

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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If money can improve business in Germany, why not turn a little of it loose at home?

The world has more charity for dead men than it has for men who are dead broke.

The social and political fabric of the nation is but a slow driving for the victory of justice over force.

If you dig with a spade, that's hard labor. If you dig up the turf with a midiron or niblick, that's classy sport.

Why grieve over the result of one fight when you have been vanquished. There will always be another fight some day.

"Girl to be tried for shooting law-maker," says a headline. And we didn't know there was a law against shooting lawmakers.

Americans are a soft-hearted people. Any national affliction or calamity 3,000 miles away from home almost breaks our hearts.

Many a so-called self-made man is so inflated with self-importance that he forgets the loving, willing hands that made him what he is.

"Federal farm board is wide-awake," says a press dispatch. Why shouldn't it be with a million surplus bags of coffee in its system?

Another difference between death and taxes is that ignorant public officials can't make death worse than taxes, no matter how hard they try.

"Set an hour apart for child's bedtime," urges a child expert. Sometimes it takes as long as an hour and a half, counting fetching a drink of water, reading proof on the evening prayer, etc.

A British economist blames General Jan Christian Smuts, of South Africa, for \$5,800,000,000 worth of the world's impression. That ought to make General Smuts feel as important as Huey Long.

Government is a queer thing. Federal prohibition agents hire accomplices to sell liquor to trap the unwary. Why don't the treasury department also hire accomplices to help them rob banks?

When a passing automobile splashes muddy water on your nice white trousers, and you cherish no hard feelings against the driver, then surely war will cease and we will have a parliament of man and federation of the world.

It often makes a man hot to tell him cold facts, and the colder the facts the hotter he gets.

The depression hasn't hit colleges yet. They can pay as much this season as last for a fullback.

The foreign policy of France is an agreement not to kick France if the rest of the world will do it for her.

Any male person can claim that his supply of socks is 50 per cent serviceable in a state of affluence.

Blessed be the inventor who perfects a device that will compel a man to shut up when he has said enough.

Some of our troubles are caused by people going without what they want in order to get what they don't need.

Still the fact remains that the most expensive thing on earth is money—hard to get and still harder to keep.

Add famous last words: "I believe that's his left headlight burning." It happened to be the right headlight.

Uncle Sam loaned a lot of money to farmers last spring, but he has not yet declared a moratorium in their behalf.

Now Rudy Vallee is mimicking other radio stars. Thus is once more proven things are never so bad that they can't get worse.

A permanent wave looks nice on a pretty girl's head, but when you find it in a piece of paving built by a grafting contractor, it provokes you to profanity.

Now that harem gals have been unlocked and Turkish women are free, movie directors will have to hunt up some new hunch to get their heroes into trouble.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick says "democracy is the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people." He must have been thinking about the politicians.

Germany may be dead broke, but she is not yet reduced to dire extremity of paying President Hindenburg's salary in sauerkraut, turnip greens, sausage, and fooming Pilsener.

When a man says he hates bridge, it merely means that his wife is a better player than he is—and probably devotes time to the game when she ought to be at home preparing supper.

SPRAYED

GRAPES

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2 1/2 miles Northwest of Nebraska City

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3 miles East and 1 mile North of Union

R. E. HAWLEY,
3 miles East and 1 mile North of Union

Apple Harvest will Start Sept. 20th

GETTING ACTION ON THE "THIRD DEGREE"

The reports of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will not merely gather dust on the shelves at Washington, but will be taken, in fact, are being taken—as a footing for action to eradicate some of the abuses which Mr. Wickersham and his colleagues pointed out. This is the significance of President Hoover's participation in the launching of an investigation of alleged use of "third degree" methods by police in the national capital.

Here and in other similar actions lies the opportunity for vindication of the use of fact-finding commissions in Government. The President may be expected to take the lead toward having recommendations of the commission put into law. Congress should study its findings with an appreciative eye and accept the responsibility to formulate remedies. The administrative departments should be guided by much that the commission has learned. Moreover, the state governments, in their legislative and executive branches, should give earnest heed to the reports on law enforcement, for by far the greater part of this function rests with the states rather than with the Federal Government.

In all these forums the value of commissions depends upon the use made of their findings. The benefit of knowing the facts consists in doing something about them.

The question of brutality in police methods is particularly one for state and local action, rather than national. The United States Department of Justice cannot well do in other cities what it is doing in the District of Columbia. Elimination of the "third degree" rests largely with legislatures, city councils, mayors and police department heads—and the local public opinion to which they are responsive.

Yet the roots of this lawlessness in law enforcement go deeper than might be supposed. There is reason to believe that part of the harshness of police and their tendency at times to take the law into their own hands is due to the discouragements and handicaps they encounter when they bring offenders into court. When police see a man's long criminal record and other pertinent information kept away from the jury by technical rules of evidence, they may conclude that the only way to get a conviction is to get a confession. When they see courts and juries release offenders whom they are morally certain are guilty, they may conclude that the way to make sure of punishment is to administer it themselves—a wrong conclusion, but not an unnatural one.

Instances could be multiplied in which judicial obstacles are a factor in American police practices. Witness the instructions of Commissioner Mulrooney in New York to "shoot to kill" in dealing with gangsters after a jury had acquitted the man whom police after months of investigation felt sure had committed one of the most widely publicized murders in the city's annals. Witness the "smash-up" campaign of Superintendent Crowley against speak-easies in Boston after a year of almost negligible sentences in hundreds of raids.

This is a phase of the subject upon which more might reasonably have been expected from the Wickersham Commission. Yet no one will deny that it did a man-size job. State legislatures should investigate the use of the "third degree." And while they are at it they might well launch serious studies of the legal technicalities which give refuge to criminals, and also of such proposals as authorization of three-quarter majority verdicts by juries. Then they should act on the results of the studies.

WORSE THAN WAR

During the eighteen months that the American army was on the firing line in France, the number of our soldiers killed in action or died of wounds was 59,510, according to the war department records.

During the period of eighteen months ending on July 1st, last, the number of persons killed on streets and highways of the United States in motor accidents was 59,900.

A terrific peace-time toll, and in many respects infinitely worse than war.

It is the penalty we pay for reckless and incompetent driving. Everybody riding nowhere in particular, but in an awful hurry to get there.

Of course, it is impossible to produce any positive proof in substantiation of this statement, but we firmly believe that Uncle Andy Mellon escaped from Europe without being touched by any impetuous foreigners for a personal loan.

Early History of Plattsmouth is Recounted

Continued from Page One

The road through Iowa who were telling immigrants and prospective customers that there was no ferry at Plattsmouth. It averaged that "this method of trying to draw the immigrants from its natural course by circulating falsehoods, shows of itself, that the route north of the river has nothing to recommend it to the emigrant and their only hope for securing even a small part of the immigration is to make them believe they cannot cross the river at Plattsmouth."

The Herald, not to be outdone by the editorial maneuvers of the Republican, stated that "We see by the Omaha Republican that a party ventured out on the North Platte River. May succeed them but the chances are against them."

The Omaha advocates of the North Platte Route realized that their opponents had a vital argument due to the fact that there was no ferry at Plattsmouth. The Plattsmouth on the Loup, Elkhorn and Platte Rivers and endeavored to arouse enthusiasm in a bridge building project to which the Herald replied, "Omaha people seem to be worked up about a Platte bridge. If wind and rain do not wash the sands, there will be enough for a dozen bridges. But it takes more than gas to cross that troublesome stream."

With the possibility of bridge building at that time remote, the Herald had ample reason for editorial exhortation. Then he could quote from the Omaha Republican that "We do not intend so far as we are concerned to hold out any inducements to emigrants until these bridges (Elkhorn, Loup and Platte) are constructed so long as our own people send their trains to Plattsmouth before they are allowed to cross the face to induce emigrants to cross by this route, it is absolutely wickedness, deception and must will recoil." While each route got a share of the western trade, there is some evidence showing that some immigrants did come to Plattsmouth from Omaha by the western route. The account of the streams that were crossed on the Northern route.

Most of the Indians had been moved out of the region between Ft. Kearney and the Missouri River by treaty agreement and what few that remained were not war-like. But around Ft. Kearney and along the river the fear of Indian attacks presented a real problem to those crossing the plains in the slow moving covered wagons. It was in an attempt to afford some measure of protection to travellers that the First Nebraska Regiment was stationed at Plattsmouth, despite its snags and return from southern service in 1854. The Indians made every effort to attack the immigrant trains and stamped the stock in a vain attempt to halt the irresistible advance of the frontier. Parties venturing beyond Ft. Kearney were met by military escort, took their lives into their own hands. Early in May, 1865, a train was attacked at Plum Creek, thirty-two miles west of Ft. Kearney where one man was killed and one hundred fifty head of stock driven off. Such incidents as this increased the need for the protection which the soldiers were able to give. Plattsmouth was interested in seeing this protection maintained for it meant a steady stream of immigration and this meant the purchase of more supplies from Plattsmouth merchants.

In the protection which the soldiers of the overland trade as possible, Plattsmouth made the most of a telegram sent by Brigadier General P. E. Connor, Commandant at Ft. Kearney, on May 24, 1865 to Capt. S. H. Moer at Omaha which read as follows: "Please the navy and the soldiers to cross at Plattsmouth who can not cross the Platte east of Laramie and there are not enough troops to escort on the north side." From Gen. R. R. Livingston, also stationed at Ft. Kearney, Capt. Moer was requested on the same day not to allow any more trains to start out on the north side.

These despatches were not published in any of the Omaha papers much to the disgust of the Nebraska Herald but the Omaha journals did make a vigorous denunciation of the authors of the messages. They openly charged corrupt motives. In view of the fact that Gen. Livingston was a prominent resident of Plattsmouth and would naturally be biased in favor of the South Platte Route. The gravity of the situation was denied and the veracity of the authors of the telegrams seriously questioned. In reply to these charges impugning the motives of Gen. Livingston, The Herald stoutly maintained his right to exercise the best care possible for the safety of the immigrants and looked upon the despatches as a true representation of conditions which existed at Ft. Kearney.

On June 8, 1865, Gen. Connor sent another telegram from Julesburg, Colorado Territory, to Capt. Moer which was highly advertised by the advocates of the South Platte Route which read: "If trains of fifty armed men desire to take the north side of the Platte, so organize them. Notify them, however, that the Platte can not be crossed on account of high water and that I will not be responsible for their scalps nor can I have any escort on the north side. I can only protect one line of travel." The anger of the Omaha papers at the publicity given these despatches was natural and would have been equally denounced by the Plattsmouth Herald had they affected the South Platte Route. Immigrants would naturally not want to traverse a route where they could get no military protection. Whether the messages were sincere and represented an actual state of affairs or whether they were sent at the

behest of Gen. Livingston to discredit the North Platte Route is a moot question. The fact that actual Indian troubles existed and that travel over any route was slow and laborious seems to indicate that the situation described in the telegrams was authentic, the Gen. Livingston was probably not averse to forwarding the interests of his home town.

While the argument raged over which route to the west was the better, business did increase considerably at Plattsmouth and a fair share of the western trade through Nebraska was handled by Plattsmouth merchants as the following facts will indicate. The main street of Plattsmouth was constantly filled with immigrant wagons and the merchants were busy outfitting the travelers with flour, salt, bacon, soap, pork, clothing and ammunition, all of which were frontier staples. The year 1865 saw a large volume of business done than in any year since the founding of the town in 1851 and this was attributed to the favor given to the north Platte Route by the immigrants. Building of stores and houses increased in proportion to the increase of business and led The Herald to advertise "to those ground down by the iron heel of poverty in the cities to come west for work is abundant, prices good and property reasonable." The Plattsmouth ferry, the "Paul Wilcox," a side wheeler, brought one hundred twenty-five tons across on May 9, 1865 and the each bank was lined with white covered wagons and the road through Iowa leading to Plattsmouth was filled with immigrant trains. The records of the Ferry Company showed that 2,360 wagons crossed the Missouri at Plattsmouth during the month of May, 1865. The immigration became so large that The Herald could exclaim, "Plattsmouth never had such a volume of immigration. The whole moveable population of the eastern states appears to have started for Nebraska and the western mines and are crossing the Missouri at Plattsmouth." Capt. Moer of Omaha was quoted as saying that "in contrast to the business done at Plattsmouth, things at Omaha were dull due to the small number of freighters starting west from that place."

From the evidence just reviewed it seems reasonable to conclude that the South Platte Route was a factor in the early development of Plattsmouth and that it brought about considerable business activity until supplanted by the railroads. It would be further conclusive and interesting if it were possible to ascertain what this business meant in dollars and cents. Finally it is apparent that the agitation by Plattsmouth of the South Platte Route was, by and large, a mercenary proposition from which financial profit would result.

Not only did the wagon road through Iowa bring immigrants and freight to Plattsmouth, but the Missouri River, despite its snags and shifting currents, provided another channel by which people and provisions might get into Plattsmouth. The boats would bring cargoes from St. Louis, Kansas City or St. Joseph to the river points in Nebraska from which they would go west by immigrant train. More detailed discussion of the steamboat trade will follow immediately but as early as May 16, 1865, the steamer "Denver" landed eleven hundred sacks of corn at the Plattsmouth landing to be sent west by the overland route.

All persons interested in Plattsmouth during the early seventies when the railroad which had extended west from Ottumwa to East Plattsmouth and from St. Joseph north to Council Bluffs, killed the overland business and gave a staggering blow, the not immediately fatal, the steamboat trade. As late as January 14, 1871, fifty immigrant wagons crossed the Missouri in the Plattsmouth ferry in one day.

Freight service did not monopolize the interests of the transportation of this period. Stage coaches for passengers were in operation continuously during this period from Plattsmouth east to Ottumwa and west to Ft. Kearney. The immigrant fare from New York to Plattsmouth by rail and stage coach was \$26.00. There are no figures available as to this increase was due to the overland trade to the west.

In the story of the South Platte Route and its connection with the history and development of Plattsmouth, the steamboat forms an important adjunct. Both the ferry and river packet played a part in the history and growth of Plattsmouth.

(To Be Continued)

A BILLION FOR FIRE

If the nation's 1930 fire bill were paid by a per capita tax, the cost to every citizen would be \$4.16. The estimated property loss, according to The National Board of Fire Underwriters, was \$499,739,172 and the entire cost, including the upkeep of fire-fighting organizations, was \$1,112,000,000.

Statistics gathered for the year are interesting. Sixty-six per cent of all fires occurred in homes, and

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of Emma C. Miller, 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 11th day of September, A. D. 1931, and on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1931, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day to receive and examine all claims against said estate with view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 11th day of September, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 11th day of September, 1931. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 14th day of August, 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a17-3w

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska. William Mangold and wife, Lola Mangold; Ruby Mangold, a minor; Ella Mangold and husband, Jacob Beck; Edward Mangold and wife, Lottie Mangold; Alice Hughes and husband, Perry Hughes; Oscar Mangold and wife, Hazel Mangold; Walter Mangold and wife, Mary Mangold and Winnie Dudley, widow. Plaintiffs, vs. Paul Mangold, a minor, and Louis Schlessel, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of the County of Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 29th day of July, 1931, and an order of sale issued by said court on the 29th day of July, 1931, the undersigned, sole referee, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 1st day of September, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north west quarter (NW 1/4) of section twenty-three (23), Township twelve (12), north, Range twelve (12), east of the 6th p. m., in Cass County, Nebraska.

Said sale will be held open for one hour. Abstract of title will be furnished to purchaser at the rate of 10% of the amount of the bid at time of sale and balance on confirmation; possession to be given March 3, 1932. Dated this 29th day of July, 1931.

WILLIAM G. KIECK, Referee.

V. A. ROBERTSON, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF SUIT TO QUIET TITLE

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska. Ada Ferris, Plaintiff, vs. Fayette W. Miner, et al., Defendants.

To the Defendants: Fayette W. Miner, Annie Miner, Rufus Bane, Mrs. Rufus Bane, real name unknown, the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estates of Fayette W. Miner, Annie Miner, Rufus Bane, Mrs. Rufus Bane, real name unknown, Eliza Slesold, each deceased, real names unknown, and all persons having or claiming any interest in and to the northeast quarter of Section ten (10), Township eleven (11), north, Range thirteen (13), east of the 6th p. m. in Cass County, Nebraska, except a tract containing 15 acres off of the west side thereof, described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of said northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, north, Range 13, east, thence east 17 rods, thence in a southeasterly direction to a point in the south line of said quarter section, 13 rods east of the southwest corner thereof, thence west 13 rods to the southwest corner of said quarter section; thence north 160 rods to the place of beginning, real names unknown, defendants. You and each of you are hereby notified that Ada Ferris, as plaintiff, filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska, on the 29th day of August, 1931, against you and each of you. The object, purpose and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of court quieting the title to the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, north, Range 13, east of the 6th p. m., in Cass County, Nebraska, except a tract containing 15 acres off of the west side thereof, described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of said northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 11, north, Range 13, east, thence east 17 rods, thence in a southeasterly direction to a point in the south line of said quarter section, 13 rods east of the southwest corner thereof, thence west 13 rods to the southwest corner of said quarter section; thence north 160 rods to the place of beginning, real names unknown, defendants, as against you and each of you, and for such other relief as may be just and equitable in the premises. You and each of you are further notified that you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 12th day of October, 1931, or the allegations therein contained will be taken as true and a decree will be rendered in favor of the plaintiff against you and each of you according to the prayer of said petition.

ADA FERRIS, Plaintiff.

JOHN M. LEYDA, Her Attorney. a31-4w

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITION

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska. Josie Brown, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Brown, Defendant. To Fred Brown, Defendant: The above named defendant will take notice that on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1931, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, the plaintiff will take the deposition of Josie Brown and Cecil Waite, to be used as evidence on the trial of the above entitled cause at Scottsbluff, Nebraska, before Lois Bohner, a Notary Public in the Murphy building. Dated this 28th day of August, A. D. 1931.

JOSE BROWN, Plaintiff.

By W. G. Kieck, Her Attorney. a31-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court. In the matter of the estate of John Maurer, 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 18th day of September, 1931, and on the 19th day of December, 1931, at the hour of 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 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 18th day of September, 1931. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 21st day of August, 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a24-3w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. In the matter of the Estate of C. N. Barrows, 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 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 18th day of September, 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 H. W. Barrows or some other suitable person as named in said petition, and proceed to a settlement thereof.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a24-3w

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PETITION FOR SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska. State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of Dora McNurlin, deceased: On reading the petition of Jennie Barrett praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 22nd day of August, 1931, and for final distribution of the assets of said estate and for her discharge as Administratrix; 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 18th day of September, A. D. 1931, 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 of said petition and the hearing thereon be given to all persons interested in said matter or 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 County Court this 22nd day of August, A. D. 1931.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

(Seal) a24-3w