

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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If a woman dresses with taste she ought to look good enough to eat.

The only job less pleasant than paying for dead horses is paying the piper.

School teaching is a highly profitable profession if you understand its possibilities.

That submarine expedition to the North Pole may discover the bottom of the depression.

Chancellor Snowden, of the British exchequer, says the nation's budget faces a large deficit.

Only a political architect of first magnitude could have designed the Hoover-Morrow ticket for 1932.

Another sign of returning prosperity: This year's mosquitoes are bigger and better than ever before.

Instead of making Jimmy Walker an ex-Mayor they gave him exoneration and restored his exuberance.

You can always tell a woman who is past 30. She can pose for a kodak picture without showing her teeth.

Finland has increased the alcoholic content of beer. You can't beat those northern races for good taste.

Another way of expressing it is—do unto gossipers as you would if you were the subject and they didn't know you.

The credit man is a business establishment is the chap who tells the firm it can't afford to sell to the man who can't afford to buy.

Members of the British House of Commons have been denied free matches. Now you know what the burning issue is before the House.

Sunday, May 10th, will be observed as Mother's Day throughout the nation. It will be nice to wear a flower in your buttonhole in honor of Mother.

The British government has stopped giving free matches to members of the House of Commons. Starting its economy move from scratch, apparently.

There's not much pleasure, we admit, in listening to an anvil chorus—but there's this consolation—when folks knock it means they can't ignore us!

Announcement that the Illinois Central has been forced to reduce its annual dividend basis from \$7 to \$4 per share is not good news for several thousand stockholders of that corporation.

Building contracts in the United States awarded during the month of March totaled \$370,000,000, as compared with \$235,000,000 for February. Give all the credit to Hoover. He needs all the credit he can get these days.



DUKES

Registered Percheron Stallion

The Ira Parker horse, of Cedar Creek will make the season of 1931 at my place one and a half miles east of Murdock.

Terms, \$10

Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

L. A. Bornemeier

MR. BORAH AND THE BUREAUS

Answering Mr. Hoover's demand for reduced congressional appropriations to prevent higher taxes, Senator Borah says it is the fixed cost of our many Federal bureaus and not the appropriations of Congress that makes government so expensive.

The Idaho Senator points out that in the last 10 years Congress has cut budget estimates by \$414,000,000, whereas Federal appropriations have grown from \$1,098,000,602 in 1914 to \$4,821,374,000 in 1931. All this, he says, despite the "sincere effort to cut down expenditures," made by Mr. Coolidge. It is a system, and an immensely cumulative one. There is a degree in which it is unavoidable.

Few of us would care to assert that the Government ought not to exercise supervision of transportation, as the Interstate Commerce Commission does; or continue vigilant in defense of public health, as the Bureau of Animal Industry is now doing in St. Louis in its insistence that meats should be inspected; or join with the states in the building of roads; or administer the public lands and parks; or that the Government should not defend agriculture against invading insects, protect the fisheries and the seal herds, and do for a thousand and one things that are for the benefit of the country. That popular indignation which Mr. Borah forces will rise against a great Federal bureaucracy will not, in our opinion, rise against the beneficent works of the Government, which not only supplement the work of the states but oftentimes supply their omissions.

The true case, and the one against which the people are already rising, is against those unnecessary excrescences of government which often invade the states that accomplish nothing. Mr. Borah is himself an ardent supporter of the most flagrant of these, the prohibition bureau.

The prohibition bureau is a heavy contributor to these excessive costs which he ascribes to executive departments. According to estimates by the House Appropriations Committee, the expenses of government attributable to prohibition enforcement are about \$40,000,000 annually. This includes over \$11,000,000 appropriated to Director Woodcock's organization in the Department of Justice. It includes one-half the cost of the Coast Guard, the total cost of which is about \$32,000,000 a year. The balance is made up of additional expenses which prohibition has laid upon customs service, district attorneys' offices and Federal courts throughout the country, and expenses imposed upon Federal penitentiaries. The estimate of \$40,000,000 does not take account of the great loss to the Government in taxes on spirits, which is over half a billion a year.

The Farm Board falls in the same category. So, too, at least to a degree, does the Wickersham commission. We have never meant to disparage all the works of the Wickersham commission, but we do feel that the money spent upon its prohibition inquiry was waste. Referring such a troublesome issue to it was sheer political artifice the insincerity of which was proved by the report. The unpolitical and therefore valuable work of the commission, most of which is still to be reported, is something else. As to the Farm Board and its \$500,000,000 revolving fund, the best that can be said of it is that it has been a losing gamble. Gambling is expensive for either individuals or governments. There is a vast difference in bureaus, and we must distinguish between those that are in their nature political, and therefore useless, and those that are utilitarian and sometimes scientific, a necessary corollary of government for the benefit of the governed.

It is true, as Senator Borah says, that Congress often whittles down budget estimates; but it is also true, as Congressman Wood, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, retorts, that Congress is constantly calling upon the executive departments for new expenditures, notably in the field of war pensions. As we have repeatedly shown, it is war, past and future, which is mainly responsible for keeping government expenses high. Payments for past wars and preparation for future war take nearly 70 cents of every dollar paid to the Government by the taxpayer. Apropos this vital fact, to which Mr. Hoover has often called attention, the last Congress, by large majorities in both houses, voted and Mr. Hoover approved \$30,000,000 for the modernization of three old battleships.

Nevertheless, our bureaucracy needs pruning. We suggest that the next Congress list all the Federal bureaus and examine them for fruits. It will not take long to discover that we are spreading an immense amount of money to no purpose at all. We do not need a popular uprising for that. It is a field in which Congress itself can very effectively rise.—St. Louis, Post-Dispatch.

THE CABBAGE LIFE

An eminent physician accounts for John D. Rockefeller's longevity with the explanation that the greatest oil man of all time "lives like a cabbage." Lest the comparison be misunderstood, the eminent physician hastens to say that the cabbage is a model of temperance, eating and drinking only when the spirit moves it and only in such quantities as desired. Never, it seems, does the cabbage unwisely indulge its appetite. Again, it never worries. And that, we are informed, is the Rockefeller regimen.

One may wonder, though, just how the eminent physician so completely won the confidence of the cabbage as to possess himself of its innermost secrets. To the layman, anyhow, the cabbage seems as unsusceptible to flattery or cajolery as any member of the vegetable kingdom. Once the Sherman contour of its youth is gone, it takes on a grossness that suggests gluttony and guzzling instead of restraint. Temperamentally it appears placid, yes, stolid, but who knows what humiliations it suffers at the hands of its associates—the high and mighty bean, for example, or the superior tomato, or the insufferably snobbish lettuce? It were as fair, and certainly a more generous, guess that the life of the cabbage is one of profound despair rather than bland self-sufficiency.

A happier vegetable simile for Mr. Rockefeller would be, we should say, the naive and guileless onion that outsmarts them all.

A TRIBUTE TO BOYHOOD AND GIRLHOOD

The President has many highly interesting experiences along with his heavy responsibilities and exacting duties, but not many of them, we fancy, have been more touching than his interview with Bryan Untied. It was a gracious thing on the part of Mr. Hoover to invite the young hero to the White House, but the invitation and the entertainment of the boy were more than personal; they were a tribute to boyhood, the kind of recognition President Hoover never misses an opportunity to pay. It was made more symbolic by the attitude of the boy himself. This boy was presented in a little news talky in Kansas City this week. His manner was serious, composed and frank. He said he appreciated the honor the President had shown him, but he insisted that others in the bus party were as active as he in meeting the tragic situation. His modesty denoted that he represented them, too, in accepting the invitation. And so he did; not only them, but heroic boyhood and girlhood everywhere.

Miss Louise Astor Van Alen, whose name sounds like a lot of money, and whose home is given as New York, Palm Beach, and Newport, is going to marry Prince Alexis Midvini, whoever he is. No doubt the bride-elect is well aware of the fact that divorces can be more quickly obtained now than formerly.

One of the pathetic sights one occasionally encounters these days while driving through the countryside is a farmer trying to plant a crop on a hillside scarred and seamed with ditches and gullies—evidence of his ignorance or lack of energy.



If baby has COLIC

CRY in the night. Colic! No cause for alarm if Castoria is handy. This pure vegetable preparation brings quick comfort, and can never harm. It is the sensible thing when children are ailing. Whether it's the stomach, or the little bowels; colic or constipation; or diarrhea. When tiny tongues are coated, or the breath is bad. Whenever there's need of gentle regulation. Children love the taste of Castoria, and its mildness makes it safe for frequent use.

And a more liberal dose of Castoria is always better for growing children than strong medicine meant only for adult use.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

KC BAKING POWDER

SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS

Guaranteed pure and efficient. USE less than of high priced brands. MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT

25 ounces for 25¢

A FUTILE CONVENTION

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, brought face to face with the most serious business depression in our history, contents itself with the impotent reiteration of the threadbare formulas. One searches in vain throughout the long list of resolutions adopted at its convention in Atlantic City last week for constructive measures which will restore prosperity and insure future business stability.

The chamber would reduce public expenditures. It would cut the tax on capital gains. It opposes increases in taxes on income and inheritance. It would have the Government withdraw from competition with private business. Politics, not business, is to blame for the depression, declared Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the chamber's board of directors. He would forbid United States Senators to speak disparagingly of business men. He denounced "legislative panaceas" and decried "the paralyzing injection of government into the free play of unfettered effort." Muscle Shoals he would sell, or even give away, in order to stop the agitation for public operation which has so discouraged private business. He would solve the farm problem by giving agriculture more credit, and the monopoly problem by "reconsidering" the anti-trust laws. The whole question of inequality of purchasing power he dismisses with the airy denial that there is any concentration of wealth in our country. Thus the leaders of the nation's business fall back on the ancient catchwords of "private initiative" and "rugged individualism," the very words which were on their lips when the industrial structure came tumbling down on their heads.

Constructive ideas, to be sure, were not denied a hearing at the convention's sessions. The members heard L. D. H. Weld, director of research of the McCann Erickson Co. of New York, propose the creation of industrial councils for economic planning. They heard L. C. Reynolds, comptroller of the American Writing Paper Co., propose that such groups be given a quasi-governmental status; that they be empowered to forecast consumption demand, plan production and control sales; that they be required to control the rate of industrial expansion by so restraining the exploitation of new inventions and the extension of industrial operations that production will not outrun demand; that they build up reserve funds to guarantee labor income and thus maintain consumer purchasing power during periods of business depression. They heard Morris E. Leeds describe the Leeds & Northrup Co.'s employment reserves and they heard M. B. Folsom of the Eastman Kodak Co. tell how 14 concerns in Rochester, N. Y., have established similar reserve funds to cope with unemployment in that city. They listened to a description of the Procter & Gamble Co. salary guarantee and heard Edward D. Filene, Boston department store owner, plead for unemployment insurance. They received a recommendation from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that the Wagner public works stabilization plan be extended from the Federal to state and municipal governments. They heard the director of the National Unemployment League call for the immediate inauguration of an ambitious program of public works as a means of revitalizing private industry. They listened while exporters and importers denounced the Hawley-Smoot tariff of abominations.

But they took no action. Should wages be maintained or cut? They did not say. How is unemployment to be reduced and relieved? There was no answer. Should tariffs stay up or come down? This problem,

like every other vital economic issue of the day, they met with silence. The convention's futility justifies the severe criticism of American business leadership which was voiced at one of its sessions by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania. Only 10 per cent of our industrial leaders, he said, "are alive to the present situation; 40 per cent are shrewd men of common sense; but the remaining 50 per cent are far down the line. Such leadership will land us in another major depression within a decade. We may again abandon politics and trust ourselves solely to business, but we shall do so only at our peril."

RAIDING THE ILE DE FRANCE

Great energy was displayed when the customs service got an anonymous tip the other day that the liner Ile de France was conveying 1000 cases of liquor to these shores. When the vessel docked, 135 inspectors and guards went into action. They searched it from stem to stern, without result. Not satisfied with that, they had the entire cargo piled on the pier, and swarmed over it like ants for the next three days. When the hunt was ended their persistence had been rewarded by 110 pint bottles of liquor gathered from 900 members of the crew, a quota in no wise startling. The agents' salaries for the time spent in the elaborate wild goose chase totaled \$4000, and overtime for stevedores was \$800 additional. There was also a loss, impossible to calculate, arising from the delay suffered by consignees of the vessel's \$200,000 cargo. The convenience of passengers and the speeding of freight across the ocean had been set at naught by a hint from an irresponsible and nameless informant. The great drama of enforcement again had descended to farce comedy.

PICK YOUR TREE

The United States Forest Service, we learn, is making a study of the kinds of trees that are most often struck by lightning. The intention is to advise people which trees are the safest as places of shelter during thunderstorms. If the plan is to divide the country into sections, making recommendations for each, well and good. Otherwise we register protest. One set of recommendations for all the states, would no doubt, give first three places to the date palm, eucalyptus and sequoia, in the order named. That would be entirely satisfactory to Californians, but it would leave the rest of us without a tree to stand under.

Job Printing at Journal office.

LEGAL NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
Paul H. Gillan, Plaintiff
vs.
Alma R. Waterman et al., Defendants
To the Defendants Alma R. Waterman and Ida W. Wagner:
You are hereby notified that on the 18th day of April, 1931, the plaintiff filed his petition in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, the object and purpose of which is to foreclose lien of tax sale certificate on Lots 5 and 6, in Block 10, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, and for equitable relief.
You are further required to answer said petition on or before Monday, June 8th, 1931, and failing so to do, your default will be entered and judgment taken upon plaintiff's petition. This notice is given pursuant to an order of this Court.
A. L. TIDD, PAUL H. GILLAN, His Attorney. a27-4w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received, until the fifteenth day of May, 1931, by the Board of Education of school district number thirty-one, at Cedar Creek, Nebraska, for the erection of a grade school building, to be located in Cedar Creek, Nebraska, as per the plans and specifications on file with the clerk of said school board, R. N. Stivers.
Plans may be had from the Architect, Everett S. Dodds, 5011 North 22nd street, Omaha, Nebraska, on deposit of five dollars, said deposit to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders, on the return of the plans in good condition, with bonafide bid on the work.
A certified check for five per cent of the bid must accompany the proposal, made payable to the treasurer of school district number thirty-one, of Cedar Creek, Nebraska. In case the successful bidder fails or refuses to enter into a contract for the performance of the work and furnish bond acceptable to the board, as required by law, such check shall be forfeited to the board, as liquidated damages.
The bids will be received allowing general contract and heating. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids and waive any formality. Plans are on file at the Omaha Builders Exchange.
R. M. STIVERS, Clerk of Board.
EVERETT S. DODDS, Architect. a23-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Alexander Jardine, 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 22nd day of May, A. D. 1931 and on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock a. m., of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1931 and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 22nd day of May, 1931.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 20th day of April, 1931.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.
(Seal) a27-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Amelia Heisel, deceased.
Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon her estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 22nd day of May, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Anna Heisel or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.
(Seal) a27-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Oscar Kell, deceased.
Notice of Administration.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 29th day of May, 1931, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Dorothea Kell, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.
(Seal) m4-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledeway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) in Block Five (5) in Townsend's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of W. F. Craig, real name William T. Craig, et al, defendants to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Plattsmouth Loan and Building Association a corporation, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, April 20th, A. D. 1931.
BERT REED, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska. a23-5w

NOTICE OF SALE

In the matter of the estate of Maggie Palling, deceased.
A notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, made on the 28th day of March, 1931, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the Palling Homestead adjacent to the Village of Greenwood, Nebraska, in said county, on the 23rd day of May, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash; 15% of the bid to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance of the bid to be paid on or before confirmation and delivery of deed, the following described real estate, to-wit:
The north half of the southeast quarter Section 32, Township 12, North, Range 9, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 12, North, Range 9, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.
Said sale will be open one hour.
N. D. TALCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of Maggie Palling, Deceased. a23-3w