

The Plattsmouth Journal

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R. A. BATES, Publisher

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Spring trade picking up.
Most women seem to enjoy pitying somebody.
There is no "love" in the modern "racket" game.
Time to clean the yard and get ready to make garden.
It isn't the girl who fires up quick-est that makes the best match.
March is being fairly nice so far, hope she will continue to the end.
What a lot of women would just dearly love to give up during Lent is their diets.
You can't do a thing to the spring poets. They'll always show some poetic license.
The sad part about the prohibition debate is that it never gets to the play in the finals.
A decided blonde is a light-haired woman who always insists upon having her own way.
Prohibition would make some men more prosperous if they could be induced to let liquor alone.
Cal Coolidge has at last attended a wet celebration. Yep, he dedicated the Coolidge dam in Arizona.
The dry barrage being laid down in Washington is making as much noise as did that of the wets.
For this generation, at least, nothing could be more appropriate as our national flower than the WILD ROSE.
A horse can easily be taught to eat out of one's hand, but an expensive car soon is eating out of one's pocket.
It is better to be alone than in bad company, but some people are in bad company when they are alone.
What about the more than 15,000,000 unemployed in Soviet Russia, under the government of the proletariat?

Clean up the alleys, spring is here.
There's seldom an unemployment situation in the French Cabinet making industry.
For the first six months or so a traffic problem in a town is pointed to with pride.
Perhaps they stage those earthquakes in California to shake money out of tourists.
When a man is full of his own importance it usually is a sign his head is plumb empty.
You never can tell. The boy who saves old magazines may grow up to be a dentist some day.
The Premiership of France is no place for a man who wants to devote his life work to a career.
Some people seem to think that the naval parley has something to do with a certain kind of oranges.
We frequently hear of a man being old enough to know better. We hear of him—yes—we never see him.
Our one claim to distinction and we intend to preserve it, is that we've never seen or heard Rudy Valle.
Have you, or haven't you, noticed that the longest skirts are being worn by the dames with the fattest underpinning?
If this snooping continues, the Government may have to provide the Senate office Building with a suitable cellar.
It is said that a tramp has taken four years to walk from Montreal to Quebec. What a plumber that fellow would make.
The New York police department is to publish a magazine. No doubt it will feature some travel stories by Mayor Walker.
You never can tell. The woman who picked up Cal Coolidge's half-smoked cigar may have been only collecting cigar bands.



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25 ounces for 25 cents
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IN INDIA

India seethes with potential revolt. The radical Reds are a menace, but the non-resident "pacifist" program of Ghandi and his fellow leaders is gaining strength and is certain to bear bitter and destructive fruit of violence, just as Kerenski's altruism in Russia wrought the foundations of the present bloody regime in that country.
Such men, like Frankenstein, create a monster that soon and forever gets beyond their control. The meek and half-clad prophet-politician Ghandi yet will become the cause of multiple death and bloodshed in the old Iranic land, which possible fact should engage his "holly" reflections concerning the millions he seeks to influence.
Hindu gestures in the name of liberty and independence within a week have distinguished many of the great Indian cities. There have been monster parades and processions in Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta and Amadabad. The elements of revolution are working. They will not long remain submissive to the preachments of pacifist leaders.
England is deeply concerned over the developing situation; she lately has sought to increase her military strength in the mighty land of superstitions and distances, of the extremes of poverty and riches; the land for which she has done so much in the way of rescue from the depths of degradation of centuries of exploitation and misuse, from disease and its attendant evils. She will not lightly give over these multiplied millions either to the forces of violent rebellion or to the dreamful administration of those who still believe that holiness is most manifest by individual nakedness of body and mysticism of mind.

MOVING TIME

Well, it's getting toward moving time again, and how busy a good many folk will be! They will have to bring in the piano box from the back yard, where it has been either a playhouse for the children or a coop for the chickens. They'll have to wrap the old comforts around the chifonier, and newspapers around the chair legs. The old house will have to be cleaned up, and so will the new one. Something will be lost—something always is—and much will be thrown away.
There is a great deal of waste about moving. You remember Ben Franklin, in his wise way, said: "Three moves are as bad as a fire." Yet when spring comes we see all the disadvantages of the old place; the landlord isn't willing to do very much in the way of papering and painting, and a new place looks a lot better.
What is even better than a new house or someone's else to live in, is a home of your own. Then when you want something done you do it yourself and have the satisfaction of knowing it has added a little to your own property. You feel established and your neighbors begin to think you amount to something. This year you buy new screens, and the next year put a little hedge around the lawn. The whole thing's yours. You have a just pride in it.
It is a fine plan, if you must move, move just once more—into a home of your own.
I believe in Democracy because it releases the energies of every human being.—Woodrow Wilson.

THE PROHIBITION DEBATE

By inviting both sides to debate the wisdom of national prohibition the House Judiciary Committee has raised this issue to a decidedly higher and more dignified plane.
Those who do not believe that national prohibition is wise, or that it is the way to temperance, were first heard. They closed their case last Tuesday. It was a very strong case, and it was presented by men of such eminence and unquestioned integrity as to absolve them utterly from the charge that they are tools of the liquor interests or that their point of view is entirely patriotic. They include business men like W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Pierre S. Du Pont of the Du Pont Nemours Co., Henry B. Joy, formerly president of the Packard Motor Co., and Grayson F. P. Murphy of the New York Guarantee Trust Co.; educators like Drs. Fabian Franklin and Stewart Butler of Johns Hopkins, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Samuel Harden Church of Carnegie Institute, and lawyers like Ralph M. Shaw of Chicago and Frederick R. Couderd of New York.
Mr. Atterbury testified that drinking among the employes of the Pennsylvania railroad is now, as it was before prohibition, a matter of their own self-discipline. He denied that prohibition had been of any value to his railroad and its personnel, as he denied that it had decreased drinking among the people of the United States. Mr. Murphy said: "I do not know of a single leading banker in the United States, a single leading industrial executive, a single important railway executive who does not drink." Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, showed that there were 32,751 arrests for drunkenness in his city in 1929, and only 2921 such arrests in 1920. Noel B. Martin, attorney, of Lewiston, Idaho, testified there had been increase of juvenile criminality in his State under prohibition. Mr. Du Pont denied that prohibition had made the country either more temperate or prosperous, asserting that it had merely driven the liquor traffic into the hands of the criminal classes and so enriched them that they had become a worse menace to the country than even the saloons had been. He urged the best minds of the country upon both sides of the question to give the present deplorable and demoralizing situation their deepest concern. Dr. Franklin said that had we known 10 years ago what we know now we would never have attempted national prohibition, and he pointed out that in Canada only the tiny province of Prince Edward Island retains a prohibition law after trying one out. Dr. Butler said: "We must get back to the Constitution, first by taking the eighteenth amendment out of it. Then we can deal with the liquor problem as we were helpfully, hopefully dealing with it when the blow struck."
Nor did these employers of labor, educators, scientists, lawyers and executives content themselves with pronouncing national prohibition a failure; they all suggested that the Government retire from this field and leave the states to regulate the lives of the people. In their opinion the Federal Government should restrict itself to seeing that if some of the states wish to be dry their desire shall be respected. It would be impossible to make such a change without repealing the eighteenth amendment. To Mr. Taft pointed out in his now famous letter forecasting what would happen under national prohibition, 13 of the states can prevent repeal of the amendment. To convince so many of the states as would be necessary to repeal the amendment that national prohibition is what these men say it is presents difficulties that can hardly be imagined. It cannot be done, as Mr. du Pont and some others pointed out, without the co-operation of at least a great segment of the prohibitionists. To secure such co-operation it would be necessary to convince these people that prohibition is doing more harm than good. They are not to be won if their sincerity is to be attacked. They can be won only by reasoning with them and proving to them that Federal prohibition is not merely impracticable but also becomes a grave peril to the nation.
As Chicago is the outstanding example of what national prohibition has done to the American people, the testimony from that city was particularly important. Morgan A. Collins, a former Chicago Police Chief, testified that prohibition had enriched the criminal class and created a reign of terror. Dr. Francis J. Gerty, in charge of the Psychopathic Hospital of Cook County, testified that since the first year of prohibition there had been a material increase in the number of alcoholic patients of both sexes, and that the mortality in such cases likewise had shot upwards. The institu-

tion deal only with insanity cases up to 1920, when alcoholism reached its lowest ebb, but since then it has been compelled to deal also with alcoholic cases. In 1916 these totaled 99. Last year they totaled 1100. Dr. Gerty testified that before prohibition the percentage of alcoholic cases was listed at 11.4. It is now 20 per cent.
Former United States Senator Wadsworth of New York said the youth of the country was rebelling against the dry laws and that whereas the people had been good humored about prohibition they are now getting out of humor about it. He said that drinking at schools and colleges is increasing with both sexes. Dr. Paton, a psychiatrist, said prohibition was having a disastrous effect on the young people of the country, which is suffering from "prohibition shock," just as soldiers suffered from "shell shock." As a result he said the minds of the people are on prohibition and not on the major problems of the country and of humanity. The prohibition attitude of the Government has, in his opinion, so impressed itself on the people as to drive them to intemperance, a perfectly natural consequence of compulsion in this or any other matter relating to human nature.
It is often said that the women are the backbone of prohibition, but women who testified before the committee denied that this is the case. One of them, Mrs. May T. Norton of New Jersey, said that prohibitionists are against a national referendum on the subject because they fear the result. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York expressed resentment of the imputation that women are less aware than men of what is going on in the country, and she challenged the prohibitionists to put that charge to a test. She also called attention to the immensely costly prison building programs of the Government and the states to accommodate the convicts resulting from the approximately 75,000 American people arrested annually under the dry laws.
The proponents of prohibition are having their inning before the committee now. They complain that the anti-prohibitionists are putting on an offensive in which the friends of national prohibition are overwhelmed. What is really happening, as Dr. Franklin says, is that the people are in revolt. It has taken the people 10 years to realize what a dreadful mistake we made. They have been disposed to be tolerant of the prohibition movement, realizing that the counsel of perfection is inevitable in any civilization. There was, as there should have been, a widespread sympathy for it. The saloon was no favorite with the people, and the political liquor interests were properly and deeply resented. The psychology of war operates to upset the judgment of all peoples, and it was at such a time that the eighteenth amendment was adopted. As the country cooled off its plight began to interest and amuse the rest of the world. Winston Churchill, the former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, described us as "caught in the rat-trap rigidity of the constitution."
As the fervor of the people for prohibition receded its proponents disposed more and more to put the law on them. This balancing movement carried the reform so far ahead that to make the eighteenth amendment effective we found ourselves in contempt of almost all of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, popularly called the Bill of Rights. The Jones law represented the climax of prohibition's effort to recover by added strictures upon the people what it had lost in popular favor. Meanwhile, several of the states, finding their people opposed to national prohibition, repealed their state dry laws and said in effect that if the Government wanted prohibition in their borders it would have to come in and effectuate it.
The prohibitionists cannot answer such a growing revolt with words. They can only suggest still more strictures upon the people, which can in turn only increase the revolt. The offensive has passed from the dry side to the prohibitionists, one that is fully recognized in political as in military science. They will have to barter, and bartering can result only in compromise. If they are wise they will consent to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and accept the protection of the Federal Government in the states that wish to be dry. Otherwise the next 10 years in the United States will be the most troubled we have had since the slavery debate.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE POPE ATTACKS RUSSIA

The attitude of the soviet government in making war on religion has brought forth a sharp rebuke from Pope Pius XI, who asks all of Christendom to protect against such outrageous conduct.
The pope's announcement is couched in most vigorous terms and he especially singles out the soviet campaign to imbue its youth with the strongest antagonism toward Christianity.
He well calls attention to his suggestion made in 1922 that recognition of Russia by any government be conditioned upon that country's guaranteeing freedom of religious worship.
NOTICE
To Harry H. Coakley, non-resident, defendant:
You are hereby notified that on the 2nd day of August, 1929, Belle S. Coakley filed a petition against you in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of two years last past. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 14th day of April, 1930.
BELLE S. COAKLEY, Plaintiff.
By Guy L. Clements, Her Attorney. m6-4w
NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Bertha Lancaster, deceased.
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 said estate for such order and further orders and proceedings in the premises 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 4th day of April, A. D. 1930, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 4th day of April, 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m. to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Glen Reedecker or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m10-3w
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 Maria G. Baird, deceased:
On reading the petition of Caroline I. Baird, Administratrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 3rd day of March, 1930, and for final settlement of said estate and her discharge as said Administratrix:
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 4th day of April, A. D. 1930, at 9 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 3rd day of March, A. D. 1930.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m10-3w
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 Betty A. Mostin, deceased.
On reading the petition of A. W. Smith and T. B. Hardison praying that the instrument filed in this Court the 25th day of February, 1930, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Betty Mostin, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Dr. J. S. Livingston, as executor;
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 28th day of March, A. D. 1930, at 9 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners 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 the seal of said Court, this 28th day of February, A. D. 1930.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m3-3w

ORDER OF HEARING on Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

The State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. In the County Court.
In the matter of the estate of Fred Hanni, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Metta May Hanni praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Herman Rieke, as Administrator:
Ordered, that April 4th, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of 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.
Dated March 7th, 1930.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge. (Seal) m10-3w
SHERIFF'S SALE
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Galdo Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:
Lot eight (8), Block eleven (11), City of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, as surveyed, platted and recorded, Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Roy L. McElwain et al, Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Standard Savings and Loan Association of Omaha, Nebraska, a Corporation, and Southend Watch Company, a corporation, Defendant and Cross Petitioner, Plaintiff against said Defendant.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, February 28th, A. D. 1930.
BERT REED, Sheriff Cass county, Nebraska. m3-5w
SHERIFF'S SALE
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by Galdo Noble Beal, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the south front door of the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following real estate, to-wit:
Lots one (1), two (2), three (3) and four (4), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), Block ten (10), South Park, an Addition to the City of Plattsmouth, as surveyed, platted and recorded, Cass county, Nebraska—
The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Edward W. Cotner and Ella Cotner, Defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by Northwest Ready Dressing Company, Defendant and Cross-Petitioner, and The Standard Savings and Loan Association of Omaha, Nebraska, a Corporation, Plaintiff against said Defendants.
Plattsmouth, Nebraska, February 28th, A. D. 1930.
BERT REED, Sheriff Cass county, Nebraska. m3-5w
NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE
In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska
Albert Kitzel, Plaintiff
vs.
William Kitzel, 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 15th day of February, 1930, and an Order of Sale entered by said Court on the 15th day of February, 1930, the undersigned Referee will, on the 22nd day of March, 1930, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, Alvo, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit:
The west half (W½) of the northwest quarter (NW¼) of Section thirty-six (36), Township eleven (11), N. Range nine (9), east of the 6th P. M., except the right of way of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; and—
The west half (W½) of the northeast quarter (NE¼) of Section one (1), Township ten (10), N. Range nine (9), east of the 6th P. M.
All of said lands being in Cass county, Nebraska—
upon the following terms: Ten per cent (10%) of bid in cash on date of sale, balance in cash upon confirmation of sale and delivery of referee's deed of land free from encumbrance except lease to said lands to March 1, 1931. Abstract to be furnished purchaser showing merchantable title. Said sale will be held open for one hour.
Dated this 15th day of February, 1930.
J. M. LEYDA, Referee.
Carl D. Gans, Attorney. 117-5w
Read the Journal Want-Ads.

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