

The Plattsmouth Journal

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AS SPEED INCREASES DEATH RATE RISES

The upturn in motor accident deaths in 1933, as indicated in census bureau figures of fatalities in 86 large American cities which represent about one-fourth of the annual toll in the nation, may well suggest the thought that the growing tendency toward speed on the highways is having its effect. As officials of the bureau of public roads interpret the available statistics there was an increase of 6 per cent in car deaths in 1933, a sharp reversal of the record in 1932, when fatalities decreased 13 per cent. A part of the decline in 1932 is explained by the fact that fewer cars were in use, the reduction for that year having been about 6.6 per cent in registered motor vehicles.

But last year no such compensating influence is to be found in explanation of the reversal upward. In fact, bureau of mines data on the consumption of gasoline during the year indicate that travel mileage increased no more than 1 per cent during the year, and that may be accounted for in part by the operation of old and wasteful cars. We will have to search deeper for the causes of the increase in deaths.

So if it isn't the speed element, what is it? Officials of the bureau of roads are not convinced that speed is entirely innocent. In fact, one of them is quoted as saying: "I don't believe it will ever be possible economically to build highways for general use which are suitable to speeds ranging upward from 45 to 80 miles an hour. Drivers should stay within a speed limit of 45 miles." Yet we find thousands of drivers, both good and bad, in fitting cars and unfitting cars, driving their machines along the open road and even in traffic at higher speeds, or trying to fit their cars are not up to that speed in mechanical condition. Therefore the death list mounts, taking the innocent and the drivers, indiscriminately.

RECOGNITION DUE TO THE RICH BUT HONEST

In the list of securities held by a great life insurance company, those issues which were in default were marked with a star (*). In the list of municipals, it is apparent that something had gone wrong in Chicago for a number of subdivisions of the great city were shown to have committed acts of bankruptcy.

When the leading citizens, those holding positions of great trust, which cause them to be looked up to, abscond and skip the country after having mismanaged vast private investments, there will usually be found something rotten also in the public affairs of that community.

There are good credit cities, which meet their obligations promptly and in full. In such it will be usually found that the leading private institutions are sound and solvent and untouched by the prevailing raciality. There is such a thing as being rich and respectable. Where the combination is found it should be given due honor. In these times, we hear of those highly placed individuals who have betrayed their trust, who have gambled with other people's money, and we hear about it because the gamble was a loss. In one city of Nebraska, a public dinner was given in recognition of the bankers who had guided the community through prevailing economic dangers without a loss of one cent to the depositors. There might well be more of such recognition.—Beatrice Sun.

FEBRUARY A WARM MONTH

February in Nebraska was warm, with slightly more than the average precipitation and also more than average sunshine, says Weather Observer Blair. Wind movement and humidity were somewhat less than normal.

Altho the average temperature was 5 degrees above normal there have been several warmer Februaries in recent years, notably in 1926, 1930 and 1931. The first seventeen days were uniformly warmer than normal, but the rest of the month was much colder and there were two days when zero temperatures occurred throughout the state. Maximum temperatures occurred most frequently on the 13th and ranged at individual stations from 54 to 75 degrees, but reached 70 degrees at about half of the stations. The 26th was the coldest day, when minimum temperatures ranged from 7 degrees at Omaha and Hebron to 31 degrees below at Gordon and Nenzel.

Precipitation averaged about one-fifth more than the February normal, and more than either of the four immediately preceding February's. The northeastern division was considerably drier than normal. In the eastern half of the state there was no precipitation during the first half of the month, and in the western half there was one moderate snowfall on the 10th. There were frequent and general snows from the 17th to the 25th, heavier in the southern parts of the state than in the northern. Total precipitation for the month exceeded an inch at most stations in the southeastern and southwestern divisions but was mostly less than an inch in other parts.

Farm activity was small but outside construction work made good progress until interrupted by the cold weather of the last ten days. This cold spell produced the only good ice crop of the winter. The soil was generally reported deficient in moisture, and several windy days caused considerable drifting.

KENTUCKY CASE OF NEWSPAPER ETHICS

Because the Louisville Courier-Journal had published an article reflecting on the Kentucky legislature, the editor was summoned by a committee of the sensitive assembly, which demanded that he give up the name of the author. This he refused to do. He held that it would be, in the first place, a violation of confidence, and, besides, would be against a fundamental principle of journalism. Thereupon the investigating committee proposed that he be fined only a small sum, \$25, out of "deference to his scruples." In the debate there was protest against punishing a man for "not violating his newspaper ethics." On the other hand, it was asserted that he had transgressed the rules of the assembly, though how that enters into the case it is hard to see. One representative, himself a newspaper man, asserted that "not a single newspaper man in Kentucky" would have taken a position different from that of the Courier-Journal.

The case is one not so much of the freedom of the press as of its integrity and responsibility. If an article is published which is libelous or obscene, the courts may deal with it in due course under the law. But a great deal of information comes to a newspaper under the seal of confidence. This must not be broken. Trusted correspondents need not sign their names if they wish not to have their identity known. The public interest does not, in such cases, center upon an individual writer or source of information, but upon the general reputation and character of the newspaper itself. This is the ground upon which Mr. Armentrout stood, and from it no conscientious editor would allow himself to be driven by threat or fine.—New York Times.

Strange how some people who don't pay any taxes are always so anxious to champion the cause of the taxpayer. It sometimes seems to be a draw between the taxpayer and the Lord whose name is used the most in vain.

Journal Want-Ads get results!

UTTER DEGRADATION INSULL'S PUNISHMENT

Undoubtedly, the existence Samuel Insull is leading is preferable to facing a Chicago jury and going to jail, in Samuel's Insull's opinion. But there is no reason why those who wish to punish this man should feel that he is escaping his just deserts. For no punishment that could be inflicted by a Chicago judge and jury, not even a Chicago judge and jury that threw to the winds any and all of Insull's legal rights to be assumed innocent until he is proven guilty, could summon the degradation for the man that he has chosen for himself.

There he is, as guilty in the eyes of his countrymen, perhaps far guiltier, than had he faced a jury of his peers and allowed them to determine his guilt or innocence. So far as the moral verdict can be rendered upon his deeds, for today and for the long tomorrow, it is as emphatic as any that could have been handed down in any courtroom. Indeed, it may be worse. For it is conceivable that in a courtroom evidence of a mitigating character might have been offered that would have commanded some sympathy today and more tomorrow. It might have been seen, or suspected, by the discerning that the man was more the creature of a system and an environment than the master of it, and that in a certain measure his sins were the sins of weakness and vanity, rather than of the ruthless strength that is commonly pictured. That chance Insull has forfeited. In the eyes of his countrymen he is guilty as a fiend from hell.

What remains is the choice of punishment. In Chicago, Insull might have gone to jail, a frightful fall, indeed. So far he has escaped that. But in Greece for nearly two years he has been a trembling creature of fears and the prey of schemers and rascals—and so feebly at their mercy as to compel their contempt. And the end of all that is the obscenity of his flight, off into the indifferent seas in a vermin-ridden freighter; a wriggly human being lodged among wriggly insects; a human being self-banned from human society, even the society of unfortunates who stand up to the price of their sins against the common weal; a human being who by choice affirms the barrier raised against him by men of his own breed and seeks somewhere among the lowest of the earth to lay his head, if only they will receive him in exchange for part of the dollars that he managed to secrete in the crashing of what once was called his empire.

The law is clear. It says that the authorities shall pursue him until they have brought him back to these shores to stand trial for the crimes of which he is accused. The authorities must press on with their duty under the law. But he would be strangely lacking in imagination who believed that it was within the power of the law to inflict upon this man any punishment comparable to that he has chosen for himself. For Insull has elected, not the punishment that society metes out to the man who sins, but the expulsion into nowhere which human society has long reserved for its degenerates.—Baltimore Sun.

HOLDING COMPANIES ABOVE LAW

Dividing four to four, with Mr. Justice Roberts not taking part, the United States supreme court has affirmed the right of the Pennsylvania railroad to do through a holding company what it could not do directly—that is, buy control of the Wabash and Lehigh Valley railroads in defiance of the interstate commerce commission.

In reality, the lower court decided the case. If the decision in the United States circuit court of appeals had been against the Pennsylvania, the four to four vote in the supreme court would have had a deverse effect. It would have denied the right of the Pennsylvania to acquire the competing roads.

The circuit court of appeals indulged in the purest sophistry when it held that the Pennsylvania company, owned entirely by the Pennsylvania railroad, bought its Wabash and Lehigh stock for investment purposes, and not to lessen competition. There would be more reason to respect the decision if the court had frankly admitted that the Pennsylvania railroad dodged the law by organizing a holding company to do something which in spirit was illegal. That would put it squarely up to congress to legislate on the subject of holding companies, a theme it has been dodging for years.

Meanwhile, the Wabash has been inside the Pennsylvania's stomach for so many years that it ought to be pretty thoroughly digested by this time.—Editorial opinion of the St. Louis Star-Times.

NOW DEBATING WHEN RECOVERY STARTED

Last year people were talking about the causes of the depression and when it began. Some contended that it started in the early summer of 1929 when the building trade began to decline. A few others contended that it didn't really start until the early spring of 1930. Others, the majority, placed it at the end of October, 1929, when the stock market crashed. It makes little difference now when the depression actually started; we all know we did go through one.

Today people are debating not when the depression started, but when recovery began. Statistics, claimed by many the only scientific way of gauging economic trends, show the low was reached in July, 1932; after that recovery set in. Former Vice-President Dawes is inclined to set the date around October, 1933. Others, the majority, see the first week of March, 1933, as the low mark of the depression, citing the bank panic for their evidence. To them that date marks the beginning of the recovery.

A writer in the New York Times says the bi-centennial of Washington was, partially at least, responsible for recovery. People were determined that in that historic year the country should not go to pieces if they could prevent it. By a herculean effort they managed to get the country on its feet again before that year ended.

Certainly recovery was well under way before the Century of Progress closed at Chicago last November. Over 22 million persons attended it—the largest number of people ever to go to a world's fair. Millions of dollars poured into Chicago. Its hotels, long empty, were crowded to the limit. Long suffering stores and restaurants took on a new lease of life. Railroad stations and motor bus terminals again resounded with human voices when before they had been tombs. Chicago became a boom city, but the money spent there also helped the nation.

When men talk of recovery instead of depression we can take it that something has happened. It makes little difference the precise date when recovery set in. The important thing is to realize that it has.—Dayton News.

HOW WALL STREETERS SHEAR THE LAMBS

E. H. Harriman once was asked if he could sell a large block of stock at 50. He replied that he could not, but that he could put the price up to 125 and sell three times as much at over one hundred.

James R. Keene once declared that to sell 20 thousand shares at a high price you must buy 100 thousand and sell 120 thousand. The estimate is fair.

A famous broker in one of his pools in 1929 sold 152 thousand shares one day, and the same day had to buy 162,300 shares. A few days later he sold 189 thousand shares, but had to buy 259 thousand to support the market. On one Anaconda pool, in order to sell 130 thousand shares the operators had to buy and sell 1,125,000. On one Fox Film pool, to sell 76 thousand shares they had to sell 321 thousand and buy 215 thousand.

You think this all belongs to the past. Last June the National Distillers Products corporation—biggest medicinal whisky makers—put out 180 thousand new shares of stocks. They were sold or exchanged by the company at \$25 a share. This was in June and July. At the very moment when these shares were being issued for \$25, they were being sold on the stock exchange at from \$70 to \$124. There were only about 200 thousand shares in the company. Yet in a few weeks over one million shares were traded. Then suddenly, on July 19, the alcohol stocks crashed and the National Distiller in three days dropped from 124 to 71.

In spite of all the lessons of 1929, millions of dollars were lost in those few weeks by foolish people.—John T. Flynn in Redbook Magazine.

What this country needs is fewer people trying to figure out what this country needs.

It is said that foreigners just love a London fog. We do not quite know what they see in it.

A Salvation Army official credits Mae West with the increase in employment. Well, yes, if you've noticed the pronounced curves in business.

Figures published in London show that Canadians made more telephone calls in 1932 than any other people, averaging 223 calls each. The United States had 222 calls a person, while Britain had only thirty-three.

Trade Pacts Nearly Ready with Latins

Expect Big Export Gain to Mexico, Brazil and Cuba—Pact Is Being Rushed.

New York, March 21.—An early conclusion is expected in the negotiations for trade pacts with three Latin-American countries, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba, and a considerable increase in American exports to those countries can then be expected, commercial leaders said today.

Trade between the United States and Mexico has steadily advanced in favor of American exporters, chiefly due to the fact that the Mexican peso is pegged to the dollar.

Seek Reciprocity. Advances from Mexico state, however, that the benefit to the United States is largely incidental because of the nationalistic financial program of the government there.

Fernando Ron, Mexican ambassador to Washington, has been conferring with state department officials relative to a reciprocal agreement.

Coffee in Bargain. A commercial treaty with Brazil, now being negotiated, is expected to give American exporters certain concessions there in exchange for a permanent tariff-free market on coffee here.

Cuban-American negotiations have aimed at a revision of the 1902 treaty, with the writing of a new agreement on a "give and take" basis. The study of the pact is being rushed because of the desire to have it approved before the American congress adjourns.

BLAZE AT TEKAMAH JAIL

Tekamah, Neb.—Four prisoners confined in the cell block of the jail on the fourth floor of the courthouse here laid on the floor with their noses close to the flooring in order to breathe early Wednesday, while C. W. Shoberg, trustee and cook, carried water to put out a fire on the third floor directly under the jail.

Shoberg, asleep in the jail hall, awoke to find the hall full of smoke. He awoke the four prisoners in the cell block by pounding on the iron hallway door and then groped his way downstairs to find the blaze and carry water to extinguish the flames. The prisoners had been unable to attract anyone with their shouts but Night Watchman Peterson, making his rounds, saw smoke pouring out windows opened by Shoberg and called the fire department.

Sheriff Phipps, summoned to the jail unlocked the doors to free the prisoners who had wrapped blankets about their heads to protect them from the smoke. To reach the third floor on his way to find the fire, Shoberg was forced to squeeze thru a locked gateway. The fire, which did little damage is believed to have started in the janitor's room. An electric light wire connected with a desk lamp was blamed.

KAISER MADE AIR TARGET

Toronto, Ont.—How a Canadian flier sent the German kaiser, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and the official German headquarters staff scurrying to shelter during the war was revealed for the first time by Air Commodore Fellowes. The occasion, according to the Commodore, was the only one during the war when the kaiser was actually under fire and the flier was Flight Commander Mackay, now living in Toronto.

Commander Mackay and two others were ordered to bomb the mole at Zebrugge, Fellowes said. When Mackay returned from the flight he reported he had used his machine gun. A group of men had been on the mole and he had missed them with his bombs. He returned and sprayed the mole with his machine guns and saw the men scurrying to shelter. Later word was received from Berlin, via Holland, that among those on the mole were the kaiser and Von Hindenburg.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Roy E. Meisinger, deceased:
Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is July 20th, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on July 27th, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated March 20, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of James T. Begley, deceased:
Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Emma M. Begley, as Administratrix; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 6th day of April, 1934, at ten a. m.
Dated March 10, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Oscar W. Zaar, deceased, No. 2991:
Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is July 20, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on July 27, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated March 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Emma J. Kimerley, deceased, No. 2970:
Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is July 20, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on July 27, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated March 23, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of William Douglas McCrary, deceased:
Take notice that a petition has been filed praying for administration of said estate and appointment of Frank A. Clويد, as Administrator; that said petition has been set for hearing before said Court on the 13th day of April, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated March 17, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Ferdinand Prohaska, deceased: Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is July 6th, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court Room in Plattsmouth on July 13th, 1934, at ten a. m. for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated March 10, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Christina Rummel, deceased:
Take notice that the Executor of said estate has filed his final report and a petition for examination and allowance of his administration accounts, determination of heirship, assignment of residue of said estate and for his discharge; that said petition and report will be heard before said Court on April 6th, 1934, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.
Dated March 10, 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

REFEREE'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of judgment in partition confirming the shares entered on March 24, 1934, in the case of Ethel Ossenkop, plaintiff vs. Edward H. Ossenkop, et al, defendants, then pending in the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska, the undersigned was appointed referee to partition the land involved in said action; upon report of referee that physical partition of the land could not be made without great prejudice to the parties it was thereupon ordered and adjudged by the court that said land be sold and the proceeds thereof be divided into shares between the parties as heretofore determined. In pursuance to said judgment of court, the undersigned referee will, on the 28th day of April, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the courthouse in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell the said real estate, to-wit:

Lot five and the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Lots 1 and 2 in the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4 (except 1 acre in the southeast corner) all being in the southwest quarter of Sec. 31, Twp. 12 north, Range 12, east of the 6th P. M. in Cass County, Nebraska, containing 128.93 acres, more or less; at public auction to the highest bidder for cash. Said sale to be made subject to a mortgage lien of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. Terms of sale to be fifteen per cent of bid cash and the balance of purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale and making deed by referee.
Dated this 24th day of March, A. D. 1934.
W. G. KIECK,
Referee.

DWYER & DWYER,
Attorneys. m26-5w

NOTICE

Whereas, Orval Danson, convicted in Cass county, on the 14th day of April, 1933, of the crime of Forgery, has made application to the Board of Pardons, pursuant to law have set the hour of 10 a. m. on the 11th day of April, 1934, for hearing on said application, all persons interested are hereby notified that they may appear at the State Penitentiary, at Lincoln, Nebraska, on said day and hour and show cause, if any there be, why said application should, or should not be granted.
HARRY R. SWANSON,
Sec'y Board of Pardons
N. T. HARMON,
Chief State Probation Officer.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1934, at 10:00 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:

The north half (N 1/2) of the southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township ten (10), Range ten (10), East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, subject to a prior mortgage in favor of the Conservative Mortgage Company—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of LeRoy Rhoden and Neva Rhoden et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by John H. Fowler, Trustee, plaintiff against said defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, February 23, A. D. 1934.
H. SYLVESTER,
Sheriff Cass County,
Nebraska.

NOTICE OF HEARING

On Petition for Determination of Heirship.
Estate of Dan Moore, 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 Theodore B. Farmer has filed his petition alleging that Dan Moore died intestate in Cass county on or about September, 1916, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9) in Block sixty (60) in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, according to the surveyed and recorded plat thereof—
leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:
Charlotte Moore, his widow;
Janey Hanson, his daughter, and Elizabeth Elsiehd, his daughter.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is in fee simple title to all said real estate by purchase and warranty deed, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Dan Moore and of his 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 13th day of April, 1934, 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 March, A. D. 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING

Estate of Dade Rakes, 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 W. L. Stine has filed his petition alleging that Dade Rakes died intestate in Cass county, Nebraska, on or about April —, 1913, being a resident and inhabitant of Cass county, Nebraska, and died seized of the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of Lot ten (10), SW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section six (6), Township ten (10), Range fourteen (14) and all of Lot twelve (12), SW 1/4, Section six (6), Township ten (10), Range fourteen (14), all in Cass county, Nebraska, according to recorded plat containing 33.41 acres, more or less—
leaving as his sole and only heirs at law the following named persons, to-wit:

Callie Stine (former widow of Dade Rakes); Lena G. Keene (formerly Lena G. Rakes) daughter; Letha McClain (formerly Letha Rakes) daughter; Gallant K. Rakes, all over 21 years of age.

That the interest of the petitioner in the above described real estate is that of a subsequent purchaser of an undivided one-third of said land, and praying for a determination of the time of the death of said Dade Rakes and of his 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 13th day of April, 1934, 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 16th day of March, A. D. 1934.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.