

The Plattsmouth Journal

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FEED THE FLOCK

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of ready mind. And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

—I Peter 5:2.

More snow, and more promised.

The needle is mightier than the pin.

It is a darn sight more blessed to give than to receive bills.

More taxes added to the corporations, to the extent of \$43,000,000.

There is no other inspiration for the success of an undertaking to equal necessity.

We claim big city classification for this town, for the Charleston is danced here.

There isn't so much to see in a small town, but what you hear more than makes up the difference.

There are some things for which no man is ever fully prepared. Among these are cold weather and twins.

Age brings discretion. A man is like a window, not so easily seen through after the frost comes upon him.

If you don't know what advice is try to borrow a dollar from Jasper Tightwad, that's what you will get instead of the dollar.

Another good thing about building pavements strong enough to stand truck traffic is that the plumbers can't dig them up so easily.

Even if Miami does now and then suffer from floods we understand the rainbows immediately following them are of a particularly superior grade.

The Republican party is all against the League of Nations. Jim Reed desires the common argument that the court would mean world peace. Even supporters in fear.

Senator Reed of Missouri, harked back to the famous League of Nation battle, yesterday afternoon. He is the one that woke up the vice-president. Jim is all there when he starts.

Shall we try going into Europe—Headline in the Kansas City Star. It is either that for certainly all Europe is not coming to us. If we want peace, we should unite with them.

The chaperon system of child-control went out of use fifteen years ago in some cases. But, of course, it's pretty likely to work now, children being more inclined to obedience than they were then.

Thus far, no lawmaking has had the hardihood to introduce a law to abolish capital punishment. If some member can frame a bill that will increase the number of legal neck-breaking he will render the state a real service.

Paris Apache a Myth—Headline. More likely it's evolution still at work. The Apache doubtless has become prosperous and entered polite society, refining his methods as he improves his condition, like the American thug who passed from footpad to bank robber, macquereau to boot-leggers.

THE WHITE HOUSE POLITICIAN

Senator Norris of Nebraska charges President Coolidge with packing government commissions, or making appointments with conditions attached to them, for the purpose of controlling the action of those bodies. Instances are cited and rather convincing proof submitted.

One instance is the reappointment of Mr. Lewis of the Tariff Commission. On the testimony of another member of that commission the president wanted Mr. Lewis, who was given a recess appointment during the presidential campaign, to tender a written resignation, effective at the president's pleasure. Mr. Lewis declined. It is charged that the Lewis appointment was a political move to impress the country with the president's fair-mindedness in retaining on that commission a Democrat whose tariff views were quite the opposite of Mr. Coolidge's. The charge seemingly is borne out by the fact that after the election, when the recess tenure expired, Mr. Lewis was dropped. Another name was sent to the senate.

The case of Mr. Haney, whose resignation from the Shipping Board was summarily demanded by the president by wire from the Summer White House, is a matter of newspaper record. Mr. Coolidge charged Mr. Haney with failing to keep an agreement entered into at the time of appointment. Mr. Haney denied any agreement, politely explaining that in such assumption the president was mistaken. Mr. Haney, it is said, is scheduled for retirement.

To Senator Norris this arbitrary exercise of his appointive power by the president is a grave abuse of executive authority, which "will shock the conscience of the American people." In his judgment the president "is violating the laws of the land" by making partisan or rubber-stamp instruments of commissions which the law intended to be independent bodies.

Whether those charges will shock the popular conscience, as Mr. Norris predicts, remains to be seen. It is pertinent, however, to say that the Norris charges have already been recited as facts accomplished in a complimentary appraisal of the Coolidge character by the president's close and admiring friend, William Allen White. In a recent article in Collier's Mr. White explained these actions complained of by Senator Norris as due to the president's profound belief in property, in genius of business for creating and distributing blessings and, therefore, in the obligation devolving upon him zealously to shield industry from any untoward wind whatsoever. As between protecting business and observing the spirit of the law, Mr. Coolidge would protect business and do so conscientiously. Mr. White did not say that in so many words, but he said it in effect. And if he did not bestow the accolade of his approval on this philosophy there was no flush of indignation, no slightest trace of shock, in the kindly Kansan's Plutarchian narrative.

The White explanation, in our opinion, is incomplete. The presidential conduct, which so distresses Senator Norris, may thus be summed up: Mr. Coolidge is playing practical politics in the presidency. Is that surprising? Could anything else fairly be expected? Is not politics Mr. Coolidge's profession—the only profession he has ever really practiced? Has he not made his living in and by politics? In a professional sense is not politics the only thing he viewpoints and mental processes of a lifetime be suddenly changed by the incumbency of the highest of all political offices?

Whatever the answer, Senator Norris has raised a question of practical moment and concern. If the public boards, created to serve the public interest impartially and according to their best judgment, in the light of the facts and special information, are to be controlled through secret understanding with the appointing official, then why not abolish them all? Again, if the president can make such private arrangements with his appointees to various commissions why can he not make similar arrangements with judicial appointees? If the president can dominate the commissions why can he not dominate the courts?

The Post-Dispatch looks for no heated reaction to the Norris charges against Mr. Coolidge. We have seen bribery and incompetence degrade the highest official circles with cynical composure. The Falls, Daughertys, Denbys, the Dohens, the Sinclairs, the Forbeses—booze, oil and suicidal bullet to color the brew with blood—such history has left our citizenry unmoved. Shall we, who are 100-percent shock proof, get wrought up over sly, practical politics of the Puritan at Washington?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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JOY OF THINKING

Said John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, in an interview: "A considerable share of mankind shrinks from thinking as something painful to the mind. We might compare every mind to a level plain which by force of thought can be transformed into a place of beautiful vales and inspiring summits. Some men are better endowed than others, as one is stronger than his fellows, but in the broad sense we all have the making of our own minds." There is no finer recreation than the recreation that comes from thinking. The joy of thinking is one of the most pleasurable indulgences to which we can treat ourselves.

Too many of us occupy our idle time in reverie instead of in thinking. What is the difference?

The difference is that reverie is a train of idly wandering, uncontrolled ideas.

Thinking is definite, for a purpose, aimed at an end.

It is a good thing for the human being to think about things he cannot understand. We do not know, for instance, where we came from. We do not know what life is all about. We do not know where we are going.

The mind is broadened, expanded, made more tolerant, more flexible and more keen by thinking about these things.

Reach far in your thinking. Do not be afraid to brood much about nothing will be knowable. But it will remain unknown for a long time if the human being is afraid to think.

The idea that we have within us the power to make our own minds is a very serious idea. We make ourselves by controlled thought. It we let into our thinking every dirty vagabond and stray that knocks for a moment at the brain's door we shall have within a sorry company—a company that is bound to make us miserable.

It is within our power to let in the good and bar the bad. The joy of thinking is a great joy, but one must learn how to do it by earnest practice.

Light from stars born before Nazarene has but recently reached the earth, for the first time—and still men try to measure life's importance by a human span.

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A MODERN HAMLET

The playgoers in New York refused to patronize the performances of Hamlet modern dress, and the play will be talked for a while by a few who witnessed the several appearances of the excellent company engaged in the experiment. Then the much-talked and greatly exploited undertaking, brought from London and accredited a great success in the English metropolis, will be forgotten. It will be a long time before another attempt will be made to modernize a drama of a past century. It doesn't pay. The Philadelphia Bulletin says: "The idea that the play's the thing and that scenic environment or the suitability of the costumes to the period does not matter to an audience only have originated in the mind of a faddist or a circus promoter who expected to assemble spectators to witness a novel 'stunt.'"

It is recalled that a very capable actor some few years ago undertook to present Shakespeare's plays "in the manners and mode" of the time of the great English bard. No scenery was provided and there was little little attention given to costuming. No light effects, or trap doors, rising moons or other stage paraphernalia were used—and the excellent playgoers very nearly starved to death while plodding from college town to college town and prancing about the campuses and collecting half-rate admissions from well-read students. The environment was declared to be very nearly that of the original performances; but the public doesn't wish to be told with a printed sign that "this is the forest." The modern playgoers want to see the trees and the water in the distance, and if the moon is due to rise then have the machinery in order and "get it up," promptly but slowly.

Hamlet is a wonderful play—a play within a play, and the character from which it takes its name is a wonderful creation. A youth who has much to weigh upon his young shoulders and a mind that quivers between philosophy and conviction. To hear the play read, with the eyes closed, the import of its grayness is felt, the dual tragedy of its conclusion becomes anticipated almost at the outset. When the eyes are fixed upon the actors it seems right that they should in dress and manner conform to the dignity and the pomp and vanity of the tale. The world understands that Hamlet is a prince, and his appearance is in the court of the Danes. An atmosphere of royalty and ceremony is indicated in the lines and unless found there the playgoers are disappointed.

Probably New York and Americans generally will be chided with a lack of appreciation when it is told on the other side of the Atlantic that Hamlet in evening clothes was rejected. They know what they want, and after all, their declination to admire Shakespearean plays when "modernized," may place them in even a high class.

SMOKING WOMEN

That New York beauty specialist who says that if women continue to smoke they will look like men, should be adorned with the donkey's aural appendages. Their features are growing sharper and their skin is becoming taut and yellow and oh! a lot of other blatherdash.

If women who smoke are becoming sharper of feature because they smoke why do not men who smoke become sharper of feature? If the skin of women who smoke is becoming taut and yellow, why does not the skin of men who smoke become taut and yellow? As a matter of fact, the tendency of both men and women who are getting along in years is to become somewhat darker of skin, although the skin is far more apt to become loose than taut.

On the other hand, both men and women who exercise with any degree of frequency in the open air usually become ruddy or rosy—and it doesn't matter a hoot whether they smoke or not.

If this beauty boy is right, then women who drink should look like men—and even chivalry must admit that many women indulge in a jolt now and then. If they play golf they should look like men. Indeed, if they dare keep on breathing and sleeping and eating and talking, they should look like men.

Smoking may not be beneficial to men or women; but to say that it makes women look like men is the veriest blab. Sometimes a beauty specialist knows his business, just as sometimes a voice-teacher knows his—but they are both rare birds.

According to a well-known scientist, if the question of the earth's roundness were put to a world vote, there would be an immense majority in favor of Voliva's theory that it is flat. Most people are still living in the thirteenth century.

Dr. John A. Griffin Dentist

Office Hours: 9-12, 1-5
Sundays and evenings by appointment only.
PHONE 229
Soemnichsen Building

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss.
In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Christina Barr, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court room in Plattsmouth in said county, on the 15th day of February, 1926, and on the 17th day of May, 1926, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 15th day of February, A. D. 1926, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 15th day of February, 1926.
Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 4th day of January, 1926.

(Seal) J7-4w A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF SALE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Frank Hughson, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Hon. James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court of said Cass county, made on the 22nd day of December, 1925, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth in said county on the 24th day of February, 1926, at ten o'clock a. m., at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash; ten per cent of the bid to be paid at the time of sale and the balance on confirmation thereof by the Court, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The east half (E½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) and the southwest quarter (SW¼) of the southeast quarter (SE¼) of Section eight (8); also the northeast quarter (NE¼) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of Section seventeen (17) and that portion of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section seventeen (17) west of the Missouri river; all in Township ten (10), North, Range fourteen (14), in Cass county, Nebraska—subject to a \$12,000.00 mortgage thereon.

Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, January 16, 1926.
GUY HUGHSON, Administrator of the Estate of Frank Hughson, Deceased.
D. O. DWYER, Atty. for the Estate. J18-4w

NOTICE OF SUIT TO QUIET TITLE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Joseph V. Brandt and Paul Applegate, Plaintiffs, vs. Hugh Campbell et al. Defendants.

To the defendants Hugh Campbell; Mrs. Hugh Campbell, wife of Hugh Campbell, first and real name unknown; Mary Campbell, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Hugh Campbell, deceased; Robert Campbell; the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives, and all persons interested in the estates of Hugh Campbell, deceased; Mrs. Hugh Campbell, wife of Hugh Campbell, deceased, first and real name unknown; Mary Campbell, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Hugh Campbell, deceased, and Robert Campbell, each deceased, and their heirs and legatees, whose names and whereabouts are to plaintiffs unknown; and all persons interested in either the east half (E½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-seven (27), or the west half (W½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-seven (27), all of Township ten (10), Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the above named plaintiffs filed a petition and commenced an action in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 13th day of January, 1926, against you and each of you, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of court quieting the title, first to the east half (E½) of the southwest quarter (SW¼) of Section twenty-seven (27), Township ten (10), Range thirteen (13), East of the 6th P. M., Cass county, Nebraska, as against you and each of you, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 1st day of March, 1926, or the allegation of plaintiffs' petition will be taken as true and a decree will be entered in favor of plaintiffs, respectively, and against you and each of you, according to the prayer of said petition.

Dated this 13th day of January, A. D. 1926.
JOSEPH V. BRANDT and PAUL APPELEGATE, Plaintiffs.
J. A. CAPWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney. J14-5w

COCKERALS FOR SALE

R. C. Rhode Island Red and White Wyandotte cockerals, \$1.50 each. Ashland phone 1715.
JULIUS REINKE, J11-12aw South Bend, Neb.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Alice H. Davis, deceased: On reading the petition of Mabel Cook praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 6th day of January, 1926, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1926, 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 that 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.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1926.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.
(Seal) C. E. TEPFFT, Attorney.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the Matter of the Application of A. O. Ault, Administrator of the Estate of Edward P. McBride, deceased, for License to Sell Real Estate to Pay Debts.

Now on this 21st day of December, A. D. 1925, comes A. O. Ault, Administrator of the estate of Edward P. McBride, deceased, and presents his petition for license to sell real estate of the deceased to pay debts outstanding against said estate; and it appearing from said petition that there is insufficient personal property in the hands of said administrator to pay the claims presented and allowed by the County Court and the expenses of said administration and that it is necessary to sell the whole of said real estate of said deceased for the payment of claims and costs of administration;

It is therefore Ordered and Adjudged that all parties interested in the estate of Edward P. McBride, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court, in the office of the Clerk of the District Court in the court house, in the City of Plattsmouth, in Cass county, Nebraska, on the 20th day of February, 1926, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to A. O. Ault, Administrator of said estate, to sell all of the real estate of said deceased so as to pay claims presented and allowed with costs of administration.

It is further Ordered that notice be given to all persons interested by publication of this Order to Show Cause for four (4) successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in said County of Cass, Nebraska.
By the Court.
JAMES T. BEGLEY, District Judge. J4-4w

NOTICE

In the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
Ida F. Applegate; Jessie A. Potter; Julian E. Applegate; Palmer C. Applegate and Della A. Anderson, plaintiffs, vs. Herman M. Nye; Eliza Barnum; Thomas G. Barnum; J. F. Hartman, real name unknown; John Hull; Anna Maria Jennings; George Jennings; Otis County National Bank of Nebraska City, Nebraska; John H. Bayley; Edward Goodenough; Charles E. Bayley; Jennie F. Bayley; William Horrigan; E. W. Barnum, real name unknown; Henry W. Moore; Milton Tootle; Stogdell Stokes; George W. Hunt and Lee Applegate, and all persons having or claiming any interest in the west half of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of section twenty-seven (27), township (10) north of Range Thirteen (13), east of the Sixth Principal Meridian in Cass county, Nebraska, real names unknown, defendants.

To the above named defendants:— You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 21st day of December, 1925, Ida F. Applegate; Jessie A. Potter; Julian E. Applegate; Palmer C. Applegate and Della A. Anderson, plaintiffs herein filed their petition in this action in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska against the above defendants, the object and prayer of which petition is to quiet title to the following described real estate, to-wit:— The West Half of the Northwest Quarter (NW¼) of Section Twenty-Seven (27), Township Ten (10), North Range Thirteen (13), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian in Cass county, Nebraska.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 8th day of February, 1926.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1925, at Lincoln, Nebraska.
IDA F. APPELEGATE, JESSIE A. POTTER, JULIAN E. APPELEGATE, PALMER C. APPELEGATE, DELIA A. ANDERSON, Plaintiffs.

By Frederick J. Patz, Their Attorney. 5w

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