

The Plattsmouth Journal

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Today's worry: What do ex-Preidents do with their plug hats?

"Pretty Boy" Floyd is said to have an addiction for billiards. His preference, no doubt, would be the bank shot.

Tropical Africa has a vine that, when growing beside a window, will cling to the glass and eat away the surface.

The depression even caused the hash created from the leftovers of Christmas dinner to taste exceedingly well.

Santa Claus did not have very large loads of presents for lack of good roads and the depression was lacking money.

A compact saved a woman's life when a stray bullet hit it. Many a woman has saved her face with the same little device.

The ideal husband the last few days is the one who didn't spoil the clean, new linen tablecloth while carving the turkey.

A girl with good, steady employment who hasn't hooked him in the leap year just closed may as well abandon the dream.

Good way to try out moonshine is to pour it into your gas tank. If you can't keep the car in the road don't drink the stuff.

Japan's trade with China has seriously fallen off. Kicking the customer when he appears in the store is not the way to encourage business.

"Just when things began to seem brighter and dealers stood a chance to sell a few radios," the Newton Kansan walls, "someone hired Al Jolson to go on the air."

Usually the people who are in love are those who spend very little time talking about it. Protestations of love are usually a disguised attempt at selling somebody short.

We think it would be nice to move the next installment date on the international debts forward about five weeks, so that the next French default might fall on Armistice day.

Kissing, according to a medical investigator, stimulates the heart action. Where would civilization be if it were not for the course of the medical men who dare to go and find out things ordinary men would never think of searching for themselves?

A Kansas farmer sued his wife for divorce, alleging fraud was practiced during the courtship, which inspires the Clay Center Times to remark: "If no guy lied to his girl and no girl made herself up a lot prettier than she ever was, they'd both be fed up on each other before the second hand-holding."

After all there is only one great difference between France and some of us. France has the money.

An exchange reports that a radio crooner was found shot to death and says suicide is suspected. Why?

Those old cranks that think money is the root of all evil ought to be happy now, since most of us are leading a life with little or no evil.

China balanced her budget by new levies and new economies Japan's idea of balancing hers is to spend 450 million dollars on new armament.

If and when we get into another war, it is the opinion of Wallace Crossley of the Warrensburg Star-Journal that we had better manage to lose it.

Instead of idly bewailing the public antipathy toward grand opera, why don't the operatic folks get busy and rebuild opera to suit the public taste? For instance, why is the tenor always permitted to kill the barytone? Practically everybody in the audience would much prefer seeing tenors killed.

A Russian swindler has been arrested by the Soviet government on the charge of being "a well known scoundrel." Such is life under despotism. They can't put you in jail for that in this country. Under certain circumstances you may be annoyed for swindling, but not for being a well known scoundrel.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW
"It won't make any difference a hundred years from now."

This bit of homely philosophy you have often quoted to yourself and others when you were a bit down-hearted over something you had done or proposed to do and of which you were uncertain.

Just a few days ago a hundred-year-old letter came to light which may make us realize that the world will probably rock along and out of its present depressed status just as it has recovered from other troubles in the past.

A French father writing to a friend of the birth of a son said: "The poor infant enters the world in very troubled times. Hardly 17 years have passed since peace was restored to Europe, and we still suffer cruelly from the effects of the war. Who knows if my son will not one day be forced to become the citizen of a republic? It makes one shudder. . . I would like to see my son embracing the noble career of medicine, but I see quite well that he cannot; one of the heads of the faculty has confided to me that this profession is literally invaded. . ."

Just the other day Dr. Alexandre Guelot, 160 years old, the son of the Frenchman who wrote that letter in 1832, was honored by the French Academy of Medicine, and his whimsical, witty paper read on that occasion rocked the halls with laughter. —New York World-Telegram.

WHAT TECHNOCRACY IS

Technocracy as we see it—though, to be candid about it, technocracy is not something one sees, but rather a thing one feels or senses; that is, one cannot put one's finger on it and yet one knows instinctively that it is there and that life probably would not be the same without it. Technocracy as we see it, then, seems to be just the caper for those who feel that Prof. Einstein has not gone far enough, that something more is needed if mankind really is to vindicate itself to itself—though why any vindication should be necessary will be a mystery to many. After all, we're here largely because we're here, vindication or no vindication.

According to Mr. Howard Scott, who seems to be the chief proponent of technocracy, the theory or system or creed or hookup or whatever it may ultimately turn out to be, assumes that everything hinges upon the amount of energy per capita after charging off all losses due to financial strain, pneumonia, lock-jaw, bad debts and running up and down stairs as fast as you can three times without pausing. This is merely another and technocratic way of saying that the square of the hypotenuse is 2 R multiplied by pi and divided by some silly little incident that neither party should have taken the slightest notice of in the first place.

Technocracy in other words—and there are other words, hundreds of them, and Mr. Scott knows them all—simply believes that four score and seven years ago is to the perimeter of the circle squared by X (the unknown ingredient but probably distilled wood alcohol) and added to the sum total of human aspirations at the geometrical rate of two hours work per day and nothing doing when it comes to money, as such, because there won't be any money, as such, but energy per capita, and when once you get that you've really got something.

That, in a nut shell (which is the best place to keep it) is the essence of technocracy. But if you don't intend going into it thoroughly, lay off. A little technocracy not only is a dangerous thing, but a little of it no doubt would go a long way with most people. —World-Herald.

ARMY CARE FOR HOMELESS BOYS

Senator Couzens has made an interesting suggestion about taking care of the thousands of boys who are wandering jobless about the country during the depression. He would provide that the war department temporarily open its facilities for the care and training of these youngsters. Without becoming part of the regular establishment they could be given food and clothing and kept busy under military discipline.

Social workers have repeatedly spoken of such homeless boys as a real problem. With no work, and away from steadying influences they may readily become criminals. If they are not taken in hand, the country eventually will have to pay heavily for their demoralization.

They must be supported in some way, and the way proposed by Senator Couzens would involve only trifling expense. In army posts they would receive training and discipline that would make them more valuable workers when they can be absorbed back into industry. The plan is frankly temporary. But some temporary plan is needed in the emergency.

STILL BUYING GRAIN

The Farmers Elevator Co., at Cedar Creek are still buying grain and paying the highest market price. 2-2sw

WAR DEBTS AND TRADE

The system of reparations and war debts is at last crumbling before our eyes. The allies are releasing Germany from reparations. It is perhaps true, as the French contend, that Mr. Hoover's moratorium of July, 1931, wrote finis on that chapter in world history. But that is a mere circumstance. If Mr. Hoover had not written finis it would have been written by other hands and perhaps under even more desperate conditions. Germany was through; she was at the end of her paying rope. And we must release our debtors among the allies, in major part or in all. If we refuse to do so under relatively orderly circumstances, such as those inaugurated in the case of reparations by Mr. Hoover's moratorium, we shall see the act consummated under the disorderly conditions of general default. There is no question about the result; the question turns on the method, which lies in our hands.

The difference between the British and the French attitudes at the present juncture comes down to this: The British say the existing debts system cannot go on, but they make the December 15 payment in the expectation that there will be a revision of the whole business before the next payment is due on June 15. The French say the existing debts system cannot go on; and since it cannot go on, and since there must be revision, they will withhold the December 15 payment pending the readjustment. There is no difference in the judgment of these two of our principal debtor nations about the collapse of the debt agreements. Both Britain and France hold that the Mellon-Baldwin agreement and the Mellon-Berenger agreement are exhausted and must either be wiped out or be rewritten sharply downward. Our two principal debtors separate only in their manner of approach.

It is nonsense to neglect this essential fact and to give ourselves over to bawling about the mere detail of the French attitude toward the instant payment. Apart from the French claim that it was Mr. Hoover's hand which actually severed their hold on reparations, there is, indeed, a certain case to be made for France. Of course, she had the gold to pay the approximate 20 million dollars due on December 15. Of course, she was in better position to spare that gold than Britain was to spare 95 million dollars. But it happens to be a fact that, in the universal destruction of international trade to which reparations and war debts have made their contribution of immense force, ordinary exchanges between nations are disappearing and payments must be made directly in actual gold. Not even France, with her great store, can face continuation of that, and something is to be said for the nation which flatly says it will not start.

The part of good sense now is to forget the details of these December 15 negotiations; to concentrate on the fact that conditions compel drastic revision of the debts (if not outright cancellation, as The Sun believes), and to recognize that all of our debtors, whether they paid on December 15 or not, are waiting for one last chance to talk business calmly as the alternative to general default. The trade of the world has been brought to a pass where they cannot go on, even if they all were free of the belief that the debts are not moral obligations—and none of them, not even Great Britain, paying through the nose, is free of that belief. Tariff embargoes and quota restrictions have practically killed foreign trade and stripped the nations of trade balances. They have not the means to pay normally. And meantime the fall in prices has enormously increased the real payment required under the old agreements. The situation is impossible.

To attempt to require the debtors to make direct payments in actual gold is sheer lunacy. Britain's semi-annual payment called for something like 14 per cent of her gold supply. At that rate she would be sucked dry of gold in about three years. France could last longer, but it would be only a question of prolonging the agony. The other debtors are in the same kind of boat. Britain and France, of course, could theoretically make loans, but the scope of that kind of relief would be extremely limited, because it would be obviously a case of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. The great nations among the debtors have considerable foreign investments. But, aside from the indecency of calling upon our former allies to deliver capital assets after we haughtily refused reparations from Germany, appropriation of these assets would destroy their national economy and their purchasing power.

Payment of these debts could be made, in the long run, only from

balances resulting from the sale of goods. And the very existence of the system of reparations and debts has been a major factor in causing trade balances to disappear. For reparations and debts made all the paying countries fight with extra vigor to push their goods into foreign markets, so that they could acquire extra balances out of which the political payments could be made. And this led nations into which the goods were being forced to build tariff walls higher and to set up every conceivable quota device to prevent the inflow of goods. The result, of course, has been a deadlock on the old debts agreements is a reflection. The one method of real payment bore within itself its own barrier—a barrier which, tragically enough, stopped normal trade at the same time it halted the abnormal trade designed to yield balances for debt payments.

The game is up. All the old artificial devices to keep it going have played out. For example, the device of lending to Germany to the tune of billions, out of which she turned over credits to the nations to whom she owed reparations, who turned over credits to us. We no longer lend money to be paid back to us after a long trip around Robin Hood's barn. We are face to face at last with the ultimate reality of collecting from trade balances or in gold, and neither is possible. —Baltimore Sun.

THINK HOOVER WILL VETO THE BEER BILL

There is a growing feeling in Washington that President Hoover will veto the beer bill when it is laid before him. The assumption seems to rest upon what Mr. Hoover is reported to have said to close friends or what his political intimates say comes directly from him.

It would be difficult to reconcile such a veto to the properties of the situation. It would be an exercise of Mr. Hoover's privilege and still be a questionable act of executive judgment. The question presented by the bill can hardly be regarded as one in which the president, although at the end of his term, would feel it necessary for the good of the nation to put himself between an act of congress and the consequences of that act. There are, conceivably, occasions when a president's conviction as to right and wrong might require him to assert his own judgment up to the full limits of the power still remaining with him. No such occasion could be found with respect to this bill.

The proposed modification of the Volstead act pending the submission of the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment has the full sanction of American political methods. It was proposed in the platform of the party which won the election. Mr. Hoover and his party were defeated in that election and this issue was one of the causes. The popular vote rejected what Mr. Hoover stood for, along with the whole course of his party in maintaining the position favored by him during his administration. The administration and both houses of the national legislature were taken from the republican party and given to the democrats. The Volstead law and the Eighteenth amendment were deeply involved in this decision. It is true that the consequences of the election are not yet represented in full power in Washington. Nevertheless, the still existing congress so feels the force of the popular decision that the house of representatives has already passed a beer bill and the senate is expected to do so.

If this expectation is realized and a bill modifying the Volstead act reaches the president when he has, say, only sixty days remaining in office, it would seem that the properties require his acceptance of an act so supported by the authentic political process of the country. Even his doubts, if he had any, as to the constitutionality of the act could not properly lead him to veto it. These doubts could hardly amount to convictions. As doubts they are properly for court determination. The congressmen who have voted or will vote for the bill are persuaded that prohibition as it now exists will permit the sale of such a malt beverage. If there is a legal issue it is one for the courts. A veto by the president would only be in the line of preventing such a decision and would resolve itself into the expressed determination of a man about to leave office to have his last word on this question and deny that anybody else could be right.

That is not a position which any president can afford to take. To do so would require that Mr. Hoover ignore the election returns and close his administrative record as a stubborn man, refusing to yield to forces which are intended to prevail in the United States when they have been

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revealed and expressed as in this connection.—Chicago Tribune.

TECHNOCRACY

A stimulating tempest of discussion has blown up almost overnight about the views of a group in New York, self-styled "technocracy," who hold that our political system has been obsolete by our mechanical advance. Unemployment is man-made. The theory of the technocrats is radical, yet simple enough in its fundamentals to be easily understood and popular. Briefly, they say we produce enough now so that if the burden of debts and interest were lifted, and a technical operation substituted for our political system, each of us would need to work only 16 hours a week. And even at that level each of us could live at a very high standard—possibly at the rate of a 20 thousand dollar a year income.

Such a change would mean an end of our political system and our "price system." We would be governed by technicians, and our system of exchange would be in units of energy instead of commodities, the technocrats suggest.

One suggestion of the technocrats is tremendously appealing. It is that the experts could produce a safety razor blade which would retain its edge, without renewal or rehoning, for a lifetime. This they cite to prove one of their points—that present day business cannot afford to put present day technical advances into effect.

Critical comments on technocracy ascribe the origin of the theory to the late Thorstein Veblin, noted economist. The attack on the idea so far has chiefly been devoted to arguments that the machine up to 1930 has provided more jobs than it took away, that standards of living, and therefore consumption, have increased as fast as machine production.

Perhaps the technocrats are expecting too much if they foresee that we will accept a government by technicians, but the machine stands indicted and must answer.—New York World-Telegram.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The annual meeting of "The Farmers Grain Co." of Cullom, Neb., will be held at the Pleasant Ridge school house in Dist. 41 on Saturday, January 7th, 1933, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting such business as may come before the meeting.

J. G. MEISINGER, President.
ALBERT HILFICKER, Secretary.

General Sherman was right about war. Take the World War, for instance. Germany kept the Allies busy for four years fighting it and very much busier for the fourteen years in peace treaty diplomacy.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order issued by the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in favor of the State of Nebraska, and against Gus Whitely, and to me directed, I will, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 14th day of January, 1933, at the south front door of the County Court House, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction for cash one Ford Tudor Sedan, Model 1929, Motor No. A 1710029, License No. 20-1112, taken as the property of Gus Whitely on said order.

Dated this 2nd day of January, A. D. 1933.
H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. Fee Book 9, at page 333. In the matter of the estate of Henry C. L. Ofe, 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 27th day of January, A. D. 1933 and on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 27th day of January, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 27th day of January, 1933. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 30th day of December, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j2-3w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. In the County Court. Probate Fee Book 9, at page 326. In the matter of the estate of Jonas Johnson, 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 13th day of January, A. D. 1933, and on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 13th day of January, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 13th day of January, 1933. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 16th day of December, 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) d19-3w

SALE OF ASSETS

The undersigned Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States and a court of competent jurisdiction, without recourse and without warranty of any kind or character, at the Law offices of A. L. Tidd, Attorney in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the seventh day of January, 1933, at 1:30 p. m., certain assets of the said First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, less such items as may be paid or otherwise disposed of prior to the said date of sale heretofore mentioned.

The assets to be offered have a total face value of \$132,902.34. A list thereof will be on file at the office of the Receiver in Shenandoah, Iowa, for inspection by interested parties, prior to this sale. The office of such Receiver is in the First National Bank building at Shenandoah, Iowa.

CARL S. POSTER, Receiver of the First National Bank of Plattsmouth, Nebr. d29-4sw

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. Probate Fee Book 9, at page 307. To the heirs at law and all persons interested in the estate of Bertha Halmes, deceased: On reading the petition of John N. Halmes, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 24th day of December, 1932, and for assignment of the assets of said estate; determination of heirship; and for his discharge as Administrator; It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 24th day of December, A. D. 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) j26-3w

NOTICE OF HEARING on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Probate Fee Book 9, at page 335. Estate of Frances Bartek, 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 Joseph E. Benak has filed his petition alleging that Frances Bartek died intestate in Cass county on or about March 5th, 1922, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot five (5) of northwest quarter of southeast quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section two (2); northwest quarter of northeast quarter of Section eleven (11), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Cass county, Nebraska.

leaving as her sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Paul Bartek, widower; Wesley Bartek, son; Mary Benak, daughter; Fred Bartek, son; Henry Bartek, son; Anna Bartek, daughter; Paul Bartek, son; William Bartek, son; George Bartek, son; John (Bartek) Heiser, son;

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a purchaser of said real estate, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Frances Bartek, deceased, and of her 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 20th day of January, 1933, before the County Court of Cass county in the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1932. A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) d26-3w

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Hello! Two Sets of Twins in Year



Mrs. Marie Colson, 25, of 1917 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, on Thursday give birth to her second pair of twins during the year 1932. At left are James (left) and Jean Colson, who will be one year old January 10. At right are the new twins, born December 29. The boy weighed 3 pounds, 14 1/2 ounces; the girl 4 pounds, 1 1/2 ounces.