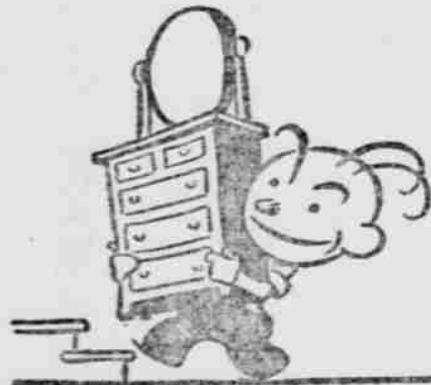


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BUSINESS CONDITIONS REPORTED MUCH BETTER

Kansas City Reserve Bank Says Mild Weather Has Helped Improvement—Figures are Good

Kansas City, Mo., March 29.—General business conditions advanced to a high level in the first two months of 1925, in the tenth federal reserve district, the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City, said in its monthly report, made public here today. Using bank deposits as a standard of measurement, the volume of business in the first two months of this year was 12.9 per cent greater than for the same period last year.

A factor of major importance in increased prosperity was mild spring weather, the report stated. This enabled farmers to proceed rapidly with plowing and planting in a manner described as favorable to large crop production. In the cities, builders also profited by the favorable weather.

"Banks in twenty-nine cities, thru their clearing houses, reported \$2,662,999,000 of debits between January 2 and March 4, an increase of \$265,354,000 over the total for the same period last year," the report said. Also indicative of the volume of general business in the district are the Federal Reserve bank clearings. During January and February, the transit forces in the Federal Reserve bank of Kansas City and its branches at Omaha, Denver and Oklahoma City handled 16,000,379 checks and cash items, representing \$1,701,600,524 in money for 4,914 banks in the district. These totals exceeded those for the first two months of last year by 1,320,805 items and \$360,641,545, or 26.9 per cent in money value.

The mild spring weather caused a resumption of industrial operations which either had been closed down or were on part time work during the winter. Meat packing and allied industries are reported to have operated about normal for a winter month, and the output of flour from southwestern mills was larger than a year ago.

"Decreased stocks of wheat on farms in the tenth district were reflected in a falling off of receipts at western markets. February receipts being the smallest of any month since June of last year. The market supply of corn and oats also fell off during the month as compared with the previous month and a year ago."

New York, March 29.—A business survey by the national industrial conference board, made public today states that a "stable, sound and even flow of business" for the rest of the year is forecast in opinions given by industrial leaders and estimated in the light of business conditions during the past five years.

"During the remainder of 1925, the report says, business will probably be conducted under conditions of rising interest rates for loans, with a tendency toward lower prices in some industries, and generally stationary wages.

"While there is no expectation of a boom," the report says, "this is considered an advantage rather than otherwise, a steadier movement of business being felt to be more conducive to sane and dependable conditions."

500,000 PRUSSIAN JEWS ORGANIZE

Union of Jewish Congregation a Result of Germany's Constitution of 1919.

Frankfort-on-Main, March 13.—The first election for the newly formed Council of the Prussian Union of Jewish Congregations took place recently. The union owes its existence to the regulations of the German Constitution of 1919, which provides that all denominations shall have equal rights in the German states. It will henceforth be the official representative body of the Jews in Prussia.

The only exception to this rule are a few orthodox groups representing small congregations in various Prussian towns which have formed a union of their own, the so-called Halberstadt Union at the town of Halberstadt in the Hartz Mountains. Always has been the center of orthodox Judaism in Germany. This group asked its members to abstain from voting. Of the 515,999 Jews in Prussia only 15,000 belong to the Halberstadt, 500,000 to the official Prussian Union.

Aims of the Union.
The aims of the Prussian Union are: Revival of religious life in the Jewish congregations; financial support of poor congregations; establishment, upkeep and support of Jewish institutions and societies; support of Jewish interests and institutions in their relation to non-Jewish bodies; reform of the legal and economic position of rabbis, Jewish teachers, chanciers, and other officers of Jewish congregations; co-operation in the preparation of laws and regulations which may influence Jewish interests, especially with regard to questions of religion.

The enumeration of these aims shows that the union may have to come to very important decisions and that is why great significance was attached to the recent elections. Whereas, before the formation of the union the elections for the Jewish congregational bodies never made much of a stir, this time a real electioneering campaign set in and proved that the Prussian Jews were far from indifferent to the question who were to be their official representatives in the new "Jewish Parliament."

of both sexes who are over 21 years old and have belonged to a congregation now affiliated to the union for at least one year. It is not necessary for these members of Jewish congregations to be either Prussian or German. This is not without importance in some places a large percentage of the Prussian Jews are of East-European origin and some of these combined their lists with those of the Zionists.

In Berlin there was a competition of different lists; other towns had one or two lists. Everywhere there was one Liberal list which was also recommended by the "Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Descent" and by the "National German Jews," a small fraction of Jews which is more nationalistic from a German point of view than many Germans of non-Jewish extraction. They are the chief adversaries of the Zionists, because they want German Jews, whom they believe to be as firmly rooted in the German soil as all other Germans.

To look upon the Jewish question as a problem of religion, not as a problem of race. The Zionists, on the other hand, who on the lists called themselves "Jewish People's Party," take exactly the opposite view. A third list, the Conservative one, contained the names of the candidates of the orthodox Jews who still cling to the Jewish ritual in every respect. Several smaller groups, for instance the Jewish Socialists and the Socialist Zionists in various large cities, had lists of their own. The whole of the Liberal list by far the greatest number of votes; next followed the Zionists and next the Conservatives. The chances of the smaller groups were bad from the beginning. They will not have much influence in the new Prussian Union of Jewish Congregations.

RURAL SCHOOL AID IS URGED

Pennsylvania Schoolmen Find Proper Supervision Lacking in Country Schools.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28.—The closing sessions of the twelfth annual Schoolmen's Week, which has developed some interesting phases of education, were held in University of Pennsylvania today. The conference has attacked the subject of education in a broad way, and some of the developments have been little less than startling. Particularly Gov. Gifford Pinchot's address yesterday, in which he carried his opposition to a reduction in school appropriations directly to the body most seriously interested in it.

The Committee on Rural Schools also attacked the present conditions in some sections. The report was read by Hannah A. Kieffer, director of rural education in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa. Among other things, it was pointed out that in certain districts an instructor was still expected to combine the duties of teacher and janitor, a condition, the report points out, that is "both unsatisfactory and uneconomical." The committee's report was timely in that it sustained Governor Pinchot's position concerning the financing of the schools. It charged the state has not been appropriating sufficient funds to keep up with the increasing cost of education.

According to the committee's findings, the rural school system also lacks proper supervision and experienced teachers. "The assistant superintendents have supplied much needed help in supervision, but as a rule their help is spread over too big a field. Frequently the county and assistant county superintendents have too much clerical and statistical work to do and thus the schools are robbed of much needed supervisory assistance."

In the matter of equipment it was found that two-thirds of the school buildings in rural districts were in fair condition and the remainder "very poor." In the view of the committee, however, the most disturbing and serious facts revealed by the survey are that the inspection service is poorly organized and the follow-up work not well performed.

"Our study," the report says in its conclusion, "shows clearly that generally, economically and educationally we have developed to the point where the present school district organization is too small a unit both for equitable taxation purposes and for effective administration of the rural schools."

SHERIFF FEEDING HAS BEEN MADE A LAW

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—The Hoye-Caldwell Douglas county sheriff feeding bill became an act this afternoon. Governor McMullen signed it, and the act is effective July 1 of this year.

The emergency clause was stricken out by the senate, and this action was approved by the house. The bill takes from the sheriff the feeding of all prisoners in the county jail, and places the purchase of supplies in the hands of the county commissioners.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE URGED BY CONGRESSMAN

Chicago, March 30.—A plea for religious tolerance was made by Congressman Royal C. Johnson of South Dakota in a speech delivered tonight at the dedication of a memorial tablet to the war veterans of the Oak Park Elks lodge.

"As they died together, Catholic, gentile and Jew, for their country, so must we—the living, Catholic, gentile and Jew—live harmoniously for our country," he said.

The speaker, who is chairman of the house veterans committee, prescribed "work, continued work, work" as a relief for what he said was the "suffering from war reaction."

UNIVERSITY LEVY FINALLY ADOPTED WITH COMPROMISE

Allows \$900,000 for Two-Year Building Program; Sick-Bed Victory for Reed.

Lincoln, Neb., March 31.—The strong desire to end the session in March and hang up a legislative record which has not been equalled for the last twenty years drove the state legislature over a mass agreement, unaccompanied by any obstacles today.

The senate decided at 6 o'clock tonight, however, that it would be unable to finish its work by midnight, and therefore adjourned until 10 a. m. Wednesday.

This action of the senate was characterized by Speaker Burke of the house as virtually a breach of faith, inasmuch as he said the senate leaders had promised him to hold a night session so that adjournment might be had in March. The house met at 8 p. m., but when it learned that the senate was not in session the lower chamber adjourned until 10 a. m.

One of the features of Wednesday's events was a victory for Senator Perry Reed of Hamilton county, who has fought the state university's proposed ten-year mill levy building program through the whole session, won a victory high above all others, though he lay in a bed in a hospital with an acute heart attack which made physicians despair of his life.

The physics portion of the conference committee on the general appropriation bill, which had finally declared that it would "stay until the 4th of July," if necessary, "in order to secure the reclusion of the eighth mill levy for the university," gave way this afternoon and accepted a total appropriation of \$900,000 for the next two years, which was just what Reed, from his sick bed, was willing to give them. This action of the conference committee was finally ratified by the house this afternoon after a 5 o'clock vote of 70 to 22.

The conference struck out of the appropriations bill the senate provision for \$0 thousand dollars for a girls' dormitory and a machinery building at the Curtis agricultural college.

The action of the house committee was bitterly denounced by Representative James Rodman of Omaha when the report was made this afternoon. Rodman scathingly denounced the committee's lack of courage in surrendering to Reed, whom he characterized as "the czar of the senate."

A dozen members of the house, including Representative Yochum of Otoe county, demoted, who was a member of the conference committee, declared that while the compromise emphatically did not suit them, they voted for it because they believed it was the only thing possible of achievement during the present session.

Rodman pointed out, in his protest against the compromise, that the conference vote in both houses on the university's levy stood \$1 for it and \$2 against it.

The levy lost by a close vote of 17 to 15 in the senate when the bill was originally passed there. It had polled 65 votes when it passed the house.

The senate adopted the conference report on the bill by a vote of 27 to 4. Senators Humphrey and Reed were absent. The four senators who voted against the adoption of the report were: Kerr, Robins, Scott and Shellenbarger.

The senate killed the bill forbidding the use of the peyote bean, employed by Indians in religious ceremonies. Senator Chambers of Douglas county introduced a bill, declared the peyote is harmless. It had been classed a drug by the bill's supporters.

Two measures remain for action today—the auto license reduction bill, which has passed by a vote of 29 per cent, and the supreme court budget bill providing clerk hire in the office of the clerk of the supreme court. On the former there are merely technical details of accepting the conference report, and on the latter the matter of action on the raising the amount of 7 thousand dollars over the house figure.

It is twenty years since there has been a legislative adjournment in March. The twenty-ninth session adjourned on March 29, 1905. Every succeeding session has adjourned in April with the exception of the last, which went over into May.

NEW FACULTY MEMBER NAMED

Floyd C. Harwood Comes to the University of Nebraska From Yale.

Announcement was made Monday at the university of the appointment of Floyd C. Harwood, now assistant professor in the classics department at Yale, as associate professor in the department of languages here. His work will start with the fall term.

Professor Harwood comes to Nebraska with the highest recommendations, according to Professor J. A. Rice, Jr., chairman of the department, who is considering one of the leading professors in that department at Yale.

He was graduated from Yale in 1914, majoring in Latin. He entered the graduate school at Yale in the fall of 1914, studying there for three years. He received his doctor's degree in 1917, majoring in Latin and minor in Greek.

SECOND LARGEST MEXICAN GUSHER

150,000 Barrels Is Estimated Daily Production of Huasteca Well.

Mexico City, March 31.—The biggest oil gusher ever brought in within Mexican territory, excepting the famous Cerro Axul, was completed recently by the Huasteca Petroleum Company for an estimated daily production of more than 150,000 barrels, according to reports received here. It is known as well No. 44, in Tierra Blanca, and is not far from Cerro Axul. Drilling was begun Feb. 15.

The Huasteca is now the biggest producer among the companies operating in Mexico. During February the Huasteca organization exported 3,269,955 barrels of oil out of total exports of 10,233,607 barrels.

February totals showed a decline over previous months, as production is falling off in both the north and south fields. It was expected that the Transcontinental Petroleum Company, which has a big reserve in Pachuca, would surpass the Huasteca next month, but the new Huasteca gusher will doubtless keep the Huasteca at the top of the list.

The Mexican Government is now studying the pipe-line law in Texas with a view to the promulgation of similar regulations. Luis N. Marones, Secretary of Commerce, Industry and Labor, stated that small producers had not been able to get along in Mexico because of the lack of transportation facilities. He believes that the adoption of a law requiring the big companies to allow other producers to use their pipe lines at a fixed charge would facilitate the development of the oil resources of Mexico.

The National Railways of Mexico, which are operated by the government, recently brought in a well in the Tampico zone, near Poxtototl, on the Tampico-San Luis Potosi railway. This oil is of 17 gravity and is too rich in gasoline content to be used as locomotive fuel. Hence the railways expect to sell this oil and buy cheaper fuel for their own use.

The fact that the National Lines have undertaken a drilling program is believed to be one of the reasons why the government desires a new pipe-line law.

SAYS BANK TAX STATUTE VALID

State Files Motion for Rehearing In Case Lost By It in the Supreme Court.

The state Monday morning filed a motion in the Supreme court for a rehearing of the bank taxation test case, filed by the Central National and Continental State banks of Lincoln and the Lincoln Trust company, against the county of Lancaster.

The case was instituted as a test of the constitutionality of the old law providing for the taxation of the capital stock and surplus of banks. It was also an attempt on the part of the banks to get in under the wing of the intangible tax law providing for an assessment on the 25 per cent rate.

The supreme court held in favor of the banks, declaring that the act had been declared unconstitutional following Federal court decision, known as the "Richmond decision" and that if banks were to be taxed under its provisions the legislature must reenact it. The banks have been assessed under its provisions for the past two years but the banks have held up a portion of the taxes during the controversy.

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W. F. Nolte,
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The baby chicks that I received from you on May 12th, have done fine and I am glad to say that I have had good luck with them. They are sure a fine bunch. Of the 104 received, I have now 92 living and doing well. 53 of these are pullets. So putting all together, I am more than pleased with my purchase from you.

I would now like to buy from 100 to 200 good pullets—April or May hatch—for about September 1st delivery.
Thanking you for an early reply, I am—
Yours very truly,
W. F. EDWARDS.

Note: We sold Mr. Edwards 336 mature pullets last Sept.

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intensive study of a more restricted nature. Under Professors Rice and Harwood some six or seven students will be studying for master's degrees next year.

Professor Harwood is about 30 years old, and is not married.

DEMOCRATS OF HOUSE IN THEIR LAST SOCIAL MEET

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—The democratic minority members of the lower house of the legislature held tonight what they said was to be regarded as their final social gathering of the session. A dinner was served at a local hotel at which a lone republican member, Representative Talbot, was a guest. A program of music was followed by talks by members. Representative O'Malley of Greeley county was toastmaster. Former State Senator E. E. Plack of Saunders county discussed the principles of the democratic party, and Thomas Stearns, a member of the Omaha Indian tribe, spoke on the support given the government by members of the Omaha Indians during the world war.

John N. Norton, democratic candidate for governor at the last election, reviewed the work of the democratic members of the house during the session soon to close.

WHEAT HAS A BAD TUMBLE

Prices Cutting Bad Capers in the Chicago Board of Trade—Stock Market Also Sagging.

Chicago, March 30.—Wheat, the principal performer on the Chicago board of trade, took another of the tumbles which have featured Monday trading for several weeks, and when the trading was over today prices were 10 1/2 cents under Saturday's close. The close was \$1.46 1/2 for May, and during the day this grade went to a low of \$1.44 1/2, around 12 cents under the early high quotations. It was the lowest price since early last November.

There was a similar break in other grain markets. There was little in the day's news to account for the big drop, and while the selling was largely in small lots, there was apparently a very limited demand on break way down. The half hour before the finish May had dropped to \$1.47. This price indicated more than 10c a bushels loss in today's dealings. September wheat touched a new low price record for the first time in the wheat market were reached in the last quarter hour of the board of trade session. May wheat shot down to \$1.44 1/2, but rebounded to \$1.46 1/2 at the finish, closing wild at \$1.46 1/2 to \$1.47. The lowest point reached was 2 1/2c down from Saturday's close and was 6 1/2c off compared with the top record, \$2.05 1/2 on January 28.

Winnipeg, Man., March 30.—Wheat hit the toboggan on the Winnipeg exchange today, reflecting a lack of export demand and sharp retreat in today's market in the United States. May futures decended 16 1/2c below Saturday's final quotation and closed at \$1.49.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (30c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

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