County, State of Nebraska, under date of May 13, 1931, said chattel mortgage executed by Marvin Larsen to the INTERNATIONAL HARNISCHFEGER COMPANY OF AMERICA, Wisconsin Corporation, to secure the payment of a certain sum of Seven Hundred Sixty-Seven Dollars and Four Cents, (\$767.04), and there is now due the sum of \$576.38, (Five Hundred Seventy-Six Dollars and Thirty-Eight Cents), and default having been made in the payment of said sum, we will, therefore, offer for sale the property therein described:
One Farmall Tractor number T-124569; One McCormick-Deering Middle Buster, and one McCormick-Deering Tractor Cultivator—
at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the farm of Fred Thimgan, known as the Miller farm 2 1/2 miles north of Murdock, Nebraska, (NE 1/4 of Section 3, Township 11, and Range 10, Cass County, Nebraska) on the 24th day of February, 1934, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. on said date.
Dated this 29th day of January, 1934.
INTERNATIONAL HARNISCHFEGER COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By A. HOOVER, Collector.

LEGAL NOTICE

To Preston Midkiff, Lovina Ellen Midkiff, Sarah Midkiff, Matilda Evelyn Midkiff, Joshua Lynn, Henry Snider, Samuel Midkiff, Rachel M. Howery, Martha Waiatow, 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 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, 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.

How Long Will He Keep It Up?



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