

The Plattsmouth Journal

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An expression that may replace "quicker than Jack Robinson," is "quicker than Governor Murray can call out his troops."

Who can remember back in the good old days when the only reason you didn't wear a new pair of shoes was because they hurt your feet?

The Toledo Blade says Uncle Sam could not afford, at this time, another war. This much is certain—it couldn't afford to win another one.

Much of our modern humor, observes a magazine critic, is very satiric. You could drop off the "istic" part of it and it would still be true.

Modern romance: Driving along a country road with the one and only, and a total stranger on the radio trying to sell you a sure cure for dandruff.

This is the time of the year when the moths change from winter clothing to summer weight materials, as the one replaces the other in clothes closets.

Robert Schumann wrote a tune called "The Happy Farmer," and then somebody wrote some variations for it. The variations are still being added as the farmer goes on.

Jack Walton takes the comeback trail in Oklahoma. Since the people of that state have endured Bill Murray all these years, the former and impeached governor can be pardoned for feeling there still is hope for him.

It develops that the reason Greece decided to ask Mr. Insull to move on was because we had informed Greece that as long as Greece afforded asylum to Insull, we wouldn't be interested in her fruits and wines. This is going to make Mr. Insull's illness a matter of great interest to every patriotic Greek physician.

NATIONAL DIGNITY

Why must national dignity be bathed in blood to vindicate itself?

For nearly two and a half years Paraguay and Bolivia have been at war over a question of dignity and territorial rights. Each claimed overlapping areas in a wild, unexplored hinterland of little apparent present value to either. National dignity and national honor demanded that each defend its somewhat profitless claim.

Now the war is over. Paraguay, at a moment of apparent military victory, proposes a Christmas truce. Bolivia accepts. The dispute will probably be transferred from the bloody theater of war to the bloodless arbitrament of the world court. The Prince of Peace at long last triumphs over the spurious demand of dignity.

It is all summed up in the statement of the president of Bolivia: "My country went to war to defend what it believed to be its rights. Paraguay was similarly actuated. This attitude conformed with the conception of national dignities, but Bolivia is ready, with the same dignity, to seek a solution of the conflict in judicial fields."

The belligerents in this conflict are comparatively small states. The rest of the world has mercifully been spared a national interest in the object of their dispute. Much of the bloody struggle has passed unnoticed save for the kindly interest of peaceably inclined statesmen who have stood by hoping for the opportunity to offer their services to restore peace. To the rest of the world it has been that kind of struggle satirized in comic opera as fought by chocolate soldiers.

Chocolate soldiers? A comic opera war? A joke of a conflict? To the rest of the world, perhaps, but not to the little known nations in battle, nor to the 16-year-old boys sent to the front.

The world, which permits such things; humanity, which can find no other way to settle disagreements; statesmen, so inept that they can only arbitrate after slaughter, never before—these are the cruelly comic actors in the opera whose chorus is a death song.—World-Herald.

IS THE STORM OVER

Whatever else may be said of Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, this fact is certain: He keeps his ear to the ground and he is an adept at interpreting the political signals which travel that way.

Yesterday Senator Thomas announced his satisfaction with the Roosevelt monetary program. He is in favor of it, and all he wants is that it be speeded up. He says that he will not seek any inflationary legislation in the coming congressional session, and especially dissociated himself from the printing-press boys. It is obvious, then, that Senator Thomas looks upon the Roosevelt program as a popular success.

Last week the National Association of Manufacturers expressed its approval of the program in almost the same terms, and likewise urged its speeding up.

When the inflationary Thomas and the highly conservative Association of Manufacturers so nearly coincide in their judgments, it becomes clear that the thunders on the right and left which were so ominous a week or two ago may yet fail to produce a real storm.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

BOLD MAN WHO FEARS SOCIAL EXPERIMENT

I know a man—a manufacturer—who spends most of his waking hours in experiment. He is constantly making changes that will improve the quality of his product or decrease its cost of production. His favorite motto is: "He who stands still goes back."

Yet when it comes to social experiment he resolutely refuses even to consider it. He never tires of talking about our clumsy methods of distribution, our chaotic handling of the human factor in industry, our inflexible financial system, but he becomes a fatalist when any suggestion of change is made.

He has himself invented machinery, and in so doing has been disappointed again and again by the failure of a theory to work in practice. He has cheerfully discarded one solution after another, never losing faith in the idea that, if one device failed, another might click.

Recently, he was baffled by an automatic feeder, which worked perfectly at low speeds, but jammed at high speeds. No mechanical expert could tell why. It was not until slow-motion pictures revealed the vibration of an obscure cam that the machine succeeded.

With justifiable pride, he tells of the nights of toil and the thousands of dollars that went into that machine. But let the talk turn to social and economic experiment, and his lips set in a stubborn line. He is scornful of theorists and professors. He who spends most of his time tinkering with machinery insists that we mustn't tinker with time-tried principles of government.

I met him the other day in a dentist's office, where we were shown a kit of instruments presented to a prominent dentist of world's fair days. Among them was a gold-plated, pear-handled drill, resembling an egg-beater. "How primitive!" exclaimed the manufacturer, smiling.

This man understands the method by which we have made progress in the conquest of disease. Oddly, he cannot see that the same method might work in the conquest of poverty. There is a partition in his mind between the idea of scientific progress and economic progress, between mechanical experiment and social experiment. He is a cheerful heretic in manufacturing, but his voice trembles when he speaks of the constitution and the ideals of our forefathers.

Sometimes I suspect that he is not very familiar with either of them.—Howard Vincent O'Brien in the Chicago Daily News.

Al Smith referred to the "boloney" dollar. That—the boloney—sounds good to a man out of a job.

"What's to become of the home chemist's cocktail that tasted like the contents of a storage battery?" inquires the Detroit News. He may continue to make them; we don't believe the professionally made ones are going to be very interesting to him.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ASKS LESS WARLIKE TOYS

Very often we sow the seeds in youth for an interest which will later engross the man or woman. Even toys may have a bearing on the trend of thought.

I believe that we not only can encourage ingenuity and build up imagination in children by the types of toys and games and books that we provide them with, but I believe that we can also give them tastes and interests which will be helpful to them later on. I should like to see the nations of the world gradually do away with weapons of war. I know this must be done simultaneously and therefore I should like to begin with the children of today and teach them to do without toys which tend to make them think of war as a game.

I do not believe that every little boy who plays with soldiers and stages his battles and shoots the opposition army down with peas is going to be an ardent militarist. But I do believe that the glamour of the gorgeously dressed toy soldiers and the variegated toy armies with different uniforms and cavalry and artillery and bands will somehow create in the boy's mind an excitement which will carry over into manhood and may lead him, when he hears the military band play and sees uniforms and hears the rhythmic tramp of marching feet through the streets, to desire to join them.

New attitudes of mind come gradually and why should we not suggest to toy-makers the world over that they have a responsibility to future civilization; and that they might just as well make armies of young foresters and farmers, and model mines, and mills with model workmen, and model houses and model machinery?

Such miniatures of real life would surely find equal favor in children's eyes and at a time when we think primarily of children, perhaps because of the story of the Child who was born so many years ago in Bethlehem, we should think how we can best train our children to follow in the Christ Child's footsteps.

So, as we gather in our churches and around our trees to celebrate this most delightful time of the year, let us not forget that everything which we do for children now may make an impression and count as an influence years later in their lives; and let us try to give them a chance to develop the qualities which will make it easy for them to live without greed and therefore without war, and to appreciate the joy of giving.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Woman's Home Companion.

SPENDING FOR WAR AND FOR RECOVERY

A cynical and irreconcilable newspaper critic of the administration recovery program mournfully declares that "the new deal is now costing the nation's taxpayers 12½ millions a day," and wonders why nobody is appalled or startled at it.

Inasmuch as some economists contend that the world war was of far less moment to the American people than the economic chaos and widespread poverty which have grown out of it, it is perhaps not so very surprising that they should not be "appalled or startled" at the cost of the new deal when they contrast it with the terrific expenditures of their government in that most unholy and unnecessary war that "wrecked the economic system of two continents."

It is to repair a part of that tremendous wreckage that the new deal has been inaugurated, and never was government money devoted to a more imperative and beneficent public end. The cost is almost trifling compared to the billions which were poured into the bottomless pit of war. In two years the Wilson government expended \$21,229,731,495 and, according to General Hugh Johnson, who was a member of one of the chief war boards, if the war had continued through 1919 our expenditure for that year would have increased the total by \$9 billion dollars, as we were putting up most of the money to keep the infernal conflict going.

Let it be remembered that those mountainous war expenditures were made for criminally destructive purposes with not one iota of benefit accruing to anyone except the shameless profiteers, while every dollar being spent under the Roosevelt recovery program is devoted to repairing the awful havoc and misery wrought by the war, and to give a near-imperished people a chance to regain their traditional social and economic independence.

Samuel Insull is considering going to England as soon as the passport authorities and his health permit. England wasn't his ideal as a place to live once, but it looks better to him now.

FOREIGN TRADE IS VITALLY IMPORTANT

The annual report of the secretary of agriculture is anything but a routine document. It covers a period during which the government's policies of farm relief have radically changed. Under the AAA, efforts are being made to restrict the production of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and other important crops. Under the same law bonuses are being paid to farmers who accept the government's terms, taxes are being imposed to raise funds for such payments, marketing agreements are being written which directly affect the interests of a large proportion of the farm population of the country. The whole program is new, complex and frankly experimental.

Mr. Wallace's report consists in large part of a well-organized summary of the various measures initiated by the administration. He views optimistically their working thus far and their possibilities for the future. But he is under no illusion that they constitute in themselves a permanent solution of the farm problem. Despite all that the administration has done and is doing to alter the domestic situation, "it is obvious that foreign trade will continue to be vitally important to American agriculture." This is because a large part of some of our most important farm commodities—more than half our cotton, nearly half our tobacco, from a third to half our packing house lard—is normally sold abroad. We have at least 40 million too many acres in production if we are to aim solely at the domestic market. Permanent adjustment to that basis would demand "superhuman efforts."

Mr. Wallace frankly faces the alternative. "The best course," he says, "would be to work toward an expansion of foreign purchasing power in definite, tangible ways—through tariff adjustments and eventually thru renewed foreign lending accompanied by a willingness to receive certain goods in exchange for the money loaned."

This would not be inconsistent with an attempt to curtail domestic production, since, in any case, this "exceeds even the most optimistic estimates of the probable demand." The two policies would supplement one another, rather than conflict. But the point on which the secretary insists is that the second part of the program, the scrapping of tariffs now so high as to be almost prohibitive, is essential if genuine prosperity is to be restored to agriculture. The American farmer needs to sell abroad, and "we cannot go on selling abroad without buying abroad."—New York Times.

NATIONAL SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS

After a long life devoted to the study of ways and means to help fellow man, Miss Jane Addams, 78-year-old sociologist, surveys the American scene and decides that money, if indeed not most, of our ills are the direct or indirect result of "national self-righteousness." The prohibition law was spawned by self-righteousness. The same attitude has been responsible for towering tariff walls, neglect of the welfare of immigrants and short-sighted policies on war debts and disarmament.

The self-righteous attitude Miss Addams places at the door of the religious sects which settled the Atlantic coast "and were naturally convinced they bore witness of the highest truth and were, therefore, the chosen people." The fruit and flower of this attitude is responsible, she believes, for overcrowded tenements, sweating systems, a high infant death rate "and many another familiar aspect of hastily organized and unregulated industry" which in time "became associated in the public mind with immigrants." When they adopted prohibition, Americans "made exceptions of themselves." The "simon-pure" did not feel that what was good for the immigrants was necessarily good for him. "He exempted himself from laws which he would like to see enforced upon others."

There is abundant material for reflection in this indictment. Self-righteousness, whether national or individual, is a dangerous thing. It blinds its possessor to the realities. Perhaps we have not been more self-righteous than other nations—which is no excuse whatever—but there can be little doubt that we have been stepping rather high, wide and handsome in this country (or had been) for some time. If the depression should accomplish nothing more than to rid us, if only temporarily, of any better-than-thou attitude with which we may have been afflicted, it will have been worth the cost. Less of pomp and circumstance and more of steady hawing to the line; less of looking for the mote in others' eyes and more of examining the beam in our own; not but be beneficial to us all.—World-Herald.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of George L. Hathaway, deceased.
Take notice that the time limited for the filing and presentation of claims against said estate is April 19, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 20, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated December 15, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To the creditors of the estate of Louis Conn, deceased:
Take notice that the time limited for the presentation and filing of claims against said estate is April 12, 1934; that a hearing will be had at the County Court room in Plattsmouth on April 13, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m., for the purpose of examining, hearing, allowing and adjusting all claims or objections duly filed.
Dated December 13, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE

Whereas, Orval Cornell, convicted in Cass county on the 27th day of December, 1932, of the crime of Forgery, has made application to the Board of Pardons for a parole, and law, have set the hour of 10 a. m., on the 10th day of January, 1934, for hearing of 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,
Secretary Board of Pardons,
N. T. HARMON,
Chief State Probation
Officer.
d18-2w

MR. GARNER BRINGS CHEER

Vice-President Garner has just made one of his rare, brief and useful unofficial appearances in the news. This time he has brought back from the open a deer and a brace of quail. Usually it is an impressive catch of fish. Occasionally he is among those present at a barbecue or similar festival.

There was a time when people were a bit worried when they thought of national interests and Mr. Garner. But that is long past. Today the vice-president renders a real national service by emerging at regular intervals to remind his countrymen that there are other things in life than good standards, budgets, public works, codes, capitalists and controls. An apple-cheeked elderly gentleman with a fishing rod over his shoulder and a luncheon basket in his hand comes like a breath of fresh air among the AAA's, the PWA's, the CED's, etc. Mr. Garner's week-end holidays in the outdoors are a warning against getting too dreadfully excited.—New York Times.

DOUBTING WORTH OF COLLEGE EDUCATION

Some of the neighbors want to know how I am going to give my seven boys a college education, not to mention their five sisters. I shall answer that when somebody proves to me that a college education, in itself, is worth what it costs in time and trouble and money.

I know that many men send their sons to college, sometimes for no better reason than that they never went themselves. They think they must have missed something, because nearly all Americans nowadays believe in higher education more or less as they believe in a lot of other things which they never think about, such as groundhog day and the gold standard and the Einstein theory.

I, too, believe in education, but if my boy goes to college at my expense I want him to get what he is there for. He will have to show me, then, that he is fit for four years' exposure to the advantages, absurdities, trials and temptations of higher education. I won't send him to college; I may let him go if he puts up a good fight and argument for it.

The last few years have exploded the theory that university training guarantees a boy or girl a good job. Graduates of select girls' colleges are standing behind the counters of department stores, while smart girls with six months' business training are sitting at office desks and earning their keep.

Boys with college degrees, but no rich relatives or influential friends, are competing on nearly equal terms with lads who skipped out of high school as soon as the law would let them.—Donald F. Rose in the Atlantic Monthly.

Women don't care to be seated next to their husbands at dinner parties, but they do like to be near enough for a kick under the table if the occasion demands.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
To all persons interested in the estate of Amanda Prouty Rawson, 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 January 12, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m.
Dated December 13, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledaway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 20th day of January, 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 southeast quarter (SE¼) and the south half of the north-east quarter (S½ of NE¼), all in Section eleven (11), Township eleven (11), North Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Henry C. Backenmeyer et al. defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Mary Erickson, plaintiff against said defendants, December 14, A. D. 1933.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.
By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledaway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1933, 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:

East 24 feet of Lot 12 in Block 29, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska.—The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Edward Donat et al. defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Fred T. Ramms, Trustee, plaintiff against said defendants, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 23, A. D. 1933.

FERRY, VAN PELT and MARTL, Attorneys for Plaintiff

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by the Clerk of the United States District Court, District of Nebraska, in the Lincoln Division, and in pursuance of a decree of said Court entered September 28, 1932, in an action wherein The Prudential Insurance Company of America, a Corporation, is plaintiff, and Adolph W. Rau et al. are defendants, being number 40 Equity Docket, I, Daniel H. McClellahan, Special Master, named in said decree to sell the property therein described, and to execute said decree, will on the 15th day of January, 1934, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the entrance of the county court house of Cass county, at the usual place where Sheriff's sales of land are made, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 12 North, Range 10, East of the 6th P. M. in Cass county, Nebraska, to satisfy the decree, interest and costs.

Dated December 11, 1933.
DANIEL H. MCCLELLAHAN,
Special Master, United States District Court, District of Nebraska, Lincoln Division.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Emma J. Kimeley, 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 her estate and for such other and further relief 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 5th day of January, A. D. 1934, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 5th day of January, 1934, at ten o'clock a. m. to contest said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Lyman C. Marvin, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof at said Court on said 5th day of January, 1934.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court this 4th day of December, 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge. d7-4w

ORDER OF HEARING and Notice on 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 Anton Koubek, deceased:
On reading the petition of Frank J. Libershal, administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this court on the 11th day of December, 1933 and for assignment of said estate; determination of heirship and for his discharge as administrator; 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 5th day of January, A. D. 1934, 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 thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by 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 court this 11th day of December, A. D. 1933.
A. H. DUXBURY,
County Judge.

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
Joseph M. Foreman, Plaintiff
vs.
Minnie Whiteman et al. Defendants
Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, entered in the above entitled cause on the 8th day of December, 1933, and an order of sale entered by said Court on the 8th day of December, 1933, the undersigned Sole Referee will on the 13th day of January, 1934, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the east door of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in the Village of Alvo, Cass county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, that is to say, 10 per cent on the day of sale and balance March 1, 1934, upon confirmation of sale by the Court and delivery of possession of property, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section twenty-seven (27), Township eleven (11), N. Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;
Northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of Section twenty-eight (28), Township eleven (11), N. Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska;
Lot five (5) of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section two (2), Township ten (10), Range nine (9), East of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

Said sale will be held open for one hour; abstracts showing merchantable title will be furnished.
Dated this 8th day of December, 1933.
WM. A. ROBERTSON,
Sole Referee.

ATTORNEY TO DEFENDANTS

To Samuel Blodgett, Vardman Fletcher, Matthew Midkiff, Emily P. Rakes, Tabitha Rakes, Larkin G. True, and others.
All persons having or claiming any interest in the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼), and the north half (N½) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section seven (7), Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14) East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1933, John L. Klein and Pearl E. Klein, plaintiffs, filed their petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, are parties defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain a decree adjudging and declaring that said plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple and seized of the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section seven (7), Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14) East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants.

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You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1933, John L. Klein and Pearl E. Klein, plaintiffs, filed their petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, are parties defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain a decree adjudging and declaring that said plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple and seized of the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section seven (7), Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14) East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 4th day of November, 1933, John L. Klein and Pearl E. Klein, plaintiffs, filed their petition in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, are parties defendants. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain a decree adjudging and declaring that said plaintiffs are the owners in fee simple and seized of the west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section seven (7), Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14) East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants.