

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 500 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

Spring is the season when we always feel that we will do something tomorrow.

No wonder the death rate is lower in hard times. A man hates to quit while he's loser.

And there was the stupid bride who went into a grocery store and called for a string of beans.

Dress suits that do not polish easily are being advertised. But that is the only way some men have of shining in society.

Word comes from the Carmel-by-the-Sea that although we apparently have turned the corner, we're still running on two wheels.

America always has had an army of unemployed by choice of the unemployed. During a depression the government feeds them instead of leaving them to hustle their own keep.

Even with all its old rough edges smoothed off, the general public isn't sufficiently convinced of the new refinement of kidnapers to the point of encouraging them to enlarge their business in this section.

For thirteen years, and finds it satisfactory, remunerative and virtually painless. Painlessness is probably another reason why it is so difficult to get our American legislators interested in it; they regard taxes as our grandmothers sometimes regarded spring tonics—if they didn't taste terrible there could be no tonic quality in them.

DWINDLING POWER OF ORGANIZED LOBBY

There has been no more healthful sign in Washington in these 11 weeks than the sudden loss of effectiveness among those organized minorities whose skilled spokesmen infest the capital and who until now have been able to confuse or thwart many of the measures which this administration is shepherding through congress in rapid order.

The passage Tuesday of the securities bill is a cheering example of the dwindling power of such lobbies as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That lobby has tried the old and until now reliable strategy of summoning an avalanche of letters and wires of protest from member chambers, many of whom no doubt were only vaguely aware of the merit or lack of it in the national chamber's position. It suggested that its members say that while they sympathized with the purposes of the securities measure, they believed it unworkable. They were not to say, of course, that in the last 10 years the investment bankers have operated in this country with greater freedom than is afforded them anywhere else on the globe, with no word of protest from the national chamber of the monstrous activities of many of them.

Provisions that the securities seller be civilly liable for misrepresentation, and that the omission to state a material fact shall come under the definition of fraud, are particularly repulsive to the measure's foes. The other right a spokesman for the investment bankers took to the air with an alarm that anyone selling a bond, whether a banker or private citizen, would be bound to give accurately all facts relevant to its value. Well, why not? And if all the government is to require of investment bankers is the truth about their goods, why should it paralyze their business?

It is this, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had a poor case which is not itself a novelty, but until now these poor cases have had a way, with their multitude of telegrams and their skillful pressure, of filling the average legislator with awe. It is a healthful thing that this type of siege is no longer to avail in the old way. It is perhaps a paradox that not until congress had handed over many of its powers to the executive for the emergency did it begin, in several matters, to represent the people of the United States.—Detroit News.

The triumph of mind over matter is best illustrated by the jobless man who cheers up because things cost more.

The next war, according to Marconi, will be fought by radio. The crooners should be our first line of defense.

What cynical Teutonic humor is it that turns the condemning of non-Nazi books over to a "minister of public enlightenment?"

We doubt that President Roosevelt will go to the London conference to "lend prestige." We have loaned foreign countries quite enough.

How has inflation hit Yankee residents abroad? Well, the famous American quarter of Paris has already begun to look like 20 cents.

Science continues to explore space and report a hissing sound mingled in radio static originating from some point in the Milky Way. Perhaps it serves us right.

The cleverness of the Chinese hasn't been overstated. As soon as the Japanese said they would not attack Peiping, the Chinese in the city began to put its defenses in order.

Nelle Taylor Ross, new boss of the United States Mint, is already proving that it is a woman's job. No mere male director ever thought of marking the dollar down to 85 cents and selling the country on the idea that it was getting a bargain.

THE FEARS OF BUSINESS

Business men are asking: "How can we plan for the future, make commitments and contracts, when there is so much uncertainty as to what government itself is going to do? How are we to gauge measures affecting management, employment and money?"

It is true that difficult problems are being presented to business interests of all classifications at this time. The government apparently is departing from traditions and functions of the past and entering new and untried fields of reformation and regulation at a bewildering rate. It is not easy thoroughly to digest and understand proposed legislation before it is adopted and operates as law. Perhaps the pace is too fast. Perhaps deeper consideration and clearer comprehension of the measures would result in greater benefit. Yet we are passing through a crisis, and the cry has been for action and leadership. President Roosevelt has responded to this cry with far-reaching proposals, and if there is apprehension over the eventual outcome, there also is a factor of safety in that the extraordinary powers granted to the chief executive are discretionary. He can go as little or as far as he chooses. Business in general may be assured, however, that it is the President's evident policy not to disturb too greatly the normal processes of trade and industry. Mr. Roosevelt has pledged that he will act promptly to rectify mistakes of policy.

The chief danger, perhaps, lies in a tendency to expect decrees of government to accomplish the rescue alone and in a "what's the use" attitude in the face of governmental interference where none is justified. If the situation has any moral it is that what has happened can be traced back, in great part, to the habitual difference of the average business man to the conduct of government in all its branches, to unethical and—speak plainly—dishonest practices by big corporations, financial institutions and political subdivisions.

Any reform, to be effective and lasting, must begin with a clearing away of many traditional ideas both in politics and business. It will, if properly applied, affect what is known as "big business" more than it will the little fellow, who has been struggling along in an honest manner. At the same time the new administration owes it to the country to make a clear explanation of the steps proposed and to determine its policy with as little delay as possible.—Kansas City Star.

RATE BATTLES ON MANY FRONTS

From coast to coast and in many interior states battles for lower utility rates are on. These battles pertain mostly to gas and electric utilities. All kinds of obstructions are put in the way of conclusions. Some fights have been won. Others still have far to go.

New York and New York City have just awakened to the fact that their electric utilities have been making exorbitant profits right through the depression. The disclosure prompted Chairman Maltbie of the public service commission to say the commission has determined to establish temporary emergency rates wherever the facts relating to a company, as set forth in sworn reports to the commission, seem to justify. But the chairman also feared that unless the companies were ready to co-operate, the declaring of emergency rates might be fruitless.

The reports show that in some instances the companies made larger profits because of the depression, which put such heavy burdens on most of their subscribers. Because of economies, lower costs of material and labor and a relatively small reduction in the volume of service, profits were maintained or increased in most instances.

According to the New York World-Telegram 120 cities in the state have demanded relief from rates that are far out of line with prevailing prices and conditions. Contemplating this situation and the defiant and hostile attitude of utility companies, Chairman Maltbie further said:

Unless some practicable means is found for more prompt dealing with rate complaints in this extreme emergency, public regulation will have failed, and resource will be some system which will be more responsive to changing economic conditions. . . . Whatever may be the policy on which the companies decide, they must answer, not alone to the commission, but to public opinion.

In some states, such as Kansas, for example, many utility companies have responded to the just claims for rates consistent with economic conditions and the ability of ratepayers to meet their obligations. Mostly the responsive companies have been relatively small concerns. The big and most resourceful have been the selfish and arrogant.—Kansas City Star.

EXPECTING TOO MUCH

Senator James Couzens is to be congratulated for his acceptance of a place on the American delegation to the world economic conference. No one expects the conference to perform miracles. Any progress toward the solution of world problems will be gratefully accepted. A failure, it is hoped, will be received tolerantly. This conference, even the not entirely successful, may lead to another that might bring more results.

The post which Mr. Couzens has accepted has been refused by other senators. Senators Johnson and LaFollette have both turned down a similar offer from the president. Both are obstructionists as far as an administration foreign policy is concerned. The man who takes part in the conference will have to defend its accomplishments. Neither LaFollette nor Johnson wanted to be in a position where he had to defend anything so susceptible to attack as the work of an international conference. It is much easier, and much wiser politically, to attack the work of a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Couzens has been independent in his actions in the senate. He is not, however, an obstructionist. He is willing to espouse a cause if he believes in it. Some of his work has been constructive.

He is not afraid to tackle a task such as that to which the president has assigned him. He does not expect to accomplish wonders. The conference hopes to stabilize the currencies of the world and to eliminate those trade barriers which are stifling world commerce and bring depression to every world power.

If any progress is made toward that end, the participating nations should be pleased. We cannot expect our delegation to go to the conference and wring concessions from every nation represented. What the world needs most is the recovery of world trade. If that is brought about, or even expedited, every nation that engages in world commerce, will benefit to some extent.

INCOME TAX

She says, "What do you think about J. P. Morgan not paying any income tax? He says it is dangerous to arrive at any conclusions until you hear the whole story. But he doesn't think Mr. Morgan has done anything improper."

She says, "Well, you have been paying an income tax every year, haven't you?" He says, "Yes," he has. But then the situation is not quite the same. She says it sounds very funny to her that he should be having to pay an income tax while a man like Mr. Morgan doesn't pay a penny.

He says he appreciates that it will be difficult to explain that to a woman, as women do not understand financial matters. But he has talked it over with several bankers and they all say Mr. Morgan has done nothing at all reprehensible or anything that he did not have a perfect right to do under the law. She says that is all very well, but still it does not answer her question as to why he should be paying an income tax while Mr. Morgan pays none.

He says the trouble with women is that they are suspicious and jump at conclusions. The point is that Mr. Morgan lost a great deal of money and, of course, he had a right to deduct his losses from his returns with the result that he had nothing to pay taxes on. She inquires if that is the case how Mr. Morgan is able to keep his art treasures and his yacht and make trips to Europe and so forth? She says he doesn't seem to her like a man who has lost a lot of money.

He says the loss is what you might call a technical loss. And if he were to try to explain it he would have to go into a lot of legal questions that she would not understand. But he is confident it will be proven that Mr. Morgan has done the right thing. She says, "Perhaps so. But you haven't yet made it clear why you pay an income tax and Mr. Morgan doesn't. It only bears out what I have suspected all along that, as usual, you are paying out a lot you don't have to, and I shouldn't be surprised at all if you paid a larger income tax than anybody in the United States."—Baltimore Evening Sun.

INSURGENCY AGAINST THE ECONOMY POLICY

To judge by reports of the house democratic caucus on Thursday night a lot of democratic members, including our own Alan Goldsborough, are on the warpath against the president's economy policy for veterans. With the usual concern for minorities and the usual disregard of the welfare of the nation as a whole, a group of democrats under the leadership of Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, tried to go off the deep end and institute a direct protest to the White house against a reduction of veterans' benefits. Speaker Rainey and Representative Woodrum, of Virginia, succeeded in heading off this rash venture, but an appeal to the president had to be arranged along more moderate lines to satisfy the insurgents.

This is not a healthy omen. The president has already disclosed a willingness to modify the rigors of his economy program in so far as it bears on veterans with service-connected disabilities. This was to have been expected and is plainly right. Mr. Roosevelt has ordered a review of the recently promulgated regulations with a view to softening some of their asperities as they relate to this group. Members of congress ought at least to await the outcome of this review before starting to raise a row. The impatient outburst of Mr. Rankin's group suggests a desire on the part of the protestants to keep a lot of veterans with non-service connected disabilities on the pension rolls. It is seriously to be feared that these gentlemen delude themselves with the idea that once a favored group of privilege seekers get their names on the public pay rolls they should never suffer removal, no matter what the propriety of their claims and no matter what the sad state of the public treasury and of the taxpayer.

This doctrine was bad enough in the new economic era when the government was rolling in wealth. It is intolerable at a time like the present when money is scarce and when congress is faced with the unpleasant duty of imposing additional taxes on an already overburdened citizenry. The democratic congressmen who supported such a doctrine are standing on dangerous ground, and are offering dangerous advice to their president. Mr. Roosevelt will be expected to disregard their advice. He is on the right track in this matter, and he ought not to allow himself to be turned aside from it by the representations of all the Rankins and all the Alan Goldsboroughs in congress.—Baltimore Sun.

Inflationists' theme song—"Buy, baby, buy."

President Roosevelt has been compared to Moses. Of course, we hope it will not take F. D. R. 40 years to get the boys out of the woods.

BUSINESS IS HEADED FOR NEW LEADERSHIP

Great as has been the turnover in political leadership, equally great will be the turnover in business leadership in the next three or four years. Business, along with government and society in general, is entering upon a new era in which younger and more nimble minds must be elevated to authority if the structure of business is to be preserved.

The philosophy of business which believes in extracting the last penny of profit by fair means or foul, which believes that "kidding" workers into thinking they are partners in the institution that they employ them and then cuts wages at the first excuse is going out with the night club, the bank affiliate and loans across the sea.

The new business leadership will be recruited from the ranks of those employees who have been disillusioned about the policies and practices of the passing generation of leaders. The new leaders will be younger men who have been forming their own ideas about management while learning the technical end of business.

One criticism of American business has been that it was so arranged that managerial ability was suppressed. Leadership has gone by inheritance, or favoritism. In far too many instances leadership has been in the hands of the financial angels of the institution—or its financial exploiters—while executives were stuffed shirts taking orders. Young initiative has not had an opportunity to emerge.

Now the graybeards are headed for the discard. The underlings of industry in the past decade are to have their turn. They know the mistakes the graybeards made and they will avoid following their policies. They will attempt to make some of their own dreams come true.

There has been a lot of hypocrisy and humbug about business management in this country. Always business has pretended to be more decent than it actually is. It nevertheless is true that the hypocritical claims of one decade generally become the approved policies of the next. There is a hope that the new crop of leaders now coming on will have a more decent regard for public welfare than has characterized the practices and policies of the leaders of yesterday.—Sioux City Tribune.

FUNDAMENTAL ERROR OF INCOME TAX LAW

The first congressional move to close the hole in the income-tax law through which members of the Morgan firm escaped taxation in 1931 and 1932 has taken the form of a proposal to limit deductions for capital losses to one year instead of the two now allowed. This proposal, embodied in an amendment approved yesterday by a sub-committee, does not go to the heart of the issue.

Adoption of such a limitation would soften the effect which a decline in values now has on the returns from the income tax. It would measurably reduce the opportunities for legal evasion of the income levy. But it would not accomplish the fundamental reform for which the situation seems to call. The trouble with the capital gains tax does not lie in the fact that taxpayers are now allowed to spread deductions for capital losses over a two-year period, but from the fact that the law treats capital gains and capital losses as income. The conception of income as an annual recurrent item, which ought to form the basis of income tax policy, has been disregarded and gains and losses from investments, which are not a part of income at all, are included under the same head with rents, interest, dividends, salaries and wages.

To correct this fundamental error much more will be necessary than the ways and means subcommittee has proposed. A segregation of the capital gains tax from the income tax is called for, so that each may be allowed to stand on its own footing. The exact form to be given the capital gains tax after its segregation is a matter to be worked out in the most careful study and investigation. It may be found advisable, for example, to average up gains and losses on capital assets over a period of years and assess the tax on the average net gain for the period instead of for a single year, as is now done. It may be advisable to make a number of other changes. But the important thing is to deal with the fundamental principle involved.—Baltimore Sun.

Inflationists' theme song—"Buy, baby, buy."

President Roosevelt has been compared to Moses. Of course, we hope it will not take F. D. R. 40 years to get the boys out of the woods.

Lumber Sawing

Commercial sawing from your own logs—lumber cut to your specifications. We have ready cut dimension lumber and sheathing for sale at low prices. NEBRASKA BASKET FACTORY

A very objectionable feature of this new currency is that we haven't seen any of it yet.

Prosperity may not be awake, but it seems to be aware that the alarm-clock is ringing.

The speak-easy, remarks a social observer, is gradually passing out. That, you know, used to be the exclusive privilege of the patrons.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

In the matter of the estate of James Janca, 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 30th day of June, 1933, and on the 6th day of October, 1933, at ten a. m., 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 30th day of June, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 30th day of June, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

In the matter of the estate of John Hobscheidt, 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 23rd day of June, 1933, and on the 23rd day of September, 1933, at ten a. m., 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 23rd day of June, A. D. 1933, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 23rd day of June, 1933.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 26th day of May, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Execution issued by Clerk of the District Court C. E. Ledgway, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-ninth interest in and to the west half of the northwest quarter of Section four, and an undivided one-ninth interest in and to the east half of the northeast quarter of Section five, all in Township eleven, Range ten, East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, subject to the life estate of Evelina Rager therein. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Theodore S. Rager, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court, recovered by Searl S. Davis, Guardian of Evelina Rager, Incompetent, Plaintiff against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, June 1st, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Grade School, Murray, Neb.—Bids Close June 6th, 1933.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 6th day of June, 1933, at 2 o'clock p. m. by the Board of Education of School District No. 56, Murray, Neb., for the erection and completion of a grade school building, as per plans and specifications on file with the treasurer of the school board.

Plans may be had from the architect, Everett S. Dodds, 5011 N. 22nd St., Omaha, Neb., on a deposit of \$10.00. Said deposit shall be returned to unsuccessful bidders upon return of plans with a bona fide bid on the proposed work.

A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bid must accompany the proposal, made payable to the treasurer of the School District No. 56, Murray, Neb.

In case the successful bidder fails or refuses to enter into a contract for the performance of the work and furnish bonds as required by law within five days after being notified by the board, such check shall be forfeited to the board as liquidated damages.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans are on file at the Omaha Builders Exchange.

A. G. LONG, President.

W. G. BOEDEKER, Treasurer.

G. E. BRUBACHER, Secretary.

m27-1td-2tw

NOTICE OF SALE

Pursuant to an Order entered on the 19th day of May, 1933, in the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in the case entitled The State of Nebraska vs. Charles Maybue, and in the case entitled The State of Nebraska vs. Russell Albert Glover, I will sell at the west front door of the court house at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon on the 10th day of June, 1933, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, One Chevrolet Coach, Model 1930, Motor No. 1,412,565, License No. 11-2863; also one Buick Coach, Model 1928, Motor No. 885-506, License No. 11-D-16.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1933.

HOMER SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

m29-4aw

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, in an action wherein The Nebraska City Building & Loan Association, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Louis Kell et al are defendants, I will at 11 o'clock a. m., on June 13, 1933, at the south front door of the Court House in Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, offer and sell at public auction the following described real estate in Cass county, Nebraska, to-wit:

Lot 9 in Block 10 in the City of Plattsmouth, and the east 14 feet of 4, in Block 10, in Young & Hay's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth.

Dated May 13, 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska.

WM. H. FITZGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

m15-5w

NOTICE OF HEARING

on Petition for Determination of Heirship

Estate of John Weyrich and wife, Emilie Weyrich, 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 Emil J. Weyrich has filed his petition alleging that John Weyrich and wife, Emilie Weyrich, died intestate on or about October 9, 1928, and March 29, 1931, respectively, being residents of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lots 8, 9, 10 and 11 in Block 6 in Thompson's Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska—leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit: Emil J. Weyrich, Clara E. Weyrich and Alice B. Weyrich: That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is as a son and heir at law, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said John Weyrich and Emilie Weyrich and of their 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 23rd day of June, 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 25th day of May, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) m29-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Execution issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house, in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

All that part of Lot nine (9) in the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-three (23) lying south (S) and east (E) of the railroad right of way; also the south one-half (S 1/2) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) and the north one-half (N 1/2) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), except the east one-half (E 1/2) of the east one-half (E 1/2) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4), and all Lot six (6) in the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the west three-fourths (W 3/4) of the north one-half (N 1/2) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-four (24), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., containing 215 acres more or less according to the Government survey; also Lots sixteen (16), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of the north one-half (N 1/2) of the northwest quarter (NW 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section twenty-two (22), all in Township twelve (12), North, Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., all in Cass county, Nebraska, subject to all mortgages and liens now on record—

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of B. F. Wiles, Defendant, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Plattsmouth State Bank, Plaintiff against said Defendant.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, May 8th, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

m8-5w