

The Plattsmouth Journal

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FAITH WITHOUT WORKS

But wilt thou know, O vain man,
that faith without works is dead?
James 2:20.

Mr. Wilson the democratic candidate for sheriff, is one of the best men in Cass county.

If you are well bred, you will buy your new straw lid instead of getting it in a restaurant.

That righteous feeling peculiar to Sunday is still felt by folks who take a bath on Saturday only.

Jim Dahlman's slate sweeps Omaha like a cyclone. Our Jim is a great man, and a good one.

Some candidates evidently believe in the old maxim: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again"—and often.

Some people will now find out that getting the nomination and getting elected are two different things.

Governor Bryan, here's to you! And may you live to serve through two more years as successfully as the last two.

Al Jennings, ex-train robber, is mixing in politics. This will be a blow to many people who had thought Al had reformed.

If Thorpe defeats Sellick it will be the greatest disgrace that was ever perpetrated upon the republican party of the First congressional district.

Oh! where was Charley Graf when the lights went out Tuesday night? Perhaps wandering his way homeward to console himself in defeat.

A Pittsburg man, accused of stealing \$50, was fined \$25. We publish this as an inducement to our crooks to move to Pittsburg, where they seem to be assured of a fair living.

It would have been better not to make the announcement that the wealth of this country is now \$320,000,000,000. That may make Europe decide that we don't need to collect.

From the far north comes a story about a crazy man keeping a village awake nearly all night. This may not seem so very terrible to you, but up there the nights are six months long.

Kenneth W. McDonald was our choice for senator, but he has been defeated by a man (because the ring wanted him) who cannot command the vote that McDonald could, and they will find this out when it is too late.

President Coolidge says he will spend the summer in Washington. It's a wise decision. Chilly Cal has only a few months left to remain in Washington. He vacates the White House promptly at the noon hour on March 4th next.

The ring moved heaven and earth to nominate Norris against his several times declination, and Sloan's friends believed he would be true. But, now, how about Mr. Sloan's friends holding true to him at the elections?

But it's all right, girls. We're not kicking. Nothing's too good for you. Anything you want is yours for the asking, even a million dollar's worth of hair curling apparatus, and a complete right-of-way in the barber shop if you even look like you are in a hurry.

The Sunday papers carry the picture of a hardy New Yorker of 98 years, who has been chewing tobacco since he was four years old. He posed with a cigar in his mouth, but it didn't seem to be lighted. However, he'll probably wreck his health yet.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh in taking note of the suggestion that he should seek the democratic nomination for president, declared that he would not accept the nomination under any "conceivable circumstances." Senator Walsh is having too much fun where he is to think of seeking another show.

WASHINGTON'S ANCESTRY

Genealogists are taking a lively interest in the claims advanced by some of their number to the discovery of lines of George Washington's ancestry that trace to an early English king. We like the comment made upon this by the Beaumont Enterprise, which says:

"But what of it? Why worry over Washington's ancestors? No matter to what high forbear they trace him. He was more than a king. He was a chosen leader, in war and in peace, of a people just emerging from autocratic domination and entering democracy. He was one of the nation's founders. He helped to carve it from the British domain with his sword and set it on the right path with his statesmanship. 'Father of his country,' when that country is the home of representative government and free institutions in America, is an infinitely greater title than any that kingship knows.

It is a greater distinction to found a great name than to inherit one. Washington was greater than any English king before his time, and greater than any who has come since. Napoleon Bonaparte, commoner, became emperor, not by inheritance, but by the force of his genius. He was greater than any French king who had come before him; yet he was despised as an interloper and a usurper by his contemporary monarchs. But for their fear of him they would have accorded him no respect.

The great and near-great of history were great because of their personal qualities, not because of their dead kin, even though many of them came of long and distinguished lines.

A good family name is much to be honored. It is natural for us to take pride in the good qualities of our forefathers; but it is easy to put emphasis of appreciation on the wrong head and the wrong qualities.

It ill becomes us—indeed, it makes us absurd—to boast insinuatingly of the quality of our ancestors if on account of our personal inferiority we have failed to uphold the traditions of the family, especially if we are addressing somebody of special merit whose dead kin were not distinguished, except as fox hunters and horse-shoe pitchers.

CABINET STABILITY

With Coolidge appointees at the head of the department of justice and the navy department, the cabinet is likely to remain unchanged until March. If the president is elected in November it is to be hoped that he will choose a wholly new set of advisers for his own administration, retaining few if any of the men picked by Mr. Harding three years ago. The public will hope that cabinet upheavals are over for the present. At least it may cherish the hope that no other member of the official family chosen by Harding are involved in scandals.

There are, of course, political influences at the capital which will not be content with the disposal of Denby and Daugherty, but will continue to make as much trouble as possible for the administration. It is already evident that Theodore Roosevelt will have to quit his place in the navy department. Secretary Mellon has been under fire by one group for months. So far it has failed to make a case. The head of the treasury apparently retains public confidence.

Any further warfare on executive chiefs unless supported by convincing evidence is likely to be interpreted as mere partisan play designed to influence the fall election. It was well that Denby resigned, and Daugherty's retirement had been long overdue. This accomplished, critics of the administration may well hesitate to make further attempts along the same line. The investigating committees have enough to do in fields already designated without branching out for new conquests.

This session of congress is likely to remain long famous for its investigations—the oil leases, the department of justice, house members involved in the Chicago grand jury report, the veterans' bureau and other inquiries. No one can doubt that much good has been or will be achieved by these activities. It is time now, however, for house and senate to give up thought of further excursions of the kind unless compelled by circumstances and to devote themselves to legislation.

Whatever inquiries are now under way will not, of course, be dropped merely because one official or another involved has left office. The public wants facts. It wants these investigations to continue as long as pertinent facts remain to be uncovered. It wants in particular the punishment of anyone responsible for wrong-doing whether he is still in office, has resigned, or never held an office.

WHO PASSED VOLSTEAD ACT?

The national prohibition act, popularly known as the Volstead act, was passed at the special session of the Sixty-sixth congress, by a first vote of 287 to 100.

That this vote was cast in the expectation that Pres. Wilson would veto the bill seems to be proved by what happened after he did veto it. The veto message was sent to congress on Oct. 27, 1919. The bill contained provisions for the enforcement of war-time prohibition, as well as for general enforcement. President Wilson, holding that war-time prohibition was no longer necessary, vetoed it on that ground.

Within four hours of the receipt of the veto message, congress passed, the bill again, over the veto, but what was the vote now?

This congress consisted of a total of 529 members, 433 in the house and 96 in the senate. Passage of the bill over the president's veto being a distasteful job, not less than 305 out of the 529 absented themselves. However, by pairing, a number of those sent voted on the veto. The new vote was 241 to 75.

So that, out of a total of 529 members of this Sixty-sixth congress, entrusted with the tremendous duty of deciding on a measure that meant the confiscation of millions of dollars' worth of property, nullification of constitutional rights and interference with the personal habits of millions of persons, only 224 took the trouble to be present and the bill was put through by the vote of 241, or less than half the total membership.

With these facts, how can it be said that the Volstead act truly embodies the people's will?

THOSE TAX REFUNDS

Tax refunds made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to taxpayers on account of taxes illegally collected have been relatively small in the aggregate as compared with the amount of additional taxes collected as the result of office audits of income tax returns and field investigations by revenue agents. It is very easy for persons who are unfamiliar with income tax collections and the income tax administrative agencies to jump at wrong conclusions and draw erroneous inferences from a partial statement of facts, which, if fully stated, would be self-explanatory and obviously without the slightest taint of impropriety or injustice.

The recent howling comment made about the fact that the Bureau of Internal Revenue authorized refunds during 1923 aggregating \$123,992,820 or ignored the equally important fact that during the same period the bureau assessed and collected \$600,670,632 from taxpayers in addition to the \$2,621,745,227.57 which was paid voluntarily during 1923 by taxpayers on their admitted net incomes. During the years of high war and excess profits taxes which were imposed under new and intricate laws, a great number of taxpayers paid more than was actually due while a great many others did not pay all that was due. Neither those who underpaid nor those who overpaid can be charged with dishonesty or fraudulent purpose. The fact stands undisputed that 99 per cent of the errors made in the preparation of tax returns were almost wholly due to unfamiliarity with the law or inability to properly interpret it in advance of rulings by the bureau and decisions by the courts.

When a taxpayer makes an error in favor of the government whereby he pays more tax than is lawfully due, the government should be as prompt in rectifying the mistake and refunding the amount of over-payment, as it is in checking up returns and collecting additional taxes in cases in which the taxpayer has paid less than is lawfully due. It is believed that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has endeavored to do this.

THE POOREST MAN

Now that Henry Ford is accounted the richest man in the world, who is the poorest man and what is his name?

The question admits of no answer. For, in our common parlance, the richest man is he who has acquired the greatest fund of the world's wealth. But poverty may, and often does, reside in a number of places. It is difficult to measure poverty.

For instance, the man whose house is filled with merry laughing children might consider childlessness the greatest poverty on earth. Another, possessing a host of friends, might judge a solitary habit of life to be poverty. While a person richly endowed with fine tastes might consider the lack of culture as poverty. There are many spiritual and material possessions of mankind, the

dearth of which would connote poverty.

Obviously one cannot contrast the riches of gold with the poverty inherent in the lack of gold. Mr. Ford's wealth means very little to him, as he confesses. He would be rich without riches, for he has a fertile imagination and an inquiring mind. Some of the world's "richest" men have lacked these things. Many of the "poorest" have possessed them. Actually, the richest person in the world is a new-born baby whose wealth is the expectancy of a long life crowded with the possibilities of friends, honor and a happy heart.

The poorest person is one who faces the sunset of a misdirected life and has learned but one great truth, and that too late, "It might have been."

WHEAT ESTIMATE SHOWS DECREASE

Condition April 1 Indicates Production of 549,415,000 Bushels—572,340,000 Last Year.

Washington, April 9.—The condition of winter wheat on April 1 indicates a production of 549,415,000 bushels this year, compared with 572,340,000 bushels in 1923, the Department of Agriculture announced this afternoon.

The board issued the following forecasts and estimates from reports of correspondents and field statisticians: The average condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 83 per cent of normal, against 75.2 on April 1, 1923; 78.4 on April 1, 1922, and 82.5, the average condition for the past ten years on April 1st. There was a decrease in condition from December 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924, of 5 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of four points between these dates.

Upon the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest the condition April 1, forecasts production of about 549,415,000 bushels, which compares with 572,340,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1923; 586,878,000 bushels in 1922, and 589,858,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

The average condition of rye on April 1, was 83.5 per cent of normal, against 81.8 on April 1, 1923, 89 on April 1, 1922 and 87.9 the average condition for the past ten years on April 1.

The condition of rye on April 1, forecasts a production of approximately 59,135,000 bushels; the estimated production in 1923 was 63,623,000 bushels, the 1922 crop 103,362,000 bushels and the average of the preceding five years, 70,324,000 bushels.

RADIO SET FOR SALE

Radio complete \$12.50; enables you to hear concerts at great distances. Particulars for stamp address Ira Silvas, 3105 So. 14th St., Omaha, Neb.

Kansas City elected the entire republican ticket. Machine politics don't suit the people.



JAKE, 12751

Jake is a black jack with white points. Was foaled May 28, 1912. Is 15 3/4 hands high, weight 1,150. Sired by Big Jake and his dam was Lady Elgin. He is an excellent jack, and has a good reputation as a foal getter.

TEDDY R. 97686

Teddy R. is a fine Percheron Stallion, black with white hind feet and right front foot also white. He was foaled March 30, 1912, and weighs 1,900 pounds. His sire was Morton, 67203; by Epateur, 51836, (64389); by Eoliver, 40111 (46462); by Amilcar, (19978); by Sultan, (4713); by Bayard, (9495); by Estraba, 187 (736); by son of Jean le Blanc, (739).

Teddy R. and Jake will make the season of 1924 at my home, six miles west of Murray and six miles east of Manly, every day in the week.

Terms for Teddy R., \$12.50 to insure colt to stand up and suck.

Terms for Jake, \$15.00 to insure colt to stand up and suck.

When parties dispose of mares or remove from the locality service fee becomes due and must be paid immediately. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but owner will not be held responsible should any occur.

A. J. SCHAFFR

Voters generally are happy that the primaries are over.

Senator Borah is convinced political parties have been spending too much money on campaigns. And spending it for too many purposes not strictly concerned with the operation of our political system, probably.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PETITION FOR DETERMINATION OF HEIRSHIP

Estate No. ... of Anna Ptak, 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 Frank Ptak, who is one of the heirs of said deceased, and interested in such, has filed his petition alleging that Anna Ptak died intestate in Douglas county, South Dakota, on or about February 12th, 1915, being a resident and inhabitant of Armour, Douglas county, South Dakota, and the owner of the following described real estate, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in and to Lot nineteen (19) in the northeast quarter of Section thirteen, (13) Township twelve, (12) Range thirteen, (13) east of the 6th P. M., in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, subject to the life estate of Marie Ptak, widow of Frank Ptak, Sr., deceased—leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Frank Ptak, her husband; Leon Z. Ptak, a son, and Irene Ptak, a daughter.

That your petitioner is one of the heirs at law of said deceased Anna Ptak, and as such is the owner of an undivided one-third interest in and to said above described real estate, subject to the said life estate of the said Marie Ptak, widow; that said decedent died intestate; that no application for administration has been made and the estate of said decedent has not been administered in the State of Nebraska, and that the Court determine who are the heirs of said deceased, their degree of kinship and the right of descent in the real property of which the deceased died seized, which has been set for hearing on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 4th day of April, A. D. 1924. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge. CHAS. E. MARTIN, Attorney.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of W. E. Hand, guardian of Gale Raymond Cunningham, a minor, for the sale of real estate.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of W. E. Hand, guardian of Gale Raymond Cunningham, a minor, for license to sell the following real estate, to-wit:

A one-eighth interest in and to Lots 547 and 548 in the Village of Greenwood, Cass county, Nebraska, and for the purpose of putting the proceeds thereof out at interest for the benefit of said minor, and it satisfactorily appearing to the Court from said petition that said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds put out at interest or invested in some productive stock;

It is therefore Ordered, that the next of kin of said minor, and all persons interested in said estate appear before me at chambers, in the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 28th day of April, 1924, at 9 o'clock a. m. to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to W. E. Hand, guardian, to sell said real estate or so much thereof as to the Court may be deemed advisable for the purposes above set forth.

It is further Ordered, that a copy of this Order be published once each week for three successive weeks, prior to the said 28th day of April, 1924, in the Plattsmouth Journal, a newspaper circulating in said Cass county, Nebraska.

Dated at chambers in said Cass county, Nebraska, this 25th day of March, 1924. JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. CHAS. E. MARTIN, Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the application of Frank G. Hull, Administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Furlong, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts of said deceased.

Order to Show Cause. Now, on this 5th day of April, 1924, comes Frank G. Hull, administrator of the estate of Samuel L. Furlong, deceased, and presents his

petition for a license to sell the real estate of said deceased to pay the debts and claims allowed, and it appearing to the Court from said petition that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of the Administrator to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased and claims allowed by the County Court of Cass county, against said estate and the expense of administration and this proceeding, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent for the payment of such debts or claims;

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that all persons interested in the estate of said Samuel L. Furlong, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of said county, at the office of the Clerk of the District Court, in the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, on the 26th day of May, 1924, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why such license should not be granted to Frank G. Hull, Administrator of said estate, to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as may be necessary to pay the debts of said deceased and claims allowed and expense of administration and this proceeding.

It is further ordered that notice be given to all persons interested by the publication of this Order to Show Cause for four successive weeks in The Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in said County of Cass.

By the Court, JAMES T. BEGLEY, Judge of the District Court.

JOHN M. LEYDA, Attorney for Petitioner. a7-4w

ORDER OF HEARING ON PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Jasper M. Young, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Mattie E. Young praying that administration of said estate may be granted to C. A. Rawls as Administrator;

Ordered, that April 19th, A. D. 1924, at ten o'clock a. m. be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of 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.

Dated March 25th, 1924. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge. m27-3w.

ORDER OF HEARING ON PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court.

In the matter of the estate of Abigail E. Smith, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Hazel F. Hendricks praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Charles E. Martin, as Administrator;

Ordered, that April 19th, A. D. 1924, at ten o'clock a. m. be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of 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.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, March 25th, 1924. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge. JOHN M. LEYDA, Atty. for Petitioners. m27-3w.

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CALL ON OR WRITE

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