The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Why not cut politics?

—:o:—

The cause of all trouble

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We'll get better officials then.

—:o:—

And peace and happiness will reign supreme.

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Does Jones still pay the freight?

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Good luck never camps on a lazy man's trail.

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Nebraska's next important event is the constitutional convention.

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How would it do to set the kaiser adrift in a dory and guarantee him the freedom of the seas?

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The ex-Kaiser says he still has friends in America. Their address probably is Fort Leavenworth.

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Judging from Mr. Hoover's program for feeding Europe, America's share in the victory is going to be the plowshare.

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An exchange says "a woman can shovel the snow off sidewalk as well as a man." But she would be a damphool for doing it, while her lazy man is loafing down town.

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It is always good to remember that many a man who inquires after your health really doesn't care a rap whether its good, bad or indifferent.

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Here is what is meant by the "privileged." A man who goes to town in a motor car when the weather is pleasant, in a buggy when the roads are muddy and on horseback when there's a blizzard.

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In spite of plots and fears, it now looks as though Germany really were steering around towards democracy. The dispatches say the assembly election is featured with riots.

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It must be annoying to the senators to reflect that Mr. Hoover is now in Europe, where the newspapers probably won't publish a line of the senatorial attacks on him.

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When a man has a perfectly good opportunity to resign from the Cabinet at $12,000 a year and doesn't, what is it a sign of? Can it be that we are being bureaucrated by men who couldn't make that much in private life?

—:o:—

The average newspaper reader will hestitate about agreeing with Mr. Armour that the packers are in no combine of any sort, but when he says any attempt to regulate the packing industry will affect several other lines of business at the same time, everybody will agree with him and maybe shout "Hurrah."

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From one direction we hear that the only thing to fight Bolshevism with is food. From another we learn that Bolshevism is being starved out in Berlin "because the germ of Bolshevism finds no nourishment there." Strange, isn't it, that the English language should be hard for foreigners to learn, when it it so simple as this?

We know where the Bolhseviki are determined to go to, but where did they come from?

—:o:—

A doctor in the east states he can cure insanity by extracting certain teeth. Let's send for him right away.

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The people are undecided as to whether they want the present weather to continue or have it colder. Of course the coal bills are not so big, but doctor bills are.

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The fact that Germany expects to get her colonies back seems to show that one of the serious injuries Germany received in the war must have been to her head.

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Now that there are no more 4-minute talkers, the St. Joseph Gazette is anxious to know if it is likely that these same fellows will resume talking an hour and a half by the clock.

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It was worth a Plattsmouth man's while, even as late as last Sunday afternoon to motor out into the country, if for nothing more than to see some snow three weeks old that was still white.

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Mr. Marconi says that radio messages he sent out ten years ago have not yet reached the nearest stars. Are we to understand that Mr. Burleson has taken over the inter-planetary service also?

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The Oklahoma woman who went int otraining to whip her husband must have been of a very delicate mold to start with. Aethletic clubs over the country, you will notice, are supported mainly by husbands

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Tight skrits have been found to delay the Pennsylvania Line's trains materially. The management says the running time of trains must be lengthened unless the women disregard style. Well, prepare to lengthen the running time, then.

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It is the opinion of Railroader Lovett that better service will result under the competitive system. It sounds reasonable. But suppose we look into the possibilities of competitive government control, which we shall see next year—1920 is one of those periodical competitive years, is it not?

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The Pennsylvania Railroad figures out that tight skirts are slowing up train service on an average of seventeen seconds at each stop, and hints that skirts must be shortened or train schedules must be lengthened. Well perhaps the Nation can afford slower train schedules, if we make up the time in other ways. And there is no doubt that longer skirts will save a lot of time formerly expended in lacing up high shoes.

—:o:—

It looks to a man up a tree that we are in need of a night man on the police force more than we are a day man, although Chief Manspeaker is very attentive to his duties. But one man can't fill both the places, as most of the mischief is done after the midnight hour. What has become of the merchant's police? It is preposterous to even think of a city of 6000 population doing without an all night man.

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It looks now as though there will not be nearly enough captured German guns to supply the demand of all the towns which want them to set up in their respective city parks and squares, so the next step is to get the Northern cities to resign themselves to their disappointment, just as they did when the supply of army training camps ran short at the Mason and Dixon Line.

OUR NATIONAL FAILING.

What is perhaps a too general view of the subject of universal training for national service and of preparedness, particularly in connection with the plan of a League of Nations, was expressed in conversation by one who heard General Wood's speech in Kansas City Saturday.

"I think," said this auditor, "that everybody wants to get away from the subject of the war as quickly as possible. We won, Germany is licked, the danger is over. The country wants to get back to business and reconstruction. Talk of taking more millions of men from industry to train them for an event no man expects to see will not strike Americans sympathetically just now. The war is over, and with the League of Nations that is coming there is small probability of another."

Nothing could be more human, one might say more American. The necessity of preparing for anything that is not in plain sight never does strike the average of our species.

Everybody will admit with entire readiness, if put to the question, the inevitableness of death, but how many of us number among his personal acquaintances anybody who has made any very etxensive preparations for it? Bankers have been struck, we know, with the careless, almost cheerful, lack of preparedness, many men exhibit with regard to the approaching maturity of their notes of hand. If it is human to err so it is to defer. Many otherwise rational human beings, persons whom you could not possibly interest in a divining rod or a pumpkin that would turn into a 12-cylinder motor car if properly tapped—persons who are the hardest headed Gradgrinds on the whole subject of fairies—will fall into the smillingest sleep at night fully persuaded that without the least effort on their part something will happen the next day to postpone in a happy and pleasant manner the twenty-seventh payment on their mahogany cased. Swiss chime, grandfath-

We're that way as a Nation. We spend money we haven't got, and hope the taxes when they come in will be enough to cover. We elect a second rate politician Vice-President, and hope the President's health will remain good. We go into a war without any guns, and expect Edison or somebody to invent something that will kill all the enemy in about two weeks.

It's a bad way. It's as bad in peace as in war. We can't change it overnight, any more than we can make an army in the same length of time, but if there's one thing that will put us on the road to get over it quicker than another it is the universal training system to make preparedness a condition (as the prayer book says) of mind, body and estate.—K. C. Star.

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SECRET DIPLOMACY.

The love of the professional diplomat for secret methods of diplomacy dies hard. The fresh revelation of this fact, on the very eve of the opening of the peace conference, has undoubtedly come as a shock to public opinion. It is not merely the fact that the British government should have made the proposal it did regarding the admission of the bolsheviki to the peace negotiations that has caused public uneasiness, but the zeal shown by all the cabinets to cover it up and prevent any knowledge of the proposition from becoming public. The interested parties succceeded in the conspiracy of silence for nearly a fortnight, and it is only the day before the peace conference meets that an astonished world learns what has been going on behind the scenes.

The public asks anxiously what fresh revelations of preliminary discords are in store for it. The curious thing is that sooner or later all such intrigues and understandings end by becoming known. A few days before the Berlin congress met the London Standard published the text of a secret agreement between

Mr. Disraeli and Prince Gortshakoff showing that most of the questions pending between Russia and Great Britain had been privately settled before the congress met, and that the discussion in the council chamber of the Radziwill palais was little better than a solemn comedy.

Such incidents shake public confidence in the men in whose hands are the national destinies and cause the decisions taken by them to be regarded with suspicion and distrust. Such suspicion and distrust is apt to lead to recrimination between peoples, which can only be profitable to the enemies of yesterday, who are only too ready to take advantage of them—Washington Post.

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ABOVE BOARD.

During the last few months of the war one of the most striking events in the development of the labor question occurred in England.

Employees of an English channel line had demanded higher wages on the threat of calling a strike. Wise heads intervened and a conference between the employers and their workmen was held, at which th steamship company submitted their balance sheets for the last three years to the union's auditor.

An investigation of the company's financial standing, by the union, resulted in the findings that the raises demanded could not be paid, and the men returned to work with the assurance that when the profits incrased their wages would go up correspondingly.

Surely, a better way of solving the labor question could hardly be found than this get-together spirit, one of the benefits of four years of war. It calls for the squarest sort of dealing between employer and employee, its effect is not only to give the producing worker a voice in the business, but it also raises in his breast a greater personal interest in the business.

The national war labor board in this country has been accomplishing in the year and a half of its existence what the meeting between the steamship company and its employees was able to accomplish.

It has settled hundreds of disputes between employers and employees where the interests of both clashed. It has forced both to deal openly and above board toward each other. The result of its work has manifested itself in the remarkable production of war materials for this countr yand our allies.

The war is over. But we will have need of this square policy in industry, for which the national war labor board stands, in this period of hazardous reconstruction.

The war has wrought new ideas in the minds of men. It has placed at the disposal of governments new means of creating real democracy. The war labor board is one of these.

If we are to continue on the road to make the world, including this country, safe for democracy, let us continue the work of the national war labor board.—Omaha News.

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Wheat had a slow sale on the Omaha market Wednesday.

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If you have a song to sing don't wait until spring—sing it now.

—:o:—

Good roads should occupy the attention of the legislature to a certain extent.

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German majority socialists are disappointed at the election results in Germany.

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For a country with a war debt of 13 billions, France certainly sets a good peace table.

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The Hun chickens are coming home to roost and most of them look like vultures.

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One reason so many wives continue to drive from the back seat is because it would be fatal to let them sit in the front seat.

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Some fellows go to the legislature simply to vote and draw the ten dollars per diem salary. Certainly that is more than most of them can make at home.

—:o:—

A PLATTSMOUTH MAN'S LUCKY FIND

Will Interest Readers of the Journal

Those having the misfortune to suffere from backache, urinary disorders, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatic pains, or other kidney and bladder disorders, will read with gratification this encouraging statement by a Plattsmouth man.

E. M. Buttery, stationery engineer, Tenth and Walnut Streets, Plattsmouth, says: "Pains caught me in my hips so that I could hardly raise a shovel of coal. At times there was lameness across my loins. I had reason to believe that the trouble was caused by disordered kidneys and I got Doan's Kidney Pills from the Crescent Pharmacy. I got quick relief." (Statement given on June 11, 1906).

On February 22, 1916, Mr. Buttery said: "It has bene two years since I have had any trouble with my kidneys and I have enjoyed good health in every way. I recommend Doan's at every opportunity."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Buttery had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF SUIT TO QUIET TITLE.

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.
Henrietta Halmes, Plaintiff
-vs-
Plattsmouth Ferry Company, a Corporation, et al, Defendants.

To the defendants, Plattsmouth Ferry company, a corporation; the unknown successors, grantees and assigns of the Plattsmouth Ferry company, a corporation; Thomas J. Jones; Mrs. Thomas J. Jones, first real name unknown, wife or widow of Thomas J. Jones, the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Mrs. Thomas J. Jones, first real name unknown, deceased wife or widow of Thomas J. Jones; James O'Neill; Mrs. James O'Neill, first real name unknown, wife or widow of James O'Neill; the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of James O'Neill, deceased; the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Mrs. James O'Neill, first real name unknown, deceased wife or widow of James O'Neill; J. M. Dewes, also known as J. M. Dews, first real name unknown; Mrs. J. M. Dewes, also known as Mrs. J. M. Dews, first real name unknown; the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of J. M. Dewes, also known as J. M. Dews, first real name unknown, deceased; the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Mrs. J. M. Dewes, also known as Mrs. J. M. Dews, first real name unknown, deceased wife or widow of J. M. Dewes, also known as J. M. Dews, first real name unknown; R. S. Brown, a widow, first real name unknown and the unknown owners and unknown claimants of lots 10 and 11 in block 2, in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1919, plaintiff filed her suit in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, to quiet plaintiff's title to the following described lots, to-wit:

"Lots ten (10) and eleven (11), in block two (2) in the City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska"

—because of her adverse possession by herself and her grantors for more than ten years prior to the commencement of said suit; to have decreed and established that a certain deed from the defendant R. S. Brown, widow, first real name unknown, delivered June 24, 1912 to Nicholas Halmes, husband of plaintiff, and through whom plaintiff claims title, to have been duly executed, delivered and to have passed the title from the said R. S. Brown, widow, first real name unknown, to the said Nicholas Halmes, and to enjoin each and all of you from having or claiming any right, title, lien or interest, either legal or equitable, in or to said lots or any part thereof; to require you to set forth your right, title, claim, lien or interest therein, if any, either legal or equitable, and to have the same adjudged inferior to the title of plaintiff and for general equitable relief. This notice is made pursuant to the order of the court.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, February 24, 1919, or your default will be duly entered therein.

HENRIETTA HALMES,
Plaintiff.
W. A. Robertson,
Attorney for Plaintiff. (J13-4w

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 John Chalfant, deceased:

On reading the petition of John M. Chalfant, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 15th day of January, 1919, and for distribution and assignment of estate:

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 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, at 10 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 one successive week prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of said Court this 15th day of January, A. D. 1919.

ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge.
By FLORENCE WHITE,
Clerk.
(Seal)

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the District Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.
Charles C. Parmele, Plaintiff
-vs-
Jacob P. Falter; Mary Falter; O. P. Olson, first real name unknown; Mrs. O. P. Olson, first real name unknown, wife of O. P. Olson; J. N. King, first real name unknown; Mrs. J. N. King, first real name unknown, wife of J. N. King; W. F. Winslow, first real name unknown; Clarence A. Atkinson; Ernest G. Shellenbarger; Texas Rio Grande Company, a Corporation, and Fred Wagner.
Defendents.

Notice of Suit

To the defendants, O. P. Olson, first real name unknown; Mrs. O. P. Olson, first real name unknown, wife of O. P. Olson; J. N. King, first real name unknown; Mrs. J. N. King, first real name unknown, wife of J. N. King; Texas Rio Grande Company, a Corporation:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the plaintiff has filed his amended petition in the above entitled action in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, to foreclose a mortgage given by Jacob P. Falter and wife, Mary Falter, to Charles F. Davis, assigned by said Charles F. Davis to Leonard W. Scheibel and assigned by said Leonard W. Scheibel to the plaintiff, which said mortgage is dated August 26, 1913, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass county, Nebraska, on August 29, 1913, at 10:01 a. m., in book 39 of mortgages, at page 547 thereof, conveying lots 11 and 12 in block 27 in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, to secure one promissory note for the sum of $15,000.00 dated August 26, 1913, and becoming due September 1, 1918, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from September 1, 1913, annually as evidenced by five interest notes therewith of even date and which principal note draws interest at 10 per cent per annum after due until paid and that the interest note of $900.00 thereon, due September 1, 1918, with interest at 10 per cent after maturity has not been paid, and that said principal note and said interest note are long past due and by the terms of said mortgage, the whole amount is due and payable; that the taxes for the year 1917 in the sum of $906.75 became delinquent on the 1st day of May, 1918, and remain unpaid and that the plaintiff asks judgment on said principal note and interest note and said mortgage and to foreclose the equity of redemption against all the parties therein.

You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 10th day of February, 1919, or default against you and each of you will be duly entered therein.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1918.

CHARLES C. PARMELE,
Plaintiff.
W. A. Robertson,
His Attorney. (d30-4tw