

The Plattsmouth Journal

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

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

A New Jersey man has invented paper that stretches. However, rubber checks have been in use for years.

And remember how we used to say that when the locusts began to buzz in the evening it was six weeks until frost?

As a companion food for the now almost legendary "Milk From Contented Cows" a road house advertises "Satisfied Chicken."

Another gangster has died of wounds, "his lips sealed." Just as dumb in death as he was in life, remarks the Chicago News.

Town boys working in the country make lots of mistakes, but when they get the collars upside down on the horses, everybody feels free to laugh.

Twins born to a Rumanian woman were erroneously reported as sextuplets. However the guess was pretty close—the difference between 6 and 2 is only 4.

Mrs. Vincent Astor wants a new deal for the immigrant. Isn't it about time to give the American a new deal and let the immigrant do his own hell-raising at home?

Hollywood announces the possession of a saxophone eighteen feet long. It may prove useful to the national guardsmen on duty in the San Francisco strike as their most offensive weapon.

It begins to look as if those high prices for raw products we begged for so long might be forthcoming, except that there won't be very many raw products, nor very many people able to pay the market price for them.

A Chicago woman, sunbathing at a cottage in Rhode Island, reports the theft of \$24,000 worth of jewelry from the cottage. If the temperature were fifteen degrees lower, we might stir up some sympathy for a lady who takes \$24,000 worth of jewelry to a summer resort, but it's difficult to achieve the proper indignation at 119 in the shade.

Sometimes we take so much time deciding which of two flies to swat that they both get away.

This country will never get back to Mother Earth until the people go back to lower mathematics.

The nation, says a psychologist, is going conservative. What a blow to the philosophy of the new deal!

In the interesting mayor contest, Pittsburgh seems to run New York a close second in the National League.

A new process for aging whisky produces the desired result in three minutes, but of course, if you're in a hurry, you can always make some gin.

It is now believed that a board or commission will soon take over the administrative functions of the NRA, leaving General Johnson free to devote more time to the dead cat branch of the industry.

Reading of the search for the baby who is to be the new dalai lama, we can't help wondering whether there is as much grief in judging a dalai lama contest in Tibet as in judging a baby contest in the United States.

Three men have been killed at school elections in a Kentucky county, and it is recalled that five were killed in similar elections in another county of the state last year. Education evidently is taken seriously in Kentucky.

With the growing threat of general strikes on every hand and the President, congress and most of the cabinet away on vacation, we would feel pretty uneasy were it not for the fact that the brain trust is still on the job.

A large American company, which manufactures all kinds of crooked gambling devices, makes sixty-two different decks of marked cards that virtually defy disclosure and seventy-three kinds of combinations of transparent dice so cleverly loaded that they can be cut, burned, weighed or measured with calipers without detection.

"Sweeping the ocean back has nothing on trying to get dry after a heat wave bath," observes the Indianapolis News.

In the so-called Hollywood "moral case," it certainly has not yet been clearly revealed who was supplying the morals.

A news item about Maryland's celebration of her tercentenary reminds us—who was governor back in those days, just before Ritchie?

If the nudist movement hasn't gained many new adherents to its cause during the last few weeks it never will amount to anything.

Why is it that when a married man answers the telephone with "Oh, hello, baby," everybody within hearing has an expression of "Wonder who he's talking to?"

With Dillingham permanently located, the world now can turn its attention to the finding of Admiral Byrd, whose definite location seems to be somewhat in question.

Adjacent scare headlines yesterday read: "Crime on the Run," and "Terror in a Bank." Perhaps care should be taken, when pursuing crime, not to run it into banks.

As to the dispute on whether General Johnson should be called the cracker-down or the crack-downer the Detroit News testifies that the rule in Michigan is cracker-downer.

"We just talked about the weather," said Postmaster General Farley after his visit with Upton Sinclair. Mr. Farley may have talked about the weather, but we don't believe Mr. Sinclair did.

The additional charges made by Lord Ashley against Doug Fairbanks reminds that Lord Ashley is one of those individuals with so little pride that they are willing to let the world know they can't hold their wives.

Ramsay MacDonald is taking his vacation in Canada this year to forget politics. Doesn't he know that Canada is full of American politicians at this time of year, all of whom went there to forget politics?

Genius consists of turning a serious liability into a golden asset. The hugeness may be held more or less in contempt. But Schnozzle Durante of the movies has made it his crowning glory and his fortune.

The best watermelons must be ripened in quiet, peaceful surroundings, according to an agricultural expert. We recall in our youth that quite a number of melons were disturbed in the ripening period by the sound of their owner's shotgun, chasing melon thieves out of the patch.

Thinks Trees Will Survive the Severe Drouth

Clayton Watkins, State Forester Says They Will Make Comeback if Rains by Fall.

Advising farmers and householders to water their trees wherever possible, Clayton Watkins, state forester at Lincoln, Thursday assured them that Nebraska trees in general are standing the heat and drouth remarkably well.

Burning of leaves on trees to a yellowish brown, he said, is not always due to lack of moisture. In some cases it may be due to hot winds. While this will weaken a tree, it can grow more foliage just as it can put out new leaves after a killing frost.

"If they get plenty of water this fall they should stand the winter fairly well," he said, "but a cold winter following a dry fall and summer undoubtedly will result in much winter kill."

The extent of damage will not be known until next spring, he said. The consensus of expert opinion is that trees should be watered, particularly when there is any doubt about their condition. George Vogel of South Bend, Neb., has a successful method for use where water must be carried or where the "water lance" is not desired.

Vogel sinks round sewer tiles at two or three spots around the tree, 18 inches to two feet deep, and fills them with water several times a week. This allows the water to reach the subsoil as with the water lance. The tiles can be bought at lumber and building supply houses for less than half a dollar.

Vogel tried surface watering on the ash, juniper and cedar, and lost all three. He used the tile method on other trees—pin oak, ash and walnut—and saved them all.

Cutting Corn for Silage to Salvage Value

Safe to Pasture Now, According to Experts—Rye Will Make Good Pasture.

Corn which has been damaged by the hot and dry weather during the past week or ten days can be salvaged to some extent by cutting it for silage. Dr. E. D. Keim, chairman of the agronomy department at the college of agriculture, believes the corn should be cut when it is apparent that it will not grow any corn or hobbins for better silage.

For the best results corn should be cut before the stalks become too dry and blow away. Farmers in most cases are expected to use the trench and pit silos in storing the feed for fall and winter feeding as a roughage.

Some farmers thruout the state are pasturing their cornfields, where the corn failed to come up in a uniform stand and also did not grow. There is no danger of poisoning livestock by pasturing the corn down, farmers are told in answer to inquiries reaching the college of agriculture daily.

Farmers will have a chance of getting pasture for their livestock this fall by planting rye if weather conditions get more favorable within the next six weeks, Doctor Keim believes. Usually rye planted from Aug. 25 to Oct. 1 will make good fall and spring pasture. Five pecks per acre is the rate of seeding recommended. Winter wheat can also be sown for pasture, and under favorable circumstances will produce an abundance of fall pasture.

TERMS TOTAL 5,000 YEARS

Washington.—Prison sentences aggregating 5,073 years, two months and three days and fines amounting to \$772,938.73 were imposed on federal law violators during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

A statistical report made by J. Edgar Hoover, investigative director of the department of justice, showed that 3,581 convictions were secured. This represented 93.81 percent of cases brought to trial.

During the year, 923 federal fugitives were located and an additional 4,356 fugitives wanted by local authorities were apprehended thru the fingerprint work performed by the justice department. Property recovered had a value of \$1,116,619.28 and savings resulting to the United States thru investigative work in war risk insurance and other cases amounted to \$18,152,409; stolen motor vehicles to the number of 2,302 were recovered.



Did you ever stop to think
EDSON R. WAITE
Shawnee, Okla.

Davis Marwin, publisher of the

Bloomington (Ill.) Pantograph, says: "Newspaper advertising is potentially the outstanding national recovery factor. Just as the press is being depended upon through this crisis for up-to-the-minute public information on the multitude of government experiments and local, national and foreign developments in the new social-political-economic complex, to that same extent does it provide the medium par excellence for the sales promotion vitally needed to quicken the wheels of industry and thereby produce payrolls adequate to put millions back to work."

"That this peculiar advantage of newspaper advertising is being given constantly greater recognition is demonstrated by the expenditure of an increasing proportion of the national advertising dollar in that medium. Almost half of this country's total 1933 national advertising outlay of \$300,000,000 was used in newspapers, a proportion greater than 1931 or 1932 and, for that matter, higher than that of preceding years. The policy of 351 leading companies was even more striking in that they devoted over 61% of their aggregate national advertising expenditure to newspapers. These companies alone accounted for approximately two-thirds of 1933's total national advertising budget."

"Omitting for the moment any consideration whatsoever of the present extraordinary interest in news, the reasons for this preference are basic and too numerous and obvious to require detailed recital. The newspaper is a commodity unit, in intimate touch with the populace that it serves, and accordingly enjoying maximum confidence. Bearing as it does the chronicle of daily affairs closest to the hearts and pocketbooks of its subscribers, it is a home visitor in popular demand with every member of the family. It therefore creates an atmosphere for the presentation of the sales message that guarantees responsiveness beyond that of any other vehicle for such a message. It is live and timely; it is a daily habit. It represents flexibility in time element and concentrated circulation. And, not least, it is fighting the community's battle and spreading the community's gospel. In consequence, it naturally occupies a unique position of trust."

"Public information, education and understanding is the world's chief hope for peaceful and constructive solution of its difficulties. The editorial portion of the newspaper is the chief instrument for such education, and correspondingly, newspaper advertising space presents the most effective means of stimulating trade and maintaining it at the level requisite to normal employment and the higher standard of living that is being sought."

MOONEY FAILS ONCE MORE

San Francisco.—Thomas Mooney, convicted of bombing the 1916 preparedness day parade here, failed in a new attempt to bring his case again before the supreme court of the United States. Judge Shortell of the circuit court of appeals denied him a certificate of probate cause for an appeal.

Mooney petitioned the United States district court recently for a writ of habeas corpus, contending he was being detained unlawfully and that his conviction after the bombing had been brought about by perjury.

Judge St. Sure denied the petition, advising Mooney's attorneys that the proper means of redress lay thru the state courts, and recommending that he institute the habeas corpus proceedings there. This course remains open to him now, with the avenue possibly still open to the United States supreme court tribunal in case of adverse rulings by the California supreme court.

FIRE AT STROMSBURG

Stromsburg, Neb.—Fire of unknown origin almost entirely destroyed the home, household goods and belongings of Mrs. Augusta Slusser Tuesday. The blaze was discovered at 4 a. m. and the fire department called. The dwelling was a wooden structure and the fire soon spread beyond control. Loss was estimated at about \$2,300, partially covered by insurance. This was the worst fire here for a number of years.

"See it before you buy it."

REPEATS JOURNEY TO UTAH

Salt Lake City.—Andrew Jensen, who is now assistant historian of the Latter Day Saints church, trudged across the plains from Iowa to Salt Lake City behind an ox team in 1866. It took him sixty-two days to reach the newly founded city in Salt Lake valley.

Tuesday, in observance of Pioneer day, the anniversary of the Mormon's entrance into this valley July 24, 1847, Mr. Jensen made virtually the same trip—utilizing the modern method of transportation. He flew here from Omaha, but instead of sixty-two days, it took him a mere seven hours.

State Takes Hand in Credit Groups Plan

Will Regulate the Latest Addition to Nebraska Financial System; 86 Associations.

The state banking department has taken command of the affairs of co-operative credit associations, latest development in Nebraska's financial system, despite the fact that the law under which they are organized fails to grant the department specifically all the powers it might care to have.

Eighty-six of these associations are now in existence, most of them organized in recent months and about sixty of them in large groups under the same general administration.

George B. Wilson, in charge of trust companies and building and loan associations, as well as the co-operatives, said the department would specify what types of investments the association might make, altho the law does not give specific authorization for this.

Wilson has received an informal ruling from the attorney general that share holders in the co-operatives will be subject to double liability, like bank stockholders. He believes this may give pause to some organizers.

And the department has ruled that no shareholder may have more money on deposit in a co-operative than ten times the amount of his shares. In case of possible insolvency, this would keep the losses from falling too heavily on persons with small shareholding and large deposits.

Wilson pointed out that in other states similar co-operatives have not been allowed to receive deposits but only sell shares, and this eliminated the problem of protecting the depositors.

The co-operatives are being formed generally in bankless communities, under a 1923 law, largely unused until this time. C. A. Sorenson, republican candidate for governor, has been attorney for one group, E. E. Placel, state president of the bankers association, has protested against permitting the co-operatives to do business.

DROUTH LIMITS RELIEF CANNING

Lincoln, July 25.—Drouth has blighted prospects for many federal emergency relief canning centers in Nebraska, but plans are still being made to establish about 11 of them, as compared with 25 projected several weeks ago.

Counties now slated to have one or more canning centers are Douglas, Richardson, Dakota, Wayne, Madison, Buffalo, Scotts Bluff, Morrill and Lincoln. If conditions turn favorable, centers may be set up in additional counties for the preservation of vegetables grown in FERA gardens.

Frank S. Henline, in charge of the projects, is studying the possibility of getting surplus fruit from Colorado for canning in Nebraska. It would be distributed during the winter to needy families. There are still prospects of getting quantities of surplus apples and other fruit from commercial growers in southeastern Nebraska.

Madison and Dakota county centers are starting operations this week.

GOV. BRYAN URGES NATIONAL ARBORETUM

Lincoln, July 25.—Governor Bryan, in a statement issued at his office Wednesday, said the shelterbelt project of which he highly approved, should include the establishment of a national arboretum at Plattsmouth, Neb.

In such a having laboratory, he said, many varieties of trees could be tested and compared to determine their relative merits for timber production and other purposes. A half million dollars would provide such an arboretum of 1,000 acres, he said, and furnish the information upon which a great reforestation program could be built.

Summer Brings Many Accidents, Survey Discloses

Large Increase in Accidental Deaths Traced to Outdoor Activities Such as Swimming.

New York, N. Y.—Summer, when the great outdoors calls and the vacationist seeks new scenes and faces as relaxation from the grind of his daily work, is a specially hazardous season of the year for fatal accidents. While deaths from disease, as a general thing are more numerous in the winter months, the summer mortality from accidents is about 25 per cent greater than in winter or spring, and 16 per cent higher than in the fall.

A survey of the mortality statistics of the United States Registration Area for the three-year period, 1929 to 1931, by the Statistical Bureau of one of the leading life insurance companies, shows that 29 per cent of the accidental deaths occurred during the summer months. The fall season was next with 25 per cent of the fatal accidents, while 23 per cent was tabulated for both the spring and winter seasons. July, with 10.7 per cent, showed the largest proportion of accidental deaths for any one month.

The survey reports that the outdoor activities of the summer, wholesome and necessary as they are, involve distinct seasonal hazards. More than 55 per cent of the drowning accidents occur in June, July and August. In commenting upon these deaths, the survey says:

"The death toll from drowning is largely preventable, due as it is in many instances to the carelessness or recklessness of the swimmers. Some of it, however, could be prevented by more adequate supervision of bathing beaches and water sports in general. Drownings at the hundreds of summer camps for boys and girls are rare, indeed, because swimming and boating are supervised and up-to-date methods of resuscitation are usually at hand when accidents do occur."

Insurance statisticians report that other forms of accidents which register their maximum mortalities in the summertime are: food poisonings, poisonings by venomous animals—including insects and reptiles, airplane and balloon accidents, injuries by "other vehicles" (largely horse-drawn), crushing accidents, injuries by non-venomous animals, starvation and thirst, excessive heat, lightning and other electric shocks, and water transportation accidents. The statisticians point out that with the possible exception of electric shocks not due to lightning, the reason for the predominance of summertime deaths is apparent in the case of each of these.

Accidental burns, injuries received in burning buildings, mechanical suffocations, inhalation of irritable, irritating or poisonous gases and street-car accidents are listed as taking the greatest toll of life during the cold months. On this point the statisticians comment:

"One-half of the deaths from irritable irritating and poisonous gases, including those from carbon monoxide poisoning in garages, occur in the four-month period, December to March; that is, in the period when there is the maximum use of heating apparatus, and when windows and garage doors are too often kept closed."

Four out of every ten deaths from gun-shot wounds were found to occur between October 1st and the end of the year. While the statistics do not disclose what proportion of these deaths are the result of hunting accidents, probably many of them are.

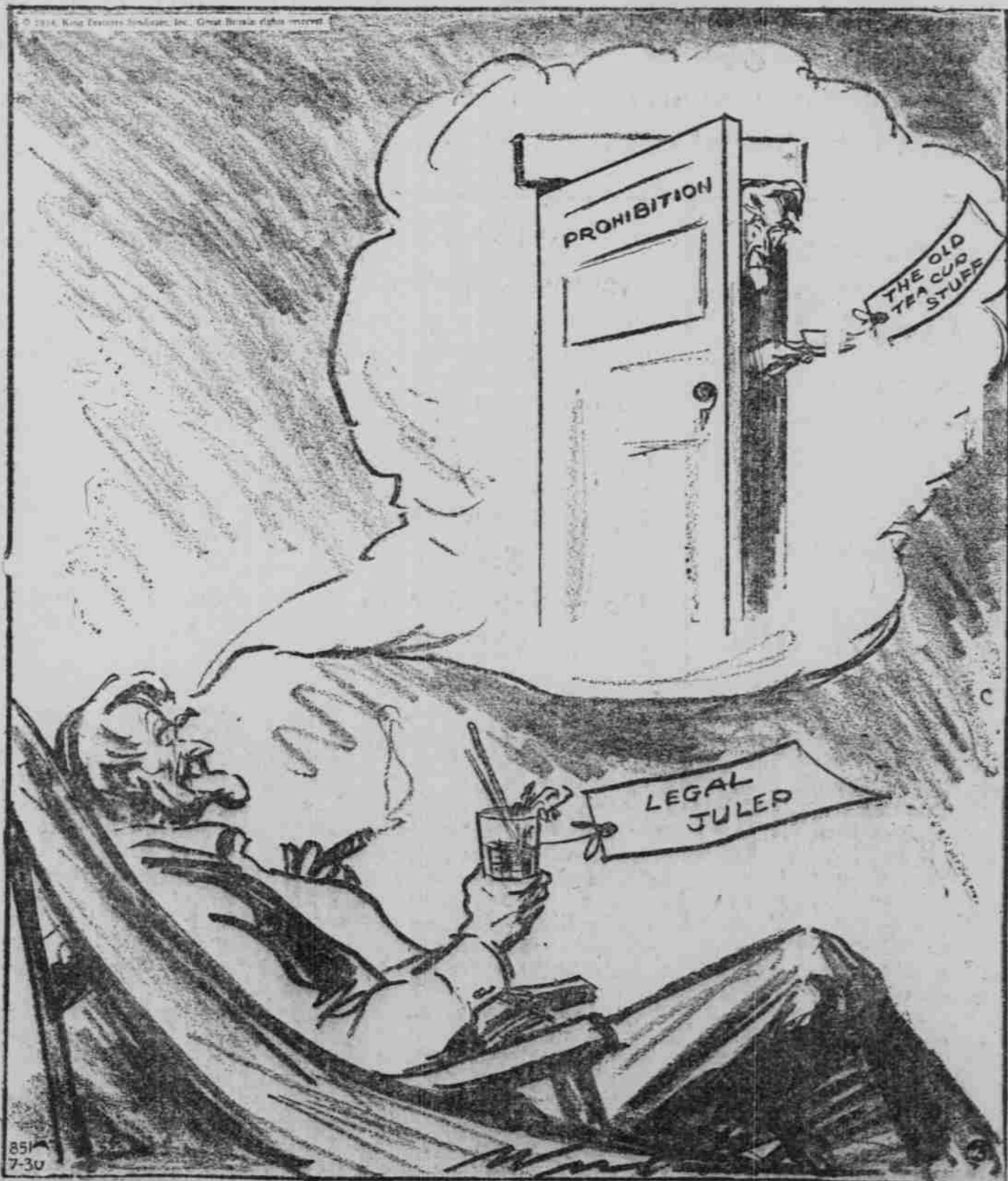
"For some unknown reason, deaths by accidental stabs and cuts are less frequent in the final third of the year than at any other time," the statisticians report. "More occur during July than in any other one month."

"Distinct peaks for accidental falls are in evidence for the widely separated months of January and July. Fatalities resulting from railroad travel are more numerous from May to December than during the first third of the year."

"Automobile fatalities show a sharp rise beginning with May; they increase steadily in June, July and August, and reach their peak in the late summer and during the fall. Their relative infrequency during the cold months reflects the diminished use of motor vehicles."

Federal revenues have mounted sharply in the last year, but they yet have far to go to catch pace with the spending. Maybe all they need is just an equal break in the contest.

Do You Remember When...?



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