

# The Nebraska Democrat

ESTABLISHED 1884

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922

\$1.50 PER YEAR

## THE FIREMAN BALL WELL PATRONIZED

The masquerade ball given by the Wayne firemen last Friday evening was a real success in point of attendance and as a social event. The dancing floor was filled with the merry dancers, in all manner of costumes.

The proceeds were ample to leave nearly \$200 in the cash box after the expenses were paid, but better than the good returns in money was the large and appreciative crowd. The appreciation of the new and larger dancing floor was again shown by the community. The fact that never before in the history of Wayne has there been ample room for such a gathering has tended to keep many away who enjoy dancing, did not apply to this gathering. To the members of the Woman's club must be given credit for taking the matter of a community house in hand, and making it so much better than ever before—and that is going to encourage them and the public to make other improvements as fast as possible.

Henry Ley Jr. was awarded first prize for the best man costume, and the first prize for a lady went to Mrs. Fred Jotzke of Carroll.

## THE WEATHER RESEMBLES WINTER

Wednesday morning the ground was covered with about a three-inch snow fall, which came during the night. A little snow fell during the day, and the wind played with it some. During last night the wind ceased, and we were facing zero weather this morning. But the day is clear, and the prediction is for rising temperature. We still have a fine winter for the average. Owing to the exceptionally warm weather up to and including the last day of December the average mean temperature for 1921 was higher than any year of which the record is to be found.

## RESTING IN COUNTY JAIL

August Graef from Brenna precinct is in the county jail because the bank in which he had funds is not paying, we are told. Of course the bank had nothing to do with the trouble—for Mr. Graef was convicted of bootlegging and ordered to jail by the county judge until he pays a fine of \$100 and the costs. Thus it is incongruous to have your bank fail at a critical time. Some bootleggers, we are told, carry their roll in their stocking, where it is handy to get at in an emergency.

## DAUGHTER OF W. W. GEMELKE AND WIFE DIES

Death claimed Ina, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Gemelke Monday, at their home about nine miles southwest of Wayne. Tuesday evening Mrs. Theo. Rakehe and Miss Ortha Wood, aunts of the little one, came from Russell, Minnesota, to attend the funeral, which is to be from Pilgrimage today. The ladies from Minnesota, formerly lived near Wayne, moving to Russell about eight years ago.

## A JOINT INSTALLATION

Next Tuesday evening at the I. O. O. F. hall the Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors will hold joint installation at which members of the two orders will find a welcome, as well as wives and husbands of members of the orders. These annual meetings are very popular, and not many of the members will miss the opportunity to attend if possible to be present.

## FIREMEN MEETING

The Wayne Fire Department held their regular monthly meeting on last Tuesday evening with nearly all the members present. A vote of thanks was given to all the friends and patrons who so liberally patronized the Firemen's Dance of last week and to the State Bank for the supper ordered for the firemen of the night of the last fire. Among other business a motion was made that the City be requested to purchase 500 feet of new fire hose.

Henry Kugler was elected to membership and E. V. Ley was re-instated. After the business meeting a smoker and feed was enjoyed by the members present and a very enjoyable time was had.

## BASKETBALL AT FREMONT

The college basketball team have a date at Fremont Friday, where they are to meet the team of Midland college. It is reported that they are to play on Saturday.

## COTTON GROWING IN THE NORTH

The south grows cotton and corn; and the north may grow corn and cotton. That cotton may be grown in this part of Nebraska was demonstrated the past season by N. O. Servene, who lives on a farm about twelve miles north of Wayne, and who gets his mail from Laurel. He planted a number of hills of cotton last spring, and it grew well and matured, and if any doubt they may see some of the product at the Democrat office, for Mr. Servene sent eight or ten bolls, all but one fully developed. We do not know how much calico his crop would make, but suppose it would be a good start for at least an apron. Mr. Servene tells us that this cotton was planted in the open—that is, out of doors, and grew and matured without any care other than might have been given it, had it been planted, as is the corn, in a field. But last season was one of more than ordinary length of time between the last frost of spring and the first of the fall, and it is to be doubted if a cotton crop would mature fully here in the ordinary season any more than would the big varieties of corn grown in southern Missouri would be a success in northern Minnesota. There might be a season when it would get past—and there would be several seasons when it would not mature; but for all that there are smaller varieties of corn that do pretty well in northern Minnesota.

To many who call, the cotton boll is a new sight, and it creates considerable comment, and shows the possibilities of our soil and climate.

## BIBLE STUDY CIRCLE

The Bible Study Circle was entertained at the home of Mrs. Al Dragon Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Dora Benschhof leading study of lesson in the new quarter.

Plans were discussed to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the organization next Tuesday at the home of Mrs. E. B. Young. Miss Annie J. Gohman, of Honduras, now in Philadelphia, has been invited to give an address at that time. A number of out of town guests are expected and everyone interested has a cordial invitation to be present.

An interesting letter was read from E. Sywulka, of Portuguese East Africa, during the meeting and united prayer offered for this brave family who are risking their lives to take the Gospel to the 3,000,000 people who are almost wholly without the word in that part of Africa.

Mr. Sywulka writes as follows: "It will soon be four months since we arrived in Beria. We have not yet obtained permission to work among the natives here. Was told to apply to the High Commissioner. Vainly waiting for a reply I took a boat for Lourenco, Marques, October five, to see him personally. Yesterday November 9, I made another application here. The need is deep and vast in extent. In all this vast region there are only four mission stations. The Yeo tribe to the east of us is solid Mohammedan. A B. R. official told me of seven tribes with no missionary—three million people without the Gospel.

We have meetings in our own hired house preaching, bible classes, visitation work in many languages. Twenty Chinese boys are coming three nights a week for instruction. Many nationalities are here. Have been asked to open school for children. O, for a godly teacher to gather these Chinese, Hindu, Portuguese, Greek and half cast children in for teaching. What a Gospel opportunity!"

## EPWORTH LEAGUE ELECTIONS OFFICERS

At their Sunday evening meeting the members of the Epworth League named officers for the coming six months, as follows: Lila Gardner president, Mabel Britell first vice, Alice Crockett, second vice, Ruth Rennick third vice, Hattie Crockett fourth vice president. Miss Susie Squaders was named to succeed herself as secretary-treasurer, an office she has held for a number of terms. She is also organist.

## VITAL STATISTICS

F. H. Benschhof, register of births and deaths has been figuring up the arrivals and departures from Wayne, and he finds that deaths reported total 51, of whom 22 were males and 29 females.

The births were 103, 64 being males and 39 females. Going back to the births of 1920, the records show 111 births, 57 males and 54 females.

## THE GASOLINE TAX

In order that I may correct some of the misimpressions that have gone out regarding the gasoline tax, I submit the following facts:

At the present time twelve states have this tax. They are Washington, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Florida. In each of these states it is working splendidly and is highly popular with the people. A tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline in Nebraska would raise about \$750,000.00 per year. This would be used to meet federal aid for road building purposes and would displace all other taxes that are now levied for that purpose. It would not, however, affect the automobile license tax which is used for road maintenance in the counties in which it is collected.

The gasoline tax would not be an additional tax, but would serve to reduce the general fund levy ten per cent. The general fund levy for the year 1921 was 3 mills on the actual assessed value of the state. Thus it is easy for every property owner to figure just what this reduction would mean to him.

The gasoline tax is not a sales tax in the sense that this term is usually employed. A sales tax is a tax that is levied upon the necessities of life to produce revenue for general government use. The gasoline tax is an excise tax that is levied upon a particular article for the special purpose of building roads. The sales tax falls unevenly upon all the people for the poor man uses just as much of the actual necessities of life as the rich man, but the gasoline tax falls only upon those who use automobiles or other motor vehicles, and then only in proportion to the amount of gasoline used. No tax could be more equitable than this, and after all, equity is the very heart of the tax question.

The single taxer does not like the gasoline tax for he would have all of the tax for road improvement levied against the land. This theory would probably not appeal very strongly to property owners throughout the state. The effect of the gasoline tax will be to tax land and other property less and tax those who use the roads more.

The gasoline tax will catch the thousands of tourists who heretofore have used Nebraska's roads without contributing anything to their support, and will thus bring into the state thousands of dollars of new revenue.

The cost for collecting the gasoline tax will be almost nothing. In Washington it cost less than \$500.00 to collect nearly a half million dollars, and in New Mexico the cost of collection has been only a fraction of one per cent.

The cost of the special session should be less than \$15,000.00. Some states exempt gasoline that is used for other purposes than motor vehicles. This can be done if the legislature desires, but it amounts to less than one per cent of the total in other states.

Samuel R. McKelvie, Governor.

## CONSUMERS ARE GOUGED

That is the result discovered by the United States Attorney General Dougherty after careful investigation. He would have known that long ago without investigation, had he been observing. Even a foolish editor has discovered that fact. But we are like the officer, we are not sure who is most to blame. He finally expresses the belief that it is the retailers, and especially grocers and butchers. It may be—but we had it sized up that the railroads and freight rates were responsible for a lot of it—and that the average retailer is as helpless in the hands of the big fellows as the consumer. Let us hope that the break that comes in some little things will grow larger.

Another thing which to us seems to add to the cost is the long string of "middlemen" who stand in line to pass things out and back between producer and consumer—and always at so much or a little more for each and every pass.

## CRADLE

BRADFORD Monday, January 2, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Van Bradford, a son.

MORGAN Friday, December 30, 1921, to Frank S. Morgan and wife, a daughter.

MILLER Saturday, December 31, 1921, to Otto Miller and wife, a son.

BAKER Monday, December 26, 1921, to Wm. Baker and wife, a son.

## TIME, PLUCK, PATIENCE AND CREDITS TO PULL OUT FARMER

Relief for the agricultural and live stock interests from the plight into which they have been plunged by declines in values of products to low levels, out of harmony with other commodity prices, and consequent impairment of their purchasing and debt-paying power, is the chief concern of bankers and financiers of this agricultural and live stock district. The monthly review issued by the Kansas City federal reserve bank, in addition to extensive loans up to six months maturity by member banks of the federal reserve system, and accommodations extended by various other financial agencies, the War Finance Corporation is approving loans to agriculture and live stock out of United States treasury funds available by congressional appropriation. Bankers are co-operating with the war finance corporation thru its regional boards and this district is sharing liberally in the government money thus distributed. While some results of highly beneficial character already are to be seen, it is patent to economic observers that the troubles which beset the agriculturists and growers and feeders of live stock cannot be alleviated in a day, a week or a month, and that time, pluck and patience, as well as money and credits, are necessary factors in the process of bringing about a return to normalcy on the farm and range.

Meanwhile many other disturbing factors are to be reckoned with before adjustments can be completed such as are intended to facilitate more speedy return to conditions of general prosperity in this federal reserve district.

A slight easement of the high freight rates which have been barriers to all commerce, and particularly to agriculture, is forecast by the activities of the interstate commerce commission in approving reductions in rates on various classes of freight in this territory, and by railroads in announcing such reductions.

With winter setting in, no material improvement in the unemployment situation in the cities is reported. Organized efforts are made to relieve the unemployment situation wherever possible.

The demand for loanable funds is showing unusual strength for this usually dull season of the year. This, for the greater part, comes from the agricultural sections where, because of the disproportionately low prices of products, debt payment is rendered difficult and liquidation has not proceeded with the same degree of celerity as in industrial centers.

That money is easier is shown by the increase in loans and in demand deposits. Time deposits, which usually represent accumulated savings, have decreased. Business as represented by clearings has fallen off 27.5 in volume from a year ago. Collections are below normal, an increase of 85.3 per cent in building permits over a year ago is noted. Lincoln reports 106.2 per cent increase and Omaha 58.7 per cent in building.

Wholesale trade fell below October. Furniture alone showed an increase, due to cuts in prices, and buying long deferred till reductions came.

Retail trade as reflected by the reports of department stores in the cities showed an average decrease of 13.8 per cent in November of last year, expressed in dollars. Indications, however, were that the quantities of goods passed out over the counters were considerably in excess of a year ago. Taking the season from the beginning of July to the close of November, these reports show average sales of 10.8 per cent below the corresponding season last year. Stocks in the department stores decreased 4.2 per cent in November and were also 5.7 per cent below stocks on hand at the end of November, 1920.

Retail trade in smaller cities and country communities is not up to the average recorded for trade in the cities, due largely to the fact that low prices of farm products have very materially lessened the buying power of the farmer folk. There are also reported somewhat depressing conditions in some of the mining sections. The reports of 13 general retail stores in the small cities and towns in the district record an average of 19.2 per cent decrease in November sales as compared with sales in October. Compared with the sales of a year ago the reports indicate a decrease for November averaging 2.4 per cent. Stocks of the smaller merchants are low and generally they are pursuing a policy of buying no more than is actually necessary to take care of their customers under the belief that

## SOCIAL NOTES

The Minerva club enjoyed a musical afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. T. House on Monday, January 2nd. Roll call was answered by naming a famous musician.

Mrs. House was in charge of the first part of the program. She read an excellent paper on the following great masters: Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Liszt and Chopin, after which she played with skillful interpretation one number characteristic of each composer. Mrs. Beaman gave a short talk on "Ballad Writers." She accompanied Mrs. Crabtree, who sang and illustrated several groups of songs, beginning with children's folk rhymes and closing with sacred music.

At the close of the program the ladies served refreshments.

The Acome club met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. J. Williams. Roll call was answered by "Names of American Composers." Mrs. Williams gave a lesson on "Negro and Indian Music." The entertainment for the rest of the afternoon was Victrola music, and songs by the club. Mrs. Will Gildersleeve, Mrs. Kenyon Jones, Mrs. Phillee, Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Rodgers and Mrs. John Harrington were guests of the club. A delicious two course luncheon was served by the hostess. Club will meet next Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. R. Weber.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Newman were at home to a number of their friends at six o'clock dinner and watchparty. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Strom, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Swanson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Perdue and son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson of Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Huffmeyer and Miss E. Young, who is visiting here from Indiana. The evening was spent socially by the guests.

The Monday club held their regular meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hess. Roll call was answered by "Instances of Dark Days in Africa." A map study of Africa was given with Mrs. C. A. Chace as leader. The hostess served refreshments. Club will meet next Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. T. T. Jones.

Mrs. John Winter was surprised Sunday evening when a jolly bunch of about twenty went to help her celebrate her birthday. The evening was spent with music and games, after which cake and ice cream was served. At a late hour the guests departed for their homes wishing Mrs. Winter many more such happy birthdays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brugger of Chapin precinct entertained at a 6:00 o'clock family dinner New Year's day. Those present were T. J. Pryor and family of Winslow, E. C. Jordan and family of Winslow, F. R. Pryor and family of Carroll, and Mrs. M. A. Pryor of Wayne. Uetue Brugger and Marie Pryor furnished music for the entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Basel Osborn entertained Monday evening at a 6 o'clock dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Will Back and family, Mrs. E. Harrington, and Mrs. Henry Walback of Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wendth and son Gussie, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Perdue and son. The evening was spent in games and music on the Victrola.

Last Friday evening Miss Bonnie Hess was hostess to a party of young ladies who responded to her invitation to gather at the Hess home for a social evening. Their evening was one of much pleasure. Miss Mary House was the guest in whose honor the young ladies assembled.

The U. D. club met Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. H. Komp. Roll call was answered by "The Selection and Preparation of Meats and Vegetables." The hostess served refreshments. They will have their next meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. G. Miller.

Last Thursday evening Miss Lila Gardner entertained a party of the class-mates of Miss Mary House, and some others, in honor of that young lady. The evening was happily spent in games and dancing. Refreshments were served before the guests departed.

Improvement in economic conditions will continue to be slow at least during the winter months.

Miss Minnie and Rose will give a miscellaneous shower for Mrs. Arthur Herscheld at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emma Baker, Wednesday evening. There were eighteen girls present. The evening was spent in games and music, after which the hostesses served delicious refreshments. Mrs. Herscheld received many beautiful and useful gifts.

There was a very pleasant social gathering at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VonSeggern last Friday, when Mrs. VonSeggern and her sister, Mrs. Claycomb, were hostesses to about fifty relatives, neighbors and friends. It was reported to be a very happy gathering.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald entertained a number of their friends at cards Saturday evening, a most enjoyable time was had. They carried until the new year was an hour old before disbursing. Choice refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. John Masse entertained a few friends Friday evening in honor of their son, John, and Mrs. Masse's brother, Nick Cullen of Huron, South Dakota. The evening was spent in playing cards.

The Woman's club will meet with Mrs. Oman Saturday afternoon. A musical program on McDowell's work will be given. Current events on some event of McDowell's life.

Mrs. Woodward Jones entertained eight young men Saturday evening in honor of Knox Jones' 21st birthday. A good time was had and Knox received many nice presents.

The P. N. G. will hold their regular monthly meeting next Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Herman Lundberg with Mrs. Clara Gustafson assisting as hostess.

Misses Fern and Frances Oman were at home to a party of their young friends Thursday evening, in honor of their guest, Mrs. Rachel Gorst Todd.

Last evening at the Claude Mitchell home Misses Bonnie Mitchell and Sarah Graves entertained the members of the Frewoche Campfire at a social evening.

The Royal Neighbors had a regular meeting Tuesday evening, and as is their usual practice, had a very nice lunch for those present.

Mrs. A. A. Welsh gave a dinner party Friday evening in honor of Miss Margaret Chace, who was home for the holiday vacation.

The Sorosis club will meet Monday afternoon, January 9th, at the home of Mrs. Fred Blair.

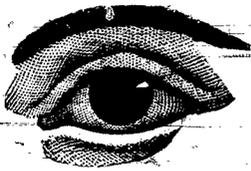
## WAR FINANCE OPERATIONS

The farm war finance bureau is now in active operation. The money is furnished by the U. S. government but the administrative machinery is operated by the state. If a farmer desires a loan on his grain in bin, he applies to the county clerk for a license. His granary or bin is declared a warehouse. In Thurston county, E. T. Crellin is the inspector. He will go to the warehouse and inspect and grade the contents. The grain must be fully insured. The bin or warehouse is labeled, and none of the contents can be removed without a permit under heavy penalty. A receipt is given by the inspector and on this receipt the owner can borrow money either at the bank or of a private party—the amount is not specified but in most cases may be as much as eighty per cent of its value—this is not official. The inspector gets five dollars for his work and the county clerk twenty-five cents for issuing the license—that's the entire cost. The rate of interest in this county will be eight per cent at the banks—this will be two per cent higher than is charged by the finance board, but the bank assumes the responsibility of the security. The limit of the loan will not exceed one year.—Pender Times.

## HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE

In the east part of Wayne, a 5-room house and 4 lots are for sale. Ask on phone 326.—adv. 1-5-1f.

James Brittain, who has been spending ten days with his mother and sister at this place, left Tuesday to resume his duties at Dwight, where he is now engaged in the practice of law.



### Do Headaches Cut Your Pay?

Many times when people lay off because they don't feel well it's due to eye-strain. Tired eyes cause disagreeable reactions in other parts of the human system. Come in and we'll tell you if you do or do not need glasses.

## W. B. Vail

Exclusive  
Optician and Optometrist  
Phone 303-1

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Take your poultry, cream and eggs to E. E. Kearns.—Adv.

The Nebraska League of Municipalities holds its annual convention in Omaha January 23-25.

The Omaha city Council is laying plans for an extensive paving campaign this season.

Dr. Young's Dental Office over the First National Bank. Phone 307.—Adv. 29-11

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thrane, of Omaha, who were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ringer, returned home Monday.

Charles E. Black has been installed as postmaster in Omaha, succeeding Harry Danfel, acting postmaster since the death of Charles Manning.

Mrs. George Harder and mother, Mrs. Bleck, went to Omaha Monday morning to look after business matters.

Mrs. L. A. Fange and son, Richard, went to Sioux City Friday morning, where she visited over Sunday with relatives.

Miss Virginia Bowen, who spent the holidays at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Bowen, returned to school at University Monday.

Mrs. B. W. Mace went to South Sioux City Monday, accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crippin, her daughter, who had been visiting their home here.

During 1921 the Omaha exchange of the Moving Picture association distributed more than \$1,000,000 of picture reels in Iowa and states west of the Missouri river.

Mrs. H. E. Radaker, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gildersleeve, returned to her home at O'Neill Monday.

## AT THE Crystal THEATRE

E. GAILEY, Manager

Tonight—Thursday  
Tomorrow—Friday

We Will Present  
PAULINE FREDERICK in  
"MADAME X"

It's a Goldwyn Picture  
1st Show at 7:30—2nd at 9:00  
Admission—10c and 25c

### Saturday

WILLIAM RUSSELL in  
"THE ROOF TREE"

Also COMEDY  
"SINK OR SWIM"

Admission—10c and 25c

### Monday

VERA GORDON in  
"THE GREATEST LOVE"

Also COMEDY  
"THREE JOKERS"

Admission—10c and 25c

### Tuesday

ALICE BRADY in  
"LITTLE ITALY"

Also  
"FOX NEWS"

Admission—10c and 25c

### Wednesday

ETHEL CLAYTON in  
"A CITY SPARROW"

COMEDY  
"SECRET SOCIETY"

Admission—10c and 25c

COMING  
NEXT THURSDAY AND FRIDAY  
TOM MIX in  
"TRAILER"

Don't Miss It

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY  
DOORS OPEN AT 2:30  
SHOW STARTS AT 3:00  
ONE SHOW ONLY

Fortner wants your eggs. adv.

Misses Clara Madsen and Vida Beck spent Friday visiting at Sioux City. Mrs. Henry Cozad and Mrs. Chas. Riese were passengers to Sioux City Monday afternoon.

Thomas Glenn of Harlington, after spending a few days visiting with his mother, Mrs. E. Glenn, returned Monday morning.

Friday night, the 6th is regular meeting night for the Yeomen. Better come and begin the new year right.

Fur lined leather suits are now being worn by the pilots of the mail plains operating on the air mail route.

Ernie Holmes, Omaha restaurant, Christmas day, served 1,000 free dinners to guests who were without homes.

The Democratic State committee will meet in Omaha, January 14. Keith Neville, North Platte is chairman.

Miss Izora Laughlin, after spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Laughlin, left Monday for Magnet, where she teaches school.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vath and daughter Gladys, who spent New Years at the home of their son, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Vath, returned to their home at Columbus Monday.

Miss Mable Dayton, who teaches at Lexington, after spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Dayton, returned to her duties Monday.

Misses Mamie Wallace and Hattie Shultheis, who teach at Omaha, returned to their duties Monday morning, after spending the holidays with home folks.

Misses Olive and Dorothy Huse, who spent their vacation at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Huse, left for Lincoln Monday morning, where they attend school.

Marshal Carroll of Randolph claims to have found a cargo of eleven hogs said to have been stolen nearly two months ago near Laurel. The men who now have the porkers claim that they bought them from a Laurel man.

Raymond Fox, who has been visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Fox, for more than a week left Monday morning for his home at Omaha. His wife remained and will return home later.

Mrs. Richardson and her daughter, Miss Emma, were here and at Wakefield the last of the week visiting relatives and friends. Miss Richardson is teaching at Norfolk, and her mother makes headquarters there with her.

For a market for poultry, eggs and cream, remember Fortner.—adv

Kind words for Penrose is the heading in one of the dailies, because the Pennsylvania senator is dead. He died Saturday, quite suddenly, and thus the republican party loses what was considered by many its great leader—and others called him the great party boss.

An exchange says that McKelvie is through and will not seek further political honors. Well, the people will not cry over that statement. But it is not every politician who knows when he is done for—but McKelvie must realize that it was coming to him.

At Randolph on Christmas eve a baby was left on the doorstep of the F. W. Robinson home at that place with a card saying that its name was William Dale Robinson, and that it was there to make its home. But it proved to be only a rag baby, so the one who deserted it was not looked for very much.

At Randolph they have organized a co-operative association for shipping live stock, providing a way for the small grower of stock to get the benefit of low rate freight on less than car lot shipments. The officers of the organization are the same as those of the Farmer Union co-operative association of that place. Shipper members share in any profits that may come to the company at an annual distribution of same, according to the amount of stock they have sent in.

More than four hundred state banks of this state have organized and paid in money to aid in financing the state enterprises most sorely in need of cash. It is their purpose to handle the good paper of the state banks that have failed, and so handle it that much of it will ultimately pay out and re-emburse the guarantee fund that has been standing between depositor and loss. Nebraska is said to have as good as any, if not the best state guarantee law of any state in the union. But with all that the state banks in this state were not given a fair deal in recent months. When they asked to be permitted to name an examiner at their own expense who should be authorized to examine and report to the state banks the condition of any of the banks receiving the protection of the guarantee law, it should have been granted. A checking up in time—and a steady hand might have saved the day for many a bank, as well as saved the guarantee fund many dollars.

Mrs. Carl Wolff from Winside was a Wayne visitor the last of the week.

James McKim, who has been visiting at the W. H. Van Norman home, left Monday for his home at Oakdale.

The farmers' union of Nebraska will hold its annual convention in Omaha January 10-11.

Mrs. H. C. Peterson and two sons, Fredrick and Ever, spent Monday visiting at Laurel.

Take cream, eggs, poultry to E. E. Kearns at the Chas. Hiscox implement house.—adv.

Mrs. George Webb left Monday morning for North Platte, where she will spend some time visiting with her husband at that place.

Miss Faye Brittain returned to her school duties at Omaha Monday, after a week vacation spent with home folks here.

More than 200 poor boys and girls of the city were Christmas guests of the Omaha police at a dinner served in the court rooms.

All Omaha railroads have put into effect a reduced freight rate on shipments of livestock, grain and farm produce going in car load lots.

Mrs. J. E. Dowling and two sons, who were visiting with relatives at Madison and Columbus, returned home Friday afternoon.

Mrs. William Watson left Friday morning for Lincoln, where she will spend a few days visiting with her daughter at the University.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale Smith, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Ireland, returned to their home at Randolph Friday morning.

Miss Jane Randol, who teaches school at Brunswick, returned Monday after spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Randol.

Mrs. R. C. Uhlrig and two daughters, Marie and Jene, who were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hufford, returned to their home at Omaha Saturday morning.

Mrs. Frank Herten, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitch, returned to her home at Walthill Monday morning.

Mrs. Mary Myers, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Jones, and among relatives and friends in this county, returned to her Des Moines home the first of the week.

Miss Eloise Kallstrom, who spent New Years at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, returned to her home at Sioux City Monday morning.

Knix Jones, who spent the holidays visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Jones, left Monday morning for Champaign, Illinois, where he attends school.

Mrs. W. Porter, of Brokenbow, who has been visiting at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Porter, left Saturday morning for Avoca, Iowa, where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. Albert Vogel and little daughter, Mary Alice, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weber, returned to her home at Sioux City Friday afternoon.

Miss Stella Arnold from Albion and Miss Schroder from Hoskins were Wayne visitors the last of the week, and guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Lutgen. Miss Arnold had been at her home at Randolph for the holiday vacation, and tarried a day at Wayne with her many friends.

The Newberry case is to come up in the senate this week, and it is conceded that it is to be a close vote as to whether he shall retain his seat or not. His only hope is that it be made a party issue, and the senators be voted to seat him or rather to retain him as a member. No self-respecting senator can vote to retain him in the purchased seat; and to do so, in the face of the evidence seems to be equivalent to endorsing corruption in the primary and at election.

Fortner wants your poultry. adv.



Do You Realize How Much Education is Dependent Upon the Eyes

85% of what you learn you learn with your eyes.

Take care of your eyes before it is too late.

When you want Optical service get the best.

**E. H. DOTSON**  
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST  
Wayne, Nebraska

Twelfth

# Annual Clearance Sale

## Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats Priced to Move

- 19 Young Mens Suits, Values to \$20 NOW **\$9.90**
- 29 Mens and Young Mens Suits, Values to \$27.50 NOW **\$14.40**
- 1 Lot Mens and Young Mens Suits, Good Patterns, NOW **\$21.90**
- Choice of Any Hart Schaffner & Marx Suit NOW **\$34.90**
- 29 Young Mens' Overcoats NOW **\$9.90**
- One Lot of Mens' Overcoats NOW **\$19.90**

### All Boys Suits at Big Reduction

Oshkosh Be-Gosh Overalls **\$1.89**  
One to a customer. Every pair sold at a loss on present rising market.

Boys Overcoats, 4 to 9 **\$4.40**

Boys Mackinaws **3.90 to \$8.90**

Red Ball Band 4 buckle cloth top Overshoes **\$3.40**

Less than wholesale price, other 4 buckle cloth overshoes **\$2.90**

Mens Ble Ball Work Shoes **\$2.29**

**10,000 Bushel Corn Wanted**  
We will give 5 cents a bushel above market price for corn delivered at any Wayne elevator in trade at these cut prices, or on 1920 accounts.

Sale Starts Friday, January 6. Closes January 14

## Gamble & Senter

WAYNE'S CASH CLOTHIERS

Cream, eggs, poultry bought by Fortner. adv

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Weber spent Tuesday visiting at Sioux City.

Edward Horn from Norfolk was spending part of his New Year vacation time with friends at Wayne.

Take your poultry, cream and eggs to E. E. Kearns.—Adv.

Mrs. Ed. Owen returned Saturday evening from Sioux City, where she had been for two weeks at a hospital, and where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

James Holt was at Villisca, Iowa, during the holiday time visiting his parents and many relatives and friends, and reports that he had a splendid holiday vacation.

Miss Irma James returned to her teaching at Sioux City Monday, following a ten day vacation spent at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. James.

Miss Helen Gildersleeve, who is attending college at Oberlin, Ohio, left Monday afternoon to return to her studies, after ten days at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gildersleeve.

F. A. Black of Hemingford was at Wayne Tuesday morning on his way home from Randolph, where he had been called by the death of his mother, Mrs. R. M. Ashby, who passed away last Thursday, and was buried Saturday. Mr. Black has a brother living at Randolph, and relatives in this county; and he was once a resident of this part of the state.

Will Crossland left Monday morning for his home at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he is head of the Public Welfare work of that city, and so could not stay long when he came for a little holiday visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crossland. We missed opportunity to visit with him thru no fault of his, so we cannot tell much of his work except that it is work of much importance, and is of great value in the distribution of the surplus of those who are taking more from society than they perhaps have a right to and some of the unfortunate who are not able to cope successfully with conditions brought about by our modern civilization and enlightened christianity. There are many conditions found in the cities which would indicate that we lack in both civilization and christianity. Both sides are frequently in fault.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pryor of Carroll, were visiting in Wayne Tuesday, en route home from Sioux City.

Mrs. E. D. Farrier, of Chambers, who visited at the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lackey, returned home Monday.

Miss Esther McEachen left Tuesday morning for Council Bluffs, where she will stay for an indefinite length of time.

For a market for poultry, eggs and cream, remember Fortner.—adv

Harold Croghan, who is teaching at Walthill, was at Wayne Saturday, and spent part of the time visiting his many friends and another part in making and filing the necessary papers to put him in line for school work for Uncle Sam in the Philippines. Mr. Croghan has had some experience in this line of work, having been a teacher in Porto Rico. He is a young man of ability, and will make good in whatever he undertakes.

## Grocery Specials

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday

January 5, 6 and 7

### TOILET SOAP

- 3 Bars Rose Glycerine Soap for **25c**
- 3 Bars Almond Cocoa for **25c**
- 3 Bars Essex Peroxide for **25c**
- 3 Bars Kirks Olive for **25c**

### LAUNDRY SOAPS AND POWDERS

- 5 Bars Luna Soap for **25c**
- 4 Bars Crystal White for **25c**
- Small Rub no More, Each **5c**
- Large Size Golden Rod Washing Powder **25c**
- 2 Pounds White Ribbon Soap Chips for **25c**
- 2 Cans Lewis Lye for **25c**

### CEREALS

- Post Toasties **15c**
- Shredded Wheat **15c**
- Puffed Wheat **15c**
- Wheat Hearts, Same as Cream of Wheat **25c**
- First Prize Oats **20c**

### CANNED GOODS

- Standard Tomatoes, 2 for **25c**
- Standard Corn, 2 for **25c**
- Large Size Cans Yellow Cling Peaches **35c**
- Superb Shredded Pineapple **40c**
- Mountain Lion Homily **10c**

## The Wayne Grocery

WINTER & HUFF, Props.

Phone 499 West of State Bank Wayne

# WHERE THE CHURN BRINGS A FLOW OF GOLD

By EARL CHRISTMAS, in The Dearborn Independent

For a good many years, Minnesota has called itself the "bread and butter state." With an extensive grain industry, the state has produced for a considerable period more butter than any other state in the Union.

Every year, Minnesota makes more butter than all of Canada. It contributes approximately a seventh of the nation's output of creamery butter. Each year a golden stream of money flows into the pockets of Minnesota farmers, who are engaged in buttering a very extensive portion of the country's bread. In 1920, creameries of the state turned out 123,000,000 pounds of butter, yielding a revenue of approximately \$80,000,000, most of which went into the pockets of the men who milked the cows.

Butter making is almost a traditional enterprise in Minnesota. For years, it has been a highly developed art. Minnesota has won so many prizes for butter making that the winning of a prize has become a matter of course. Out of 18 national competitions between the states, 16 have gone to the creameries of Minnesota.

But Minnesota soon must revise that title of the "bread and butter state." There will be more butter than bread on its map. Even now, the dairy cow represents the biggest industry of the state, and yearly she is extending her conquest more and more into the grain-farming sections and into the cut-over lands of the north. The value of dairy products in Minnesota in 1920 was more than \$200,000,000, according to a recent compilation made by the State Dairy and Food Commission. That exceeds in value by a wide margin, the output of the iron mines in this greatest of iron-producing states. It equals the value of all the products of the great Minneapolis flour mills, manufactured from wheat gathered over most of the Northwest and Canada. It exceeds by \$33,500,000 the combined value of the wheat, oats, corn, barley and rye in Minnesota, according to the state dairy statisticians.

Truly the humble churn of the Minnesota farm has grown into a tremendous industry.

In these days when farmers along with men in a good many other lines are worrying about reduced profits, certainly here is a subject for consideration. How has it been possible to develop this vast industry? Why is Minnesota the greatest butter-producing state? Beneath the surface of these pretentious figures, there must be some reason, just as another and different set of circumstances made Wisconsin the great cheese-producing center.

So, with these questions in my mind, I went over to see Chris Heen, State Dairy and Food Commissioner. I wanted to know why Minnesota makes so much butter. Surely in the development of this tremendous industry, there would be a lesson for farmers in other states. And then I had another question to ask. I wanted to know how the butter farmer is faring in these days of reduced prices.

Mr. Heen motioned me to a chair,

and I asked the last question first.

"Take the dairy section of the state," he said, indicating by a sweep of his hand the great central portion, running diagonally across the state from the southeast to the northwest. "See how thick the dots are on this portion of the map. These dots represent creameries. There are 830 creameries in the state.

"Now, those dots measure the prosperity of Minnesota. The dairy section is the richest part of the state. In other sections, that have depended chiefly on grain, periods of depression are bound to occur. But this great central portion of the state finds a golden stream of money coming in for its cream the year around, regardless of financial depression or crop failures. The cow keeps on giving milk despite hard times.

"Right now, farmers in sections that have depended wholly on grain farming are almost bankrupt. This is shown by a study of the bank deposits. Farmers actually can't borrow money in most of the grain sections, while the dairy farmers are as prosperous as ever.

"In another state not far from Minnesota, where weather conditions throughout the season were the same, there were 304 mortgage delinquencies listed as compared with 32 in Minnesota. Of the 304 listed in the other state, but one was a dairy farmer."

A. J. McGuire, dairy specialist of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, offered this bit of testimony:

"The farmers in the grain-farming sections are in a serious condition, while the dairy sections do not show hard times. In both town and country, in those sections where farmers are engaged in the dairy industry, the people are prosperous."

But to return to Mr. Heen:

"The advantage of the dairy industry is shown in the increasing number of men who are giving up grain farming for the cow. You know, a good many farmers have been disposed to scorn the cow because they didn't like to milk. But the attitude is changing. The farmers are finding that it is better to milk cows for real money than spend all their time on grain for smaller returns.

"Dairying got its big start in Minnesota back in the early nineties. Wheat farming had decreased the fertility of the soil, and the farmers had to adopt diversified farming. The dairy cow came to the rescue. She could eat the roughness and convert it into money. Minnesota had but 556,000 cows then. The average return was only 110 pounds of butter fat per cow. Now Minnesota has 1,395,000 cows, according to our figures, and each cow produces an average of 166 pounds of butter fat a year.

"The gross returns to the state from its cows in 1890 was but \$8,700,000. Now dairy products exceed \$200,000,000 in value every year. Since 1910, the production of butter in Minnesota had increased from 95,000,000 pounds to 123,000,000 pounds in 1920. The average creamery paid out to its patrons \$28,000 in 1910. In 1920, the amount had jumped to more than \$108,000.

"That's how fast the cow has been coming into her own in Minnesota. More and more the farmers are going into dairying. Patrons of the Minnesota creameries in 1920 totaled more than 125,000. Dairying is sweeping the state, and undoubtedly the output of creamery butter will be doubled in a few years. With the industry firmly established in Southern and Central Minnesota, the butter line is pushing rapidly northward. Even up in the Red River Valley, where the farmers have always been devoted to wheat raising, dairying is gaining a foothold.

"Settlers in the cut-over countries in the north, who have fought hard to gain a foothold by other means, are turning to the cow. Possibilities for dairying in Northern Minnesota are almost limitless. There are millions of acres of land bearing good summer range for stock. Tame grasses are bountiful, and clover grows almost like a weed. As the clearing and settlement proceeds northward, the dairy cow is following. Eventually, this will be one of the great dairy strongholds."

Mr. Heen stopped for a moment, and that gave me an opportunity to ask him another question—why Minnesota makes so much butter?

"The state has great natural resources such as grass and clover," he said. "The climate, too, is favorable. But the chief factor in this unusual development, I should say, is the co-operative creamery. The co-operative creamery has made dairying profitable in Minnesota. In Wisconsin, it was the cheese factory. But Minnesota pinned its hope on butter, and the co-operative creamery has made

possible its great progress.

"Of the 830 creameries in the state, 642 are co-operative. That shows how extensively the co-operative movement has grown among the dairy farmers. These co-operative creameries in 1920 made 91,000,000 pounds of butter, or approximately two-thirds of all the butter made in Minnesota. No other state can compare with this record. Only half of Wisconsin's creameries are co-operative. Iowa has but 218.

"But here is the significant thing about these Minnesota co-operative creameries. The co-operative creamery returns to the producing farmer 91.3 per cent of all the money received for butter. The independent creamery returns but 89.3 per cent, and the centralizers but 86.4 per cent.

"In addition, the co-operative creameries keep up the general price level, saving the farmers thousands of dollars. The dairy commissioner of Montana told me the other day that farmers in that state received as low as 12 cents a pound for butter fat last summer. Montana has but one co-operative creamery. While farmers were getting but 12 cents for butter fat in Montana, Minnesota farmers, backed up by the bulwark of their 640 co-operative creameries, were getting 40 cents a pound or more. The average price paid the farmer for butter fat by the Minnesota creameries in 1920 was 63.3 cents a pound. The average price received for butter by the creameries was 57.1 cents a pound, the apparent discrepancy being due, of course, to the fact that not a pound of butter fat is required for a pound of butter.

"The co-operative creameries make the best butter. They take every precaution to improve their product, and have a high reputation on the markets. In fact, on the eastern markets, butter made by the Minnesota co-operative creameries commands from one-fourth to one and one-half cents a pound premium above that made by other creameries."

Mr. McGuire likewise had eloquent testimony of the results obtained through the co-operative creamery.

"During the last four years, the co-operative creamery paid on an average of seven cents a pound more for butter fat than the cream station of the centralizers," he said. "That means that every year these farmers have saved enough through their creamery to more than build and equip their plants anew. It means a saving of \$15 a cow, which amounts to an enormous sum for the state as a whole.

"The co-operative creamery has made the dairy industry profitable in Minnesota. It has created an incentive for the industry. More than that, it has developed a community spirit. Business men and storekeepers, everybody in the dairy community, is back of the creamery operated by the farmers. Many towns are built and maintained largely by the dairy industry."

To see the wealth accruing to the farmers in the butter-making business, one needs but take a trip through the co-operative creameries. Expensive buildings, house-plants with the most modern equipment. In many Minnesota towns, the co-operative creamery is the most pretentious building to be seen.

Pelican Rapids, not long ago, completed the erection of a creamery costing \$125,000. Fergus Falls farmers put up another creamery, costing \$100,000, with marble floors and the most modern equipment that science could provide. Creameries costing \$30,000 and \$40,000 are common.

Just now, the co-operative creameries are uniting in the formation of a state-wide central agency that will help the farmers improve and market their butter more effectively. Mr. McGuire, on leave of absence from the university, is aiding in the for-

# How Much Does Lubricating Oil Cost You Each Year?

Automotive engineers say that oil of the wrong body, failure to replace old oil with fresh oil and neglecting to keep oil up to the proper level cause fully 90 percent of all automobile engine repair bills. So the real cost of lubricating oil is determined by your repair bills.

Oil of the highest quality and correct body is the truest economy. It protects moving parts against wear and prevents bearings burning out. It keeps compression tight and assures maximum power and mileage from every gallon of fuel.

Polarine is the most perfect motor oil we know of. It maintains a protecting oil film in the closest fitting bearings and a fuel-tight and gas-tight oil seal between the piston rings and cylinder walls.

Polarine is made in four grades—light, medium heavy, heavy and extra heavy—but only one quality. Get the proper grade for your car next time by referring to Polarine chart at our Service Stations or dealers—and you will start cutting down motoring costs.

Write or ask for a Red Crown Road Map

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA

# Polarine



## Wayne Cleaning Works

CLEANING  
PRESSING  
DYEING

We also make alterations

W. A. TRUMAN, Proprietor  
Phone 41

## Dr. T. B. Heckert

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## W. H. Phillips, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Wayne, Nebr.  
Res. Phone 120 Office phone 70

Read the advertisements.

## Fred G. Philleo

Real Estate Fire Insurance  
Prompt and Careful Service.  
Office Over First National Bank.  
Phone 205

## Ben Franklin Said:

"The money money makes, makes more money."

He was talking about interest, friend. Think it over.

Interest works twenty-four hours a day—every day in the year. It observes no holidays and never takes a vacation.

Money kept at home or in your pocket earns no interest and is in constant danger of being lost or stolen.

We invite and appreciate your account.

Deposits Guaranteed

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## State Bank of Wayne

Henry Ley, Pres.  
C. A. Chace, Vice Pres.  
Rollie W. Lay, Cashier  
H. Lundberg, Asst. Cashier



PERFECT sanitation is one of the most important factors in the making of good wholesome bread. Combined with the scrupulous cleanliness you will find in this establishment a scientific knowledge of baking that makes possible the high grade bread and pastry marketed by us.

## Wayne Bakery

E. Lingren, Prop.

Phone 34J

## UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Norfolk Division

In the Matter of Paul Brueckner, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt; of Hoskins County of Wayne within said District:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December A. D. 1921, the said Paul Brueckner, was duly adjudged bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy in the City of Norfolk County of Madison and State of Nebraska, on 16th day of January A. D. 1922, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated at Norfolk, Nebraska January 2nd 1922.

H. F. Barnhart, Referee in Bankruptcy.

McKELVIE (New State)

And so, friends, the story ends. S. R. McKelvie has announced that at the end of his present term he will



## Your Voice At the Other End

When the family is gathered together at the old home for a reunion on anniversaries, holidays or other delightful occasions, it's wonderful to be there.

But if you cannot be there in person, a long distance call is the next best way.

Station-to-station service from 8:30 p. m. to midnight costs about one-half the day rates from midnight to 5:30 a. m. about one-fourth.

Wherever you are, drop into your home for a few minutes each day via Long Distance.

NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Entered as second class matter in 1884, at the postoffice at Wayne, Nebr., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates  
One Year ..... \$1.50  
Six Months ..... .75

**WAYNE MARKET REPORTS**  
Following are the market prices quoted us up to the time of going to press Thursday:

Corn, Yellow	.....\$ .30
Corn, White	..... .29
Oats	..... .23
Springs	..... .15
Hens	..... .17
Stags	..... .12
Roosters	..... .05
Eggs	..... .30
Butter Fat	..... .28
Cattle	.....\$2.50 to \$6.00
Hogs	.....\$5.50 to \$6.00

Are you starting the New Year right? It should be the best year of your life to date, because of past experiences and future opportunities.

An exchange tells the truth when it says the cow, the sow and the hen will help a lot in solving our financial troubles if we will just take good care of the good ones.

Maupin says that if he is elected governor the school teachers will not have to subscribe for his paper if they do not want to. Perhaps McKelvie will do that same thing next time.

Is your name on the Democrat subscription list? If not you may miss some of the good news of the community, and some of the important events of the year may pass unheeded.

Delegates to the peace conference think the business of the session will be finished shortly—within the next fortnight at least. Some headway has been made, no doubt, but it seems to have been rather slow. The facts are that too much conservatism is centered around the tables. Too many delegates without a forward vision. Men afraid of the common people because they know they have been and are being wronged, and because they do not have faith in the masses trying to do a square turn.

Reform candidates are beginning to come to the surface of the political pool. Will Maupin of the Gering Midwest send us a copy of his paper in which he tells that he will accept the democratic nomination for governor, if it is offered him, and then tells some of the reforms he would do his best to inaugurate if elected. Many of them are good and needed, and while Bro. Maupin talks pretty strong on retrenchment, it is quite possible that enough real politicians might survive to keep the pendulum from swinging too far. Of course, Maupin is a newspaper man, and so is McKelvie, and that may queer his chances.

Elsewhere in this paper we give space to Governor McKelvie to speak his piece and tell why he wants an extra session and a tax on gasoline. We do not agree with much that he says, but the people have a right to know what is causing that kind of a wheel to buzz in his bonnet. He will find it very necessary, we think to keep explaining. It is hard to explain how an additional tax is going to make it easier to pay. It may shift some of the expense of government to some other persons, but it will have to be paid some how, some time. He thinks he can hold the expenses of the extra session down to \$15,000; but if he does it will be the first legislature that has been convened that did not cost far more than that. Read the governor's plea.

The commercial club of Wakefield is to take action at its next meeting to have a freight reduction granted on farm produce. Perhaps that was the cause of the reduction which became effective Sunday. Not much of a take-off compared to what has been put on, but the people who pay the freight should be thankful for small favors these times, for the corporations are in the saddle in both state and nation, and the rest of us may take just what is handed out, and be thankful that there is any handout. Along about next November will be a mighty good time to remember things. The present situation reminds us of something a country correspondent of a farmer, sent to the paper years ago, when the twine trust had won an election, along with other trusts. The farmer wrote: "What makes your Uncle Ruben kick so about the price

of twine? Why, Uncle Ruben votes, you know, and thinks some other time." And some of his "Ruben neighbors took it as a personal attack upon their political freedom, and said to stop their paper—an editor who would insult his readers with such as that was not to be patronized.

The repeal of the excess profits tax illustrates the effectiveness of an interested propaganda among a people who are impatient of abstract thinking. The burden of taxation, which had been borne by a small number of corporations so happily circumstanced as to receive profits above the usual level, is shifted in large part to the corporations that were receiving only modest profits. Taking from those who have not the little that they have is no new thing in taxation. The novelty in the present situation is that those who are to pay the increased burden were induced by propaganda to favor the change. No doubt they were still influenced by the exploded doctrine that the excess profits tax was a cause of high prices. As a fact, the flat corporation tax is much more likely to enter into the cost of production and exert an influence on prices. Nobody was ever forced to close down his shop or restrict his operations by the excess profits tax. Unless he made fairly generous profits he paid no tax at all. Many concerns will have to go out of business, or restrict their operations on account of the new tax, unless they can secure an increase in prices.—The New Republic.

**COW AND HEN AND HOG**

On another page, we this week give the story of Earl Christmas, in the Dearborn Independent, telling of the wealth now being produced in our sister state of Minnesota with the cow and the creamery. The figures are taken from authentic sources, and while almost unbelievable, one cannot well discredit them. Quite constantly for the past ten years the Democrat has urged the people of this community to give attention to dairying. We did this because, having been a resident of one of the great dairy sections of Iowa when a lad, and watched the cow bring wealth to that people from year to year, we felt that this a better and richer farm land than that, could return more profit to the people by dairy farming than that land had, and also far greater profit than the people could make in most any other line of farm work. To the writer these Minnesota statistics look but what might be expected—what might have been true of this vicinity had they given serious attention to dairying—what may be true of this community in five or ten years of profitable and progressive dairying.

If you read the article referred to carefully you will note that little if any mention is made of the increased fertility of soil that comes to a farm on which dairying is followed. The keeping of cows and the hogs—that naturally and profitably may be grown at the same time produces a vast lot of real fertilizer, and we believe that this increased fertility will enable many of the Minnesota farmers to grow nearly as much grain crop as their land was producing before taking up the new industry.

Another feature we wish to call to the attention of our dairying farmers, is the difference in net returns to the farmer between those who use the co-operative system of manufacturing and marketing their product. If Wayne county had several co-operative creameries, making their milk into a better grade of butter than the centralized system can make, it would add to the profit of dairying and to the wealth of the community.

In Minnesota, too, is the advantage of lower priced lands that have a soil which produces wonderful crops of hay and clover, and also great crops of roots, which are indeed an ideal food for the cow and for sheep, which is one of the coming industries of that state.

We know that cut-over lands in central Minnesota may be bought now for as low as \$20 to \$25 per acre on easy terms—lands not far from railroads—near the great markets afforded by the great lakes with their low freight rates, with good schools established and neat towns all along. In fact it is not a frontier proposition except in the price of the land. Another thing, too, is the coming of ocean navigation thru the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes, will put this country within 150 miles of the docks from which ships sail directly for ports in Europe and all parts of the world.

**WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES**

**First Baptist Church**  
(Robert H. Pratt, S. T. M. Minister)  
There will be the usual services next Sunday. In the morning Brother Powell, state secretary, will be present and speak at 10:30. It is requested that all members be present as he will only be with us during the morning hour.  
Sunday school following the morning worship.  
H. Y. P. U. at 6:30.  
In the evening at 7:30 Brother

Cross will speak on "The Value of a Young Man." A half hour community sing will precede the sermon and we have promise of some extra help for the evening so let all be on hand and do what they can to help.

**The Presbyterian Church**  
Rev. Fenton C. Jones, Pastor  
Sunday January 8  
10:30 morning worship. Sermon subject, "A Motto for the New Year."  
11:30 Sunday school.  
6:45 choir rehearsal.  
6:30 Christian Endeavor.  
7:30 evening worship. Sermon, the first of a series of three on talents; "The Man With One Talent," "The Man With Two Talents" and "The Man With Five Talents."

**The Evangelical Lutheran**  
(H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor)  
January the 8th  
Sunday school 10 a. m.  
Preaching service 11 a. m. The annual congregational meeting will be held right after the service.  
You are heartily invited.  
January the 7th, Catechetical instruction 2 p. m.

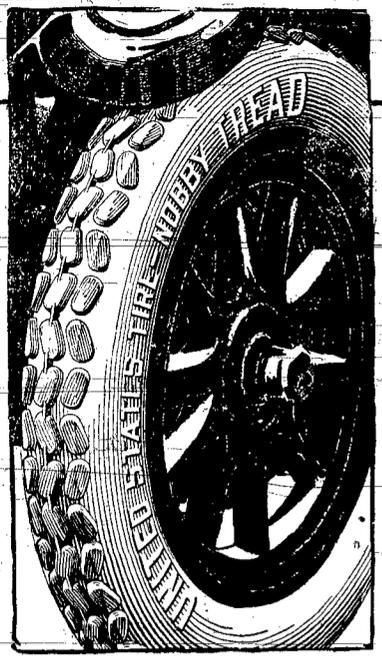
**Holiness Mission**  
(Clifford Dean, Superintendent)  
At City Hall  
Sunday school 2:44 p. m.  
Preaching services at 3:30 and 7:30 each Sunday.  
All are welcome to these services. Will you come?

**Evangelical Churches**  
(Rev. W. Fischer, Pastor)  
At Theophanous church, southwest of Wayne services at 10:45 each Sunday morning.  
At Salem church, southeast of Wayne, services at 3:00 each Sunday afternoon.  
Welcome to either church.

**THE U. S. NOBBY TREAD**

Where the going is specially heavy with snow, mud or sand, in hilly country where maximum traction on the road is a factor, no other tire tread yet devised is quite so effective, or so wholly approved by motoring opinion, as the U. S. Nobby Tread.

Its very simplicity—three rows of diagonal knobs, gripping the road—is the result of all the years of U. S. Rubber experience with every type of road the world over.



**If every one listened to experience, how much they'd save**

**STOP** and talk to the next man you see with U. S. Tires on his car. Ask him why.

Most likely you'll hear an interesting story about his tire experiments—before the answer was found. Money wasted. Promises unkept. Trouble on the road—humorous to every one except the man who went through it.

Finally U. S. Tires. And U. S. Tires ever since.

Perhaps it's the experience of U. S. Tire buyers that makes them more emphatic in their preference than ever this year.

When these men have tried most

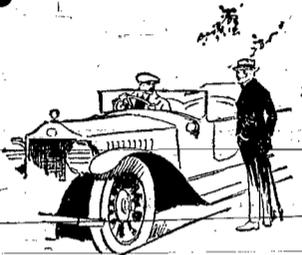
everything by the way of "staggering bargains", "hurray discounts", "discontinued lines at less" and so forth they know what not to get.

They want a fresh, live tire. With a good reputation. That's everything it says to him. With the people behind it who back it up.

There are 92 U. S. Factory Branches, Your local U. S. Dealer is drawing upon them continually to keep his stocks sized up, complete—to give you service.

Whenever he gets one or a hundred tires from a U. S. Factory Branch, they are newly made this season's tires.

Sold to you at a net price. Full values. Square-dealing. A reputable maker. A reputable dealer. The whole transaction as befits the leadership of the oldest and largest rubber organization in the world.



"Stop and talk to the next man you see with U. S. Tires on his car."

**United States Tires are Good Tires**

- U. S. USCO TREAD
- U. S. CHAIN TREAD
- U. S. NOBBY TREAD
- U. S. ROYAL CORD
- U. S. RED & GREY TUBES

**United States Tires**  
**United States Rubber Company**

Wayne Motor Co., Wayne, Nebraska  
Franzen & Murphy, Dixon, Nebraska  
Wm. Voss, Hoskins, Nebraska  
West Garage, Carroll, Nebraska  
Wakefield Motor Co., Wakefield, Nebraska

**COMBINE HEALTH AND EDUCATION**

(From "The Nebraska Farmer")  
"Health" should be first; we can do nothing successfully without it. I am a teacher in the public schools and I observe each day instances in the school room where health is the essential thing. The neglect of health in youth becomes a menace in old age. Many of us have ruined our own health (and thus our happiness, for when health is gone, we are no longer happy) and still we do not heed a lesson and protect the health of our younger generation. The boys and girls of today are our political leaders and teachers of tomorrow. We all know this but we are so thoughtless. Parents love their children, would die for them, but many children are, this very hour, in need of medical attention or starving for the right things to eat. Too many school lunches consist of principally sweets, some nothing but fats, and I have observed some lunches which would not keep a half grown kitten alive for one week. Yet so many people say, "Well, what can we do?" Mothers, heed this advice and study your child's lunch bill. Send well balanced lunches with your child each day.

It is said of a certain school in our state that out of twelve boys and girls only two were found normal in size. Just think of ten children being underfed in a district of a few miles in area! Not only are children underfed, but physical defects are often neglected. Parents seem to be more interested in their stock than children. As long as a child is able to arise each morning and go about his work (whether eagerly or reluctantly) some parents think he is all right and pay no more attention to him. When he becomes bedfast, his parents become concerned about him. A cer-

tain farmer whipped Johnny severely for forgetting to mix alfalfa meal with the shorts and corn he was feeding his father's Duroc Jersey hogs, and not feeling that the punishment was severe enough, he made Johnny retire without any supper to further punish him. I dare not say what I think of this Nebraska citizen as I feel sure it would not be printed; but let me ask, how many other fathers and mothers have done similar things to their children for "petty offenses"? It is, too often a true story.

Many children have adenoids, or enlarged tonsils which are causing deafness, or defective eyesight. Nasal obstructions and enlarged diseased tonsils are frequently caused by high temperature, insufficient fresh air and sunshine in home. They may cause frequent sore throats, a disfigured deformity of teeth and face, heart disease, kidney disease, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, and a general lowered vitality due to improper breathing. They lower the resistance of children to acute infectious and contagious diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and the like. A child should be examined ever so often.

Children's teeth are the best friends they have when in good condition and bitter enemies when decayed. Decayed teeth may cause heart disease, rheumatism, indigestion, nervousness, and mental backwardness. Unclean teeth act as a breeding ground for germs of acute infectious and contagious disease.  
Milk, one of the greatest essentials of a child's menu, furnishes lime and other elements necessary for healthy teeth. Instead of bringing home a dime's worth of candy to your small son or daughter, bring home a tooth brush. The child will be just as pleased, if you present your gift in the right way. Brushing the teeth

night and morning will surely help save them from decay. Everyone knows there is a time for a child to shed his first teeth. They should be watched and when they become loose they should be extracted in order for the new tooth to grow firm and straight.

Your child is a citizen of United States and is entitled to his or her civil rights, the greatest of which is "Health." You are a thief if you rob him of this civil right. Resolve that your child shall have every advantage of health at home; demand the best efforts from your teacher; encourage and boost for the county nurses in their splendid work. Let's have every county in our state with a "County Health Nurse." It pays and it always will pay to "Co-operate health and education."

BERNICE SOLLER RODAWAY,  
Lancaster County, Nebraska.

**OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS**

(From the Wayne County Teacher)  
We have no more of the compulsory weekly attendance reports, so each teacher will please report on her monthly reports why any child has been out three or more days.

The quarterly examination questions are sent out four times a year, and I wish each teacher to send in the white monthly reports only after each quarterly examination and give the grades earned in those examinations.

The yellow compulsory attendance reports are to come in every month, and for the same months that the white ones come in.

A book which would be helpful to the teachers is one "Opening Exercises for Schools" by Thomas B. Sanders sold by A. Flanagan Co., Chicago, Price 40 cents.

## As Interesting As Your Every-day Mail

The advertisements in this paper were written to you. It is impossible for most merchants and manufacturers to send you a personal letter about their goods, their wares and their services. So they pay The Nebraska Democrat for the privilege of calling these things to your attention in its advertising columns.

If they did not know that a certain proportion of the Democrat readers would be vitally interested in their messages, they could not afford to advertise. It would be a losing proposition.

Read the advertisements as you would a personal letter. Many of them are just as important—and just as interesting. They will help you to economize and to keep posted on store news of interest to you and your pocketbook.

Don't lay aside this newspaper without reading the advertisements.

They are personal messages for you.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. J. T. House was looking after business at Omaha Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Unger and Mrs. Radmer of Winslow were Wayne visitors between trains Tuesday morning.

Mrs. R. Reese of Carroll was a Wayne visitor between trains Tuesday.

Miss Bertha Bailey, after spending a ten day vacation with relatives at West Point, returned to Wayne Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Rose Gansko, who has been employed at the Boyd hotel, returned to her home at Elgin Tuesday morning.

Miss Louise Sprague, who spent a ten day vacation at the home of her parents, returned to her school duties at Laurel Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Beulah James, who teaches at Council Bluffs, was home for the mid-winter vacation, and returned to her school work the first of the week.

Mrs. A. H. Holmes of Norfolk, who was visiting at the Jenkins home at Carroll, was here Wednesday on her way home. She formerly lived in this vicinity.

Doris and Zoe Root, who have been visiting at the home of their grandmother, Mrs. Mary Cross, returned to their home at Laurel Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Ada Cash came from Omaha last week, and stopped here to visit her sister, Mrs. Claude Mitchell. She plans to go on this week to visit mother and brother at Niobrara.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hansen, who visited during the holidays at the home of his aunt, Mrs. R. H. Hansen, left for their home at Portsmouth, Iowa, Tuesday morning.

Kenneth Herren, who spent two weeks visiting at the home of his sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Rockwell, and brother, Walter Herren, returned to his home at Struble, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon.

H. G. DeKay and wife, who teach at Wausa, were here the first of the week returning to their school work, following a vacation spent with home folks at Chambers. They were both students at the Wayne Normal, and so found plenty of friends to visit during their short stay here.

L. M. Owen went to Sioux City this morning to the stock market.

Alex Holtz was a passenger to Sioux City Thursday morning.

W. C. Coryell is spending the week at Omaha, looking after business matters and visiting.

Miss Mary House left Monday afternoon for Chicago, to resume her studies at the university of that place.

Mrs. J. C. Pawelki was a passenger to Carroll at the week, going up to visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lynch.

Frank Gamble was at Omaha looking after business matters in connection with the Gamble & Senter store the first of the week.

Wilfred E. Hughes from Plainview, returned home the first of the week after a short stay and a New Year dinner at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Jack Hyatt.

C. A. Kingsbury of Ponca, was a Wayne visitor this week, coming over Tuesday on some business matters in connection with his law partner, C. H. Hendrickson.

Mrs. A. H. Ellis and daughter, Dorothy, who have been here visiting at the homes of her daughters, Mrs. Harry Fisher and Mrs. Don Cunningham, returned to their home at Lincoln Tuesday morning.

Miss Anna Johnson, who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson at Laurel returned to Grand Island Tuesday, where she attends school. Her parents accompanied her to Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Konklin from South Sioux City, were here Friday visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roy Murrell, who recently moved here from South Sioux City and are running the Wayne cafe, as they have christened the old Calumet since purchasing it.

Miss Florence Gardner, who has been attending the Normal during the first semester, has been elected to teach science in the high school at Butte the remaining five months of the school year, and so will leave this week to begin her duties Monday next.

**Wayne Superlative Flour**  
\$1.75 per sack. In ten sack lots \$1.65 per sack. Wayne Roller Mills, W. R. Weber, Proprietor. Phone 131.

Mrs. L. B. Palmer of Hubbard, was a Wayne visitor between trains Tuesday.

Miss Margaret Smith, who spent the holidays with relatives at Spencer, returned to Wayne Tuesday afternoon.

August Paulsen came up from Omaha Tuesday morning to visit Wayne friends.

Geo. Fortner was at Omaha the first of the week, returning Tuesday evening.

Mrs. W. E. Philby from Sholes, was a passenger to Omaha this week, on a business mission.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Conn left this morning for St. Paul, where they will spend a few days.

S. E. Noland went to Sioux City this morning to look after business matters.

Mrs. J. H. Smith left this morning for Carroll, where she will spend a few days visiting with her son Carl.

Mrs. H. P. Peterson, who has been at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Reese, returned to her home at Winslow today.

Mrs. C. E. Thompkins, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Griffith, returned to her home at Bassett Wednesday.

Miss Agnes Nuss, of Pender, who has been visiting here, and Helen Thielman of this place were Wakefield visitors between trains Tuesday.

Mrs. Art Hershfeld came from Winslow Wednesday afternoon to spend a couple of days visiting with her mother, Mrs. Emma Baker.

Miss Alice Richards, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Richards, returned to Wakefield Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. A. Bang and son Herald, from Norfolk, were here the first of the week, visiting at the home of her friend, Mrs. W. N. MacGregor.

Miss Helen Main, after spending nearly a two week vacation at the home of her mother, Mrs. D. C. Main, returned to Smith school at Northampton, Massachusetts, Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Florence Flint, who was visiting with home folks at Bloomfield and at the home of her cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Powers, at this place, left Wednesday morning for her home at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Stallsmith, who has been visiting at the home of his nephew, Henry Stallsmith, for a number of weeks past, left Wednesday for his home at Eldora, Iowa. Said he was going where it was not snowing. Perhaps, but we doubt it.

Among other innovations and improvements which Roy Murrell is inaugurating at the old Calumet restaurant is a change of name. From now on, when you speak of the place it is to be known as the Wayne cafe. Mr. M. thinks the name of this town good enough to connect with his business while here, and he is going to make of it a place worthy of the good name of the town, he says.

Word comes from Colorado that Miss Margaret Coleman, who has been taking training as a nurse at a hospital at Colorado Springs, has completed the course, and is going to Los Angeles, where she will enter a hospital as nurse. With her in her new place will be another former Wayne girl, Miss Leahy, who left Wayne about ten years ago. Miss Leahy is dictating now at the Los Angeles hospital.

Andrew Hypse of Wakefield, who had occasion to go over the town carefully and visit each house, makes complaint to the Republican that there are too many houses or too few people. He says that the town has but 114 people, according to the census, and according to his count there are 305 houses, and that would of should mean a population of 1525, counting five to the home, according to the time-honored ratio. He asks the editor to call public attention to the condition and see what is wrong.

Wakefield stores are to close Wednesday evenings from now until the spring time comes. That is some of them have said they would—perhaps not all of them. During the past two or three summers at least, these stores have been keeping open on Wednesday evenings, and they evidently plan to reopen again in the spring. In a farming community like this, during the busy season, it is beyond doubt a convenience for the farmer to have an evening in mid-week for shopping.

This is the open season for automobile owners, and the invitation is to come in and see the county treasures. The new numbers are ready, and one must have one—fore and aft, so it is evident that they will catch them both coming and going. We saw a citizen from Hoskins toting some new numbers home last week, and he said they come high this year. His little package had \$14 plus some odd cents penciled across it, for a truck, a Ford and an automobile, we think he said. Well, we are breaking the monotony of high prices a little here at the Democrat office, we are preaching the lowest possible price, and trying to practice it.

Take your poultry, cream and eggs to E. E. Kearns.—Adv.

Ell Laughlin was at Omaha the first of the week with a car of cattle for sale.

Mrs. Katherine Fox left Sunday afternoon for Emerson, where she will spend some time visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. Thomas McTaggart.

Misses Florence Blaker and Alvera Fisher came from Emerson this morning to spend a couple of days visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kai Kautzman.

Glenn Welbaum, who came home from up beyond Winner, South Dakota, for a holiday visit, tells us that he has been working on a ranch there; but that work is pretty scarce at this time of the year. In talking of crops, prices, etc., he said the crop had been fairly good—in fact better than average, but that prices were mere nothing. He said that he hauled corn more than twenty miles to Winner when 8 cents a bushel was the price. Hard coal at that time was only \$29 per ton—and naturally the farmers had to burn corn. While in that state he visited his uncle, Link Welbaum, who is farming near Colome. He had corn that yielded forty bushels per acre and was where they could get a little better price than quoted above. In the face of such conditions, it is small wonder that the farmers are burning corn, for there is no wood except along the river. He told of one concern that held title to a strip 14 miles long and three deep facing White river, and of course the settler back of this strip naturally had no wood, and perhaps no water. This concern were the only ones who wanted any help—and they would not have needed it now, except that they have six miles of fence to build.

### MODERN WOODMEN ELECT OFFICERS

At their last regular meeting the wood choppers of Logan Camp named the following members for their officers for 1922, and they are to be installed next Tuesday evening.

John Dennis	Venerable Consul
Park Mabbot	Advisor
Geo. Fortner	Banker
L. B. McClure	Clerk
Geo. Rispen	Escort
Roy VanNorman	Watchman
Everett Hoguewood	Sentry
Dr. C. T. Ingham	Examiner
Gene Gildersleeve	Manager

### CRELLIN-SACKERSON

At the M. E. church at Sioux City, Iowa, on Friday afternoon, December 23, at 3:30 o'clock, Rev. Hoon officiating, occurred the marriage of Miss Ruth Sackerson, of Wakefield, to Harold Crellin, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Miss Ruth Kendall and Leslie Warne of Pender attended them, as bridesmaid and best man. They returned to Wakefield Saturday morning, where a wedding dinner was served at the bride's home to the immediate family. After a short visit here and at the groom's parental home in Pender, they left Tuesday morning for Sioux Falls, where they will make their home, the groom being employed with his brother, as state agent and collector for an insurance company with headquarters at that place.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Sackerson and grew to womanhood here and graduated from the Wakefield high school with the class of 1920. She is a charming young lady, who numbers her friends by her acquaintances. The groom is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Crellin, highly respected citizens of Pender, and is an excellent young man, who has a bright future before him.

The Republican joins with their many friends in extending congratulations for a long and happy journey through life.—Wakefield Republican.

### OUTWARD

Whither away, O Sailor, say?  
Under the night, under the day,  
Yearning sail and flying spray,  
Out of the black into the blue,  
Where are the great winds bearing you?

Never port shall life for me  
Into the sky, out of the sea!  
Into the blue or into the black,  
Onward, outward, never back!  
Something mighty and weird and dim  
Calls me under the ocean rim!

Sailor under sun and moon,  
Tis the ocean's fatal rune,  
Under you far rim of sky  
Twice ten thousand others lie,  
Love is sweet and home is fair,  
And your mother calls you there.  
Onward, onward I must go  
Where the mighty currents flow,  
Home is anywhere for me  
On this purple-tinted sea,  
Star and Wind and Sun my brothers,  
Ocean one of many mothers,  
Onward under sun and star  
Where the weird adventures are,  
Never port shall lift for me  
I am Wind and Sky and Sea!  
—Neilhardt.

## BIG SPECIALS For Little Prices

To start trade right for the coming year, we are inviting you to come to our store right away for a lot of real bargains. Read the list.

- 5 Pounds Bulk Gloss Starch.....25c
- 4½ Lbs. Iten Crackers and Cream Can.\$1.00
- 12 Cans Pork and Beans.....\$1.00
- Barrel Gingersnaps, per Barrel.....25c
- Corn, Standard Grade, 4 Cans.....25c
- Apples, Winesap, Jumble Pack, box...\$1.50
- Large Bottle Catsup.....20c
- Goblin Soap, 6 Bars.....25c
- Large Can Sweet Potatoes.....20c
- 5 Pounds Large Berry Coffee.....\$1.00
- 30 lbs. Egg-laying Mash (Makes 'em lay)\$1

### Pure Maple Syrup

- 2½ Pound Can.....40c
- 5 Pound Can.....\$1.00
- 1 Gallon.....\$1.85

These and other Bargains may be had at the general merchandise store of

## O. P. Hurstad & Son

Wayne

Phone 139 City Delivery Service

### JUST AS WE GO TO PRESS

Several injured including fireman injured in a head on collision near Wahoo between freight and a passenger train on the Northwestern yesterday. No passengers were injured seriously.

A thousand or more representative farmers are at Lincoln this week taking a part in and listening to the program of organized agriculture. They have economic questions of nation, state and farm to consider this year.

The telephone rates have not yet been reduced and just now the Bell people are fighting the idea of the railway commission fixing wages for the company. The telephone people want the commission to hold their rate up, but do not want it to say about the wage they pay.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania says that he will not resign as governor to become senator of that state, and adds, that if he wants to go to the senate he will ask the people to send him, and then do their bidding. He says that he will name a senator, and hopes it will be one who will commend himself to the state and the country.

The Newberry contest for a seat in the senate begins Friday—and Friday is an unlucky day to start things—but who will be out of luck; the senate or the senator?

The charges of illegal hanging and murdering and abusing soldiers of the American forces in France is still under way.

David Lawrence intimates that some of the senators at Washington are flirting with the agricultural bloc bunch, and listening to hear how it is likely to effect the vote at home. The average senator seems to care more for his seat in the senate than for any principle involved in national questions.

Lloyd Crocker, who hopes to go to congress from the 4th district tells his friends that if sent he will not favor restoring light wines, etc., to them as beverages—he thinks they are better off without them.

Nebraska and western Iowa implement men are in session at Omaha this week, and taking notice of the farmer situation. One is reported as saying in substance, if implements will come off the perch a bit and farm products advance to a living price, the implement business will go forward as in other days. The machinery is needed—but it must be priced to meet conditions.

At the Yeoman meeting Friday evening a representative of the head office or organization is to be in attendance, who it is reported, will tell the membership some of the things they want to know, and all are requested to attend.

## Basket Store Prices

- Bushel Basket Winesap Apples.....\$2.35
- Pure Country Sorghum, per gallon.....90c
- 2 Corn Starch.....15c
- 3 Palm Olive soap.....25c
- Shoe paste polish.....5c
- 5 lb Sardines (new).....25c
- Bulk peanut butter.....20c
- 4 Naptha soap large bars.....25c
- Tender Peas per can.....15c
- 2 lbs. Peanut Brittle.....25c
- 10 ounces Salted Peanuts.....10c
- 1 lb. La Flama Chocolates.....88c
- 2 Tall Better milk.....25c
- Fancy bulk Dates per lb.....25c
- Fancy Patent Flour.....\$1.85

Don't fail to try Gold Dust flour. This flour is a remarkable repeater. Never fails to please. Every ounce guaranteed.

### Basket Store

## Pavilion Sale at Wayne

First Sale of The Season

## Saturday, Jan. 14

2:00 P. M.

List your goods early with L. C. Gildersleeve, so that they may be advertised. Bring in the stock or other offering. Farm sales thus far are making a better showing in the matter of price than was expected.

L. C. Gildersleeve  
Sales Manager

## Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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I.

### WHY YOU'RE INTERESTED

I wish you would take what is written here as a personal report addressed directly to you from me about your business. Don't think of it or read it as an article about "politics," or remote public affairs at Washington. It is not that at all. It is what I ask you to think it, a personal business report to you relating to your individual concerns, your pocketbook and your welfare. I have no other interest than to tell you the exact truth.

Assume that you have sent me to Washington to find out for you what your agents are doing, how they are managing your affairs and spending your money. I call them your agents for that is all they are—the President, the members of the cabinet, the senators and all the members of the house of representatives. You hire them, you pay them, and you can fire them.

You may think of them in deference and awe as a group of eminent statesmen, or you may call them in flippancy and too hasty contempt "a lot of politicians." But whatever you call them, they are your hired men. They attend to your collective business, which is called the public business.

Query: Are they doing it efficiently and with a single-minded devotion to your interests?

Perhaps the largest item in the high cost of living is the high cost of government. And far and away the largest item in the high cost of government is the high cost of armament, preparation for war. About 90 per cent of all government revenues, and that means the money taken from you as taxes, goes to pay for wars, past, present and future.

Before I have concluded this series of articles I expect to show you conclusively that the impelling motive that induced President Harding to call the present conference in Washington to consider limitation of armaments was financial. The pressing need of considering a proposal for a reduction or limitation by agreement of war expenditure was not made entirely on the ground of morality or righteousness, but as a plan for cutting down the operating expenses of the government.

If the United States government were an individual we would say that it was broke, for its expenses exceed its income.

Your interest is simply this: that whatever decision is made you will have to pay the bill. If today we didn't have these army and navy expenses you would have to pay in taxes less than \$1,000,000,000 a year instead of \$5,000,000,000. That means we would have about \$4,000,000,000 more a year to spend on our private needs and pleasures. I frankly confess that I would enjoy having four-fifths of my taxes knocked off. Wouldn't you?

Secretary Weeks of the War department gave public warning a little while ago that the government would require of us about \$17,000,000 in the next thirty months to meet current expenses and other obligations. Persons who have given close study to that possibility say that the need will be nearer \$20,000,000, than \$17,000,000. The great bulk of that is for past and prospective war expenditures.

For this, you and congress and the Executive departments at Washington are responsible. You more than anybody else, for it is your money that is being spent and you can stop it. In its simplest terms the procedure is this: You earn the money, congress takes it away from you in the form of taxes, and then congress and the Executive departments spend it.

A great part of it is wasted. This is established, conceded, confessed, and acknowledged by congress, which authorizes the expenditures, and by the executive officers of the government, who do the actual spending. It is your money that you have earned in your business, on your farm, or by the labor of your hands, that is being expended and wasted at Washington. Every cent that is extravagantly or needlessly expended by the government you could have in your pocket to meet the increased cost of food, lodging and clothing, doctors' bills and amusements, or to put away and save against a rainy day, if you only demanded determinedly and unitedly that governmental extravagance should cease.

I can tell you some of the conditions of governmental spending and how your money is chucked about, and I can tell you how you can stop it. The power is yours, and until you exercise it waste and extravagance will not stop.

Man Must Have Mustache. To be without a mustache is a disgrace in many parts of North or High Albania. The Albanian mother tells her child stories in which unlike our stage melodrama, it always is the hairless man who figures as the villain. National Geographic Society Bulletin.

## Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author "Washington Close-Ups," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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II.

### UNCLE SAM AS EMPLOYER

The United States government is the largest single employer of men and women in this country. At the present time in the executive civil service of the Federal government, and exclusive of the army and navy, there are employed approximately 650,000 workers, or one in 73 of all residents on American soil, ten years of age or over, engaged in gainful occupations. A little while ago, when the number of federal employees was even larger than it is now, one person out of every 63 in the United States who had any sort of a job at all was working for the government. These calculations are based on recent estimates of the bureau of the census in anticipation of the results of the fourteenth general census.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, in 1914, the number of men and women in civil positions in the executive service was approximately 385,690. In 1916 it had grown to 398,832. In 1917, after our entry into the war, it was 459,798. On June 30, 1919, the number was 707,448. The number on July 31, 1920, was 691,116.

These figures are confessedly approximations. Since the signing of the armistice the number of federal employees has been decreasing. Undoubtedly the decrease in force will continue to be made for months to come, but the growth of the government business in the past few years has been such as to make it a larger employer in the post-war period than it had ever been in the pre-war period. These thousands of men and women working for the government comprise every type of ability and intelligence. Their duties cover a range of activities that far exceeds that exercised for other public or private employers; for, besides its task of lawmaking and law enforcing, of national defense and national finance, the government is charged with promoting the health and welfare of its people, of promoting their home interests, their agriculture, mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishing and transportation interests.

To do this it must investigate, control and eradicate diseases that attack persons, plants and animals. It must inspect livestock, foods and drugs. It must study conditions and progress in education, labor and commerce. It must prevent individual men or groups of men from using unfair business methods, whether in banking, transportation, trade or manufacture.

The government must administer public lands and the affairs of the Indians, and educate children in Alaska. It grants patents of invention, it sets the clocks of the country, forecasts the weather, and makes observations of the stars and heavenly bodies. It constructs buildings, docks, roads, bridges, irrigation works, builds canals and aeroplanes, makes ordnance and ammunition, clothing and other supplies for its soldiers and sailors. It makes all its own money and does all its own printing. It distributes all mail and many packages. The government does everything that any employer in the United States does, in addition to a great many things that no other employer does. How does it treat its people? Is it a good employer or a bad employer? Are its employees contented? These are questions that I should advise the railroad men, the miners and other workers who seek nationalization of industry, to look into before they commit themselves.

Let them find out for themselves what government ownership would mean to them.

The first thing they will discover, as I discovered when I began the present inquiry, is that nobody knows, and nobody in the government service is charged with knowing, the exact number of employees in the service from day to day. Even more astounding, nobody knows, or is charged with knowing, even approximately, the sum of the payroll of the United States.

It is not possible to find out within hundreds of thousands of dollars how much the United States pays yearly or monthly in salaries and wages. I went to the Treasury department, to the appropriations committee of congress, and elsewhere where I thought the information might be lodged, but nobody knew. I was told vaguely that the government was not run on an asset and liability basis, and therefore it was not necessary to know the exact number of employees on the payroll.

If the average compensation is \$1,100, the federal civil service payroll now amounts to more than seven hundred million dollars annually. The largest single branch is the Post Office department, with nearly 300,000 employees. The War department has more than 125,000 civilian employees, the Navy department about 90,000, and the Treasury department about 60,000. No other branch has as many as 25,000 employees. Any institution that employs one in seventy-three of all this country's workers and calls for the expenditure of such a large part of our annual revenues is entitled to our earnest consideration. You and you alone put up the money.

# Where Your Taxes Go

By Edward G. Lowry

One of the nation's most eminent and trusted correspondents; familiar to readers everywhere through his articles in periodicals and magazines.

## An Analysis of the Business of Government So Plain That Even a Child Will Understand; Set Forth in Terms so Pleasing That The Most Thoughtless Will Read, and Be Impressed

IS UNCLE SAM a good business man? The query vitally concerns you and every reader of this publication, because we all are in the position of minority stockholders, while our delegated representatives run the business and disburse OUR MONEY. Are we paying too much in some directions and are the dividends we receive in the form of national security, improved national life, increased educational advantages and the general attainments of progress and good government, commensurate with the outlay? Can we not by taking a more personal interest in the manner in which this, our business, is conducted, effect changes that will be beneficial?

The business of government is a corporation, partnership, call it what you will, in which each one of us should take as great an individual interest as we do in our store, our farm, our bank, our print shop, our job or anything else from which we derive a livelihood. Indeed, should we not take a keener interest in the business of government? For the manner in which it is managed affects directly the conduct and prosperity of our other affairs.

Mr. Lowry is not writing politics in this series. Neither is he muck-raking. In all his long and honorable career as a publicist, he never has sought the muck pile. He attacks no party, no department of government, no individual. In fact, he attacks nothing at all excepting that intangible bogey of destruction, the wraith of devilry which hovers over careless national thought and a lack of practice of the principles of economy, political and otherwise. He presents the facts as clearly and as strikingly as though they were emblazoned in letters of box car size on a nearby hillside. Where he uses criticism it is because criticism is inevitable, if a constructive purpose is to be served. It is the kind of criticism which every honest man and every honest representative who serves him, will welcome.

It is this sort of constructive writing which has given Edward G. Lowry his present authoritative position as an investigator, analyst and author in the fields of government, finance and business in general—all summed up in the word "business"—your business and mine. It is the sort of writing which has made him welcome wherever honest business or honest government, irrespective of party, is conducted; and made him not only respected but admired and loved by the most important representatives of same.

The impelling motive which caused President Harding to call the conference for limitation of armament was financial. The cost of former wars and preparedness against future wars was becoming too great an item in the budgets of the world, and so far as prevention by preparedness is concerned, experience has shown that the enormous outlay does not prevent war.

This series is more than timely following the sessions of the conference; it is the very gist of the problems which produced the conference and which must be solved if America is to get relief and practically world-wide bankruptcy is forestalled.

How many people know that over 92% of all government expenditures in the United States are the result of past wars and preparations for future wars? OVER NINETY-TWO PER CENT! while less than 8% goes to support the ordinary functions of government; and of this 8% only about 1% goes for educational purposes and the extension of these scientific objects. Do not question these figures until you have read Mr. Lowry's very

The Nebraska Democrat has purchased this series of articles for the information of its readers, and they are to appear weekly for more than the first six months of 1922, and we trust and believe they will prove of far greater value to our readers than the cost of the paper for the entire year. We are, however, making a special offer of 75 cents for subscription to the paper while they run—30 weeks, or \$1.00 for the year 1922.

Let us help you to learn more of the government of which you are a part, and under which you live.

## The Nebraska Democrat

Phone 145

Wayne, Nebraska

### THE AGRICULTURAL BLOC

(The New Republic)

The riot act has been read to the agricultural bloc which a few weeks ago gave a strong proof of its vitality by disobedience in the matter of the surtax. The reader is Secretary Weeks. He deplores "special legislation, not representing the action of the majority, but forcibly enacted by combinations of divergent interests." The bloc, he thinks, is a step toward rule by "factions," toward

such an admonition as that of Mr. Weeks. Mr. Wickersham, in 1909, under somewhat similar circumstances called the progressives to order with results that, for the Republican regulars, were not happy.

### SHORT HORN BULL CALVES

I have for sale three pure-bred shorthorn bull calves, good ones. One each of January, February and March birth. They may be seen in the lot north of the ice plant, and full particulars as to breeding may be learned from owner, Henry Cozad, Phone 481.—adv. 12-15-17.

### FOR SALE

55 Head Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs, 5 Tried Sows, 10 Spring Gilts Bred for March Farrow, 40 Fall Shoats. Here is a paying proposition for some one. One year time given if desired. Residence one block west of courthouse. 1-5-21. H. V. Cronk, Wayne, Neb.

# Measuring Time

**T**HE American is apt to regard his New Year as the New Year. Had he a penchant for celebrating holidays he could travel in a more or less leisurely way around the world, and in the course of the year could participate in six or seven New Year festivities, adding a couple of Christmas celebrations for good measure," according to a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Our American might start his progressive holiday jaunt by going to some western European country for the approaching New Year which the United States too will celebrate. He could then travel to Greece, Jugoslavia, Rumania, or Bulgaria in time for Christmas in those countries. Christmas is also December 25 in the countries named, according to their calendars, but corresponds to January 7 in America.

"By remaining a week in the same country he could also spend New Year Day, called January 1, but corresponding with the American and western European January 14. By pushing on and making good connections he might be able to reach Singapore, or by supplementing steamers with airplanes could reach China itself to take part in the most thoroughgoing New Year celebration in the world, the Chinese New Year.

"After the Chinese New Year celebration, the traveler could pursue his holiday hunting less strenuously for a while. He could arrange to arrive in Slam in time for the Slamese New Year on April 1, and afterward could have five months of sightseeing before reaching Arabia for the Mohammedan New Year on September 24. He could then cross the Red Sea and make a quick journey into Abyssinia to take part in the New Year festivities of that country on September 10. Returning to the Red Sea and taking a steamer north he could easily reach Jerusalem in good time for the Hebrew New Year, October 3.

"The holiday hunter would now have taken part in all the principal New Year celebrations of the world and could return to the Western hemisphere to spend the Christmas with which he is most familiar at his own hearth side. In six days less than a year he would have chalked up seven New Year and two Christmas celebrations to his credit.

"The world's multiplicity of New Year Days and Christmasides is due to the fact that our calendar is largely an arbitrary device. The earth revolves around the sun in 365.2422 days, which makes the true year a very odd measure of time. And it is almost as difficult to choose a logical beginning for the year as it is to find the starting point of a circle. Different peoples have selected different starting points and have also assumed the year to be of slightly different lengths. This has not only resulted in the years beginning at different times but has also caused the times of beginning to vary in their relations to one another from year to year. It is as though a clock had half a dozen or more hands all moving around the dial from different starting points.

"The most logical starting points for the year would seem to be summer and winter solstices and the spring and autumn equinoxes; and all of them have been made to mark the beginnings of the years in some parts of the world. The Gregorian calendar that is now in use in the United States and throughout most of the Christian world, is the Julian calendar slightly modified. When Julius Caesar caused it to be constructed, the beginning of the year, January 1, was placed seven days after the winter solstice, and not in conjunction with it as logic would seem to dictate. The Julian year was made, by means of the 'leap year' device, 365.25 days long, which was an excess over the true year of 11 minutes, and 14 seconds. This excess caused the nominal January 1 to creep gradually farther and farther beyond the winter solstice so that by the time of the Church Council of Nice in 325 it was eleven days beyond the solstice instead of seven.

"By the time of Pope Gregory's correction in 1582, January 1 was 21 days beyond the solstice and Christmas 14 beyond. If the calendar had remained uncorrected, New Year Day would have gone on creeping forward, first into spring, then into summer.

## The Passing Years

**Y**EARs whose cup of life o'er brimmed  
With joys that could not be contained;  
O years whose light of joy was drained;

Though on our lives are graven deep  
The records of your fleeting stay,  
When we with you did laugh or weep,  
You took no thought of us away.

O years to come, in silent file,  
Out of the future nearing fast,  
You soon will pass us by and, while  
We greet you, mingle with the past.

Though on your front the sunbeams play;  
With garlands gay your brows be twined;  
We know, when you have passed our way,  
What deep regrets you'll leave behind.

And yet we welcome in its turn  
Each new year whatever gifts it brings  
For ever in our hearts doth burn  
A spark of hope for better things;  
Ever unquenched to live and glow  
Till fade the stars from out the sky;

In that great day when we shall know  
That all our years have passed us by.  
—Walter Lewis Pattenon in the Illinois State Register.

## Peace on Earth

**L**OOK back upon the past year, and see how little we have striven, and to what small purpose, and how often we have been cowardly and hung back, or temerarious and rushed unwisely in; and how every day and all day long we have transgressed the law of kindness; it may seem a paradox, but in the bitterness of these discoveries a certain consolation resides.

Life is not designed to minister to a man's vanity. He goes upon his long business most of the time with a hanging head, and all the time like a child. Full of rewards and pleasure as it is—so that to see the day-break or the moon rise, or to meet a friend, or to hear dinner call when he is hungry, fill him with surprising joys—this world is yet for him no abiding city. Friendships fall through, health fails, weariness assails him; year after year he must thumb the hardly varying record of his own weakness and folly.

It is a friendly process of detachment. When the time comes that he should go, there need be few illusions left about himself. Here lies one who meant well, tried a little, failed much; surely that may be his epitaph, of which he need not be ashamed. Nor will he complain at the summons, which calls a defeated soldier from the field; defeated, ay, if he were Paul or Marcus Aurelius—but if there is still one inch of fight in his old spirit, undishonored. Give him a march with his old bones; there, out of the glorious sun-colored earth, out of the day and the dust, and the ecstasy—there goes another Faithful Failure.

## Quaint New Year Customs

**I**N SCOTLAND New Year's day has even more importance than Christmas. Highland laddies formally processions and go from house to house singing and receiving food and gifts. From Scotland also comes the curious superstition that it is unlucky to take anything out of the house on New Year's day before one has brought something in; hence members of the family may be seen carrying a piece of coal or any small object into the house, to prevent misfortune during the new year.

A quaint New Year custom in Herefordshire, England, is to weave black-thorn into a crown, since it slightly over a fire and stand around it repeating the words, "Old Cider." The crown is then hung up for luck during the year.

The wassail bowl of loving-cup, filled with spiced ale, was in use in New Year celebrations in Old World countries, and children would go about the streets caroling.

In England December 25 was the New Year's day until the time of William the Conqueror. His coronation occurred January 1, hence the year was ordered to begin on that day. England, however, gradually fell into unison with the rest of Christendom, and began the year the 25th of March. The Gregorian calendar restored January 1 as the gateway of the year but it was not until 1752 that England adopted this date.

The custom of exchanging New Year presents still holds in France and the Latin countries.

## ONLY PIGS

By Mary Graham Bonner

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**S**QUEAL, squeal, squeal," said Pinky Pig.  
"Grunt, grunt, grunt," said Porky Pig.  
"It's the best thing I ever heard of," said Brother Bacon.

"If most certainly is," said Sammy Sausage.  
"I've never heard of anything so nice," said Master Pinky Pig.  
And his mother added, "It's fine, squeal, squeal, it's fine."  
"I agree," said Miss Ham. And she grunted five times, one grunt after the other to show that she agreed.

"What are you all talking about?" asked Red Top, the rooster.  
"You don't know?" asked all the pigs.  
"Oh yes, I know," said Red Top, crowing proudly.  
"Then why did you ask?" inquired Brother Bacon.

"You haven't much sense," said Red Top. "Of course I don't know, or I wouldn't have asked."  
"Well did I ever," grunted Miss Ham. "You said one moment ago that you did know and now you say you don't know. Which do you mean? Do you know what we were talking about or don't you?"

"Yes," said Sammy Sausage, "that is what we would like to know."  
"Well," said Red Top, "I don't know, and if I had I wouldn't have asked you. When I said I knew I thought you all had sense enough to know that I was joking. It seems that none of you can take a joke."

"Fake a joke," repeated Brother Bacon. "You say that none of us can take a joke. Well, why should we? A joke isn't anything to eat. What would we be doing with a joke I'd like to know."  
"Yes," said Porky Pig, "we'd all like to know what we would do with a joke."  
"And all the pigs squealed.  
"We'd like to know what we could do if we took a joke. It's nothing to eat so why should we take it?"  
Red Top the rooster clucked and crowed and grinned.

"This is the best joke."  
"What do we care about it being the best joke?" asked Brother Bacon.  
"We've already told you we didn't care about a joke because it was nothing to eat. We don't care whether it is a best one or not. Now if you were talking about a best dish of food—that would be different."

"Yes, that would be quite different," squealed the other pigs.  
"I was wrong," said Red Top grinning. "Of course you have no wish to take a joke because it is nothing to eat. I meant, of course, that it was a joke when I pretended I knew what you were talking about just after I had asked you that question. I wouldn't have asked you if I had known, as I have said before. And I wouldn't have bothered to have had a little joke with you if I had thought that you didn't care about joking. In fact you care about nothing but eating."

All the pigs grinned and twisted their little tails.  
"We show we're regular pigs," said Brother Bacon.  
"We'll forget about jokes and joking then," said Red Top. "Tell me what you were talking about. I would like to hear. I don't know really. That's the truth. And that's not a joke."  
"We were talking about it being such a good thing," explained Miss Ham.

"What is such a good thing?" asked Red Top.  
"This idea of New Year's resolutions," said Miss Ham. "You see we heard that every year around this time folks and creatures began making good resolutions. And we've made ours. We think they're fine and we hope to live up to them."  
"That's good," said Red Top. "But what are your resolutions?" he asked after a moment.

"To get all we can to eat, each of us," said Miss Ham, "and never to think or worry about anyone but ourselves."  
"Well, I never," said Red Top. "You don't know much about the real meaning of good resolutions, but what should I expect? After all you are only pigs."

"Pigs with good resolutions," repeated Miss Ham.  
"Old Oilcloth.  
Do not throw away old oilcloth.  
Use it for pads for the baby."

## VARIETIES OF HUMAN FOOD.

Decidedly "Odd Material" Sometimes Employed for the Purpose of Providing Nourishment

It is interesting to consider some of the more or less odd material which man has been led to choose for the purpose of food. Environment, of course, must be a factor in regard to this choice, and necessity also. It is hard to imagine that earth would be used as food, and yet such has been the case in many countries during famine. The Laplanders mix earth with their bread, the Russian uses a "rock flour" and the poorer classes in Hungary (where now nearly every one is poor) are driven occasionally to eat an earth which contains only a trifling proportion of nourishing principles.

The use of seaweed as food is an example of the determining factors of both necessity and environment. It is not a little astonishing to find that a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best known example is laver, which is a kind of seaweed made from a weed, an algae. The laver made on the Devonshire coast of England, and to be found in some London shops, is said to be excellent. The sea algae, indeed, prove on analysis to contain a considerable proportion of nitrogenous matter, and as they are usually tender, they are digestible. There are also several sea mosses which are esteemed for their esculent properties. Agar sugar is another example of a sea yielding a nutrient jelly. It is supposed that the edible birds' nest so highly esteemed when prepared in the form of soup by the Chinese has its origin in the birds feeding on agar sugar. On the other hand, it is said that the substance of which the nest is composed is secreted from certain glands which are developed during the nest-building season, but which lose this function afterward.

## BEST THAT LAWYER CAN DO

Discovery of the Preponderance of Doubt is About All That He Can Hope For.

A member of the bar tells of a young man from the West who, some years ago, was so fortunate as to be enabled to enter the law offices of a well-known New York firm of lawyers. Very soon he was intrusted with a case, although a very simple one. He was asked by the head of the firm, a distinguished jurist known throughout the land, to give an opinion in writing.

It was observed when this opinion was submitted that, with the touching confidence of the novice, the young man had begun with the expression: "I am clearly of opinion."  
The head of the firm smiled as his eye caught this and he said: "My son, never state that you are clearly of opinion on a law point. The most you can hope to discover is the preponderance of the doubt."—Exchange.

## Figure It Out.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?  
Some say Eve eight and Adam two—a total of ten only.

Now we figure the thing out far differently: Eve eight and Adam eight also—total 16.

We think the above figures are entirely wrong.

If Eve eight and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total was 893?

I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam and Adam 8124 Eve—8938.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve, total 82056.—Exchange.

## Explaining Lunar Bands.

Pulseux, the distinguished selenographer of the Paris observatory, some time ago reached the conclusion that the curious rays or bands extending in straight lines away from many lunar craters, such as the celebrated tycho, are produced by the deposition of volcanic ashes carried to great distances by the winds that happened to prevail when the eruption occurred. He accounts for the relative narrowness of these bands which are never more than 30 miles broad, although their length is sometimes many hundred miles, by supposing that only the central axis of the deposit has remained, the less dense borders having been destroyed by the denuding forces of the air when the moon had a considerable atmosphere.—Washington Star.

## Concerning the Brain.

Whether a person's brain becomes larger after intellectual development is still a disputed question. Smith Ely Jelliffe, an authority on the subject, says: "Weight of brain, however, has no direct relationship with intelligence, as idiots' brains are known to have weighed just as much as those of the ablest men. Intellectual capacity consists in the great multiplicity of nerve cell connections. While it is true that a number of celebrated men of recognized brain power have had large brains, there are many more of equal capacity whose brain weights have not been remarkable."

## LOCK OF GRAY MAN'S HAIR

Old Watch Has Long Held Interesting Relic of the Mighty Emperor Napoleon.

A new Napoleon souvenir has just come to light at Viareggio, Italy, now a fashionable seaside resort not far from Naples, and its history is interesting. A short time after her brother's death at Longwood, St. Helena, Princess Pauline, favorite sister of Napoleon I. sent a souvenir of the great warrior and emperor to one of her intimate friends, Professor Pacini, a musician, who wrote the musical work "Sapho." But she sent it in a gold watch carefully pressed between the watch's outer and inner covers, explains a writer in the New York World. As the hair was so well hidden from view the princess wrote to the musician telling him of the treasure that was inside.

The letter, still preserved by his granddaughter, Francesca Franchi, born Pacini, is a long one, and for some reason or other the family, like the original recipient of the gift, never bothered about the words. "The lock of my dear brother's hair is between the two covers of the watch," and only treasured the watch and the letter because both came from Princess Pauline. So, great was Signora Franchi's surprise when, on taking the watch to the watchmaker, she discovered a glossy lock of hair between the two covers. The letter from Pauline was carefully reread and the words telling of the lock of hair now become the most important part of it, giving proof that the hair is a hitherto undiscovered relic of Napoleon.

Several offers have been made for the relic and the letter which explains it, but Signora Franchi says she will not part with it except the Italian government buys it for one of the national museums.

## DISDAINED KNIFE AND FORK

"Swell" Fooled Both Men Who Made Bets as to His Manner of Eating Breakfast.

Tex Rickard said to a group of correspondents the other day:

"It isn't only scrappers that make bad mistakes in etiquette. I was eating breakfast in one of the swell New York restaurants one morning when a fat man came in.

"He's one of the biggest swells in the town," says my friend. "Watch him."

"The fat man—he was dressed like a prince—ordered two portions of ham and eggs, two of country sausage, two of buckwheat cakes and maple slump, and, along with all that, mush and milk, lamb chops, liver and bacon, fried potatoes, oatmeal and corned beef hash.

"All these things were brought to him together, and he dumped them into a big soup dish and proceeded to cut them up and mix them round well.

"I thought if that ain't the worst sight I've ever seen," I said to my friend. "I'll bet you three to one, George, he eats it with his knife."

"No, no," says George. "He's a big swell, I tell you. I bet he eats it with his fork."

Mr. Rickard shook his head gloomily.

"We both lost," he said. "He ate it with a ladle."

## Mouse Wore Diamond.

Some women may be afraid of some mice, but when a mouse gets civilized and swaggers enough to run around wearing diamonds—well, the heroine of this story tells it, and responsibility begins and ends with her.

Miss Genevieve Allen of New York, head of the abandonment bureau of District Attorney Swan's office, returned from a vacation in Maine to find a mouse cavorting on the floor of her office with a diamond gleaming from its tail.

Miss Allen realizing, perhaps, that she could never get away with the story without something resembling proof, caught that mouse. Whether she did it with gas, hypnosis or a depth bomb may never be known, but she got close enough to extract a diamond carrying from the mouse's tail though she let the mouse get away without attempting to arrest it for burglary. The carrying was turned over to Acting District Attorney Barton.

## Rooster Refused to Crow.

On the ground that the crowing of the rooster in her poultry ran prevented school children learning their lessons, a Potsdam woman appeared before the local judge charged with being a public nuisance. The woman having declared the rooster was old and hoarse, and that therefore his crow could not be a source of disturbance to the school children, the judge adjourned the case to enable the bird to appear.

The rooster, however, which came to the court in a capacity resembling that of a co-defendant, refused to crow, and the judge, after making some remarks about the valuable loss of legal time this occasioned, dismissed the case.—North China Herald.

## A New Role for Baby.

Johnny—Mother, may I take out the perambulator? I want to play with it for a little while.  
Mother—Well, Johnny, I should think you might ask to take baby, too.

Johnny—Oh, yes, he shall come; he'll make a splendid fireman. Billy Gubbins has his mother's clothesline, the carriage will be the fire engine, and there'll be about twenty boys to pull.—The Scotsman.

## Uncle Walt's Story

THE KIND WORD

"I READ such a beautiful article in the Uplift Magazine today," explained the landlady. "It said that the kind word is the greatest civilizing influence in the world."

"I have often thought," said the star boarder, "that the value of the kind word is greatly exaggerated by our gifted sunshine writers and orators. When properly used, at the right time and place, it is an excellent thing, but you must admit, my dear Mrs. Jiggers, that it doesn't always bring results. Only this morning

I heard you saying that the housework never would be done if you didn't keep after the hired girl all the time, and I assume that you don't keep after her with kind words.—In fact, I have heard you say to that languorous damsel that she isn't worth the coal oil it would take to blow her through the roof.

"I am partial to kind words, and use them whenever the signs seem right, but they don't always work out as they should. On my way home this evening, I stopped to witness a dog fight which was in progress in the middle of the street. A great crowd had assembled, and the street was jammed. All the beauty and chivalry, fair women and brave men, were there. It is rather remarkable, when you come to think of it, that a dog fight has a great fascination for our tender citizens. They wouldn't go ten feet out of their way to listen to a college glee club, or hear an elevating lecture on the regeneration of the race, but they'll sprint ten blocks at the risk of apoplexy or heart failure to see a couple of misguided bowwows chew each other up.

"Mr. Junkman, the banker, was at my left hand in the crowd this evening. Everybody knows how polite and suave he is at ordinary times, but he was greatly incensed because he couldn't get a good look at the wrangling pups. A man with a tall hat stood right in front of him, and shut off the view, and Mr. Junkman knocked his hat down over his ears, without a word of apology or explanation. Why is a dog fight thus ruinous to our veneer of civilization?"

"A large man with a truculent face, was right in front of me, and I tapped him gently on the shoulder, and informed him in the most courteous terms, that he was standing on my foot and doing great injury to my favorite corn. Nobody could have broken the news to him more gently than I did. If kind words were what they are cracked up to be, the large man would have apologized and moved off. But he glowered at me in the manner of one who is willing to meet grief half way, and proceeded to argue the question. He said he wasn't standing on my foot, that I was laboring under a hallucination, and if, by any mischance, he was standing on my foot, it was because that foot was so large he couldn't do otherwise. And in any event, he finally inquired, what was I going to do about it?"

"I didn't see that I could do anything worth while, for the man was as large as an ordinary cottage, and he seemed impatient for trouble. I was just explaining to him that I rather enjoyed having people stand on my feet, when the crowd shuffled around, and he was pushed to one side. In his new position he was in front of another citizen as large and dangerous looking as himself, and presently this second citizen took him by the ear, and twisted his head around, and said, 'Say, you big loafer, get off my foot!'"

"The truculent gentleman hadn't a word of argument on this occasion. He squirmed away, and the second citizen gave him a prod in the small of the back that made him groan, and he didn't indulge in so much as a reproachful look.

"Thus we see, Mrs. Jiggers, that kind words don't always bring home the bacon, and so I'll trouble you for the stewed apricots."

## A Watch Can Do It.

Bacon—I see a Mrs. Rosa Abbey of Bingham, Me., has recovered a watch that was stolen from her four years ago while she was on her way to California.

Egbert—The police ran the watch down, I suppose?

"Oh, no; it ran down itself."

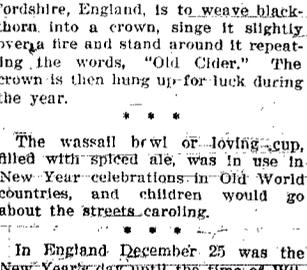
## It Not, Why Not?

"When the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen," quoted mother. The small philosopher of the family mused. He had evidently struck a new problem to be solved.

"Mamma," he asked, "when the days begin to shorten, does the heat begin to hotten?"

## Economica.

Knickner—"What is the advantage of a budget?" Bocker—"Being forewarned, you can arrange to borrow early."



### THE CONFERENCE

Perhaps France is having sweet revenge for the refusal of our Senate to ratify the treaty of Versailles and the Anglo-American treaty, assuring France that she would be protected from attacks from across the Rhine; that was to go with the document negotiated at Paris. The French government knew exactly what the demand for increased naval power would mean. Her delegates knew that to insist on three times the submarine tonnage France has today, twice as much naval auxiliary craft as she now has, and permission to begin replacement of her capital ships in 1927, instead of waiting the 10 years proposed—they knew France was dealing a heavy blow to the limitation meet.

The French governors calculated the results coldly. They knew it would stiffen the Japanese resistance to an equitable settlement of the Shantung and other far eastern problems. They knew it would mean an unfavorable reaction in American sentiment toward France. They counted the cost.

Of course what France has in mind is forcing a laying of the cards on the table in European affairs. She is striving for dominance of the Continent. She would play Shylock to Germany's Antonio. England, on the other hand, wishes Germany to get on her feet, believing that only in that way can the world recover from its war shock. A recuperated Germany would thwart France's ambitions.

So the next act in the international drama will be played on the European stage when the nations, with the United States still in the role of a looker on, gather to consider German and Russian affairs. But while blaming France, we should at least search our own behavior. We might well ask ourselves a few questions, such as:

Had we not made a separate peace with Germany would France now be demanding an increase in her war machinery?

Had we joined the League of Nations to help minimize war, would France now be upsetting our peace hopes by requesting heavier armament at a conference called by us to reduce arms?

If we would make an alliance for peace in Europe as our representatives have negotiated in the Pacific, would France be chilling the hopes of the world?

Those queries are pertinent.

As the conference enters what is expected to be its last fortnight, it looks like the net results will be a capital ship limitation agreement, a modified naval holiday, and agreements that remove the danger of a clash in the Pacific among the powers assembled at Washington.

Naval competition is not ended. It has been transferred from costly battleships to cheaper but just as deadly smaller vessels. Auxiliary craft are limited only in size, not in numbers.

However, while these results fall far short of anticipations, it should be remembered that never before have nations agreed to limit armaments in any way. They have discussed it, but that is all. Limitation of capital ships sets a precedent. It may be easier a few years hence, particularly when France recovers from the intoxication of victory, and more American senators realize that "isolation" is impossible, to extend the program.

Furthermore, this nation is learning from the conference who its friends really are. France has worked the Lafayette plea to a fare-you-well. But when it comes to proof of her professions she is found lacking. Moreover, revelations of secret agreements between France and Japan regarding Russian affairs, de-

signed to hamper this nation, makes it appear that France has been indulging in the little game of "double cross."

A not unlikely result of this conference will be an Anglo-American entente, into which Germany will sooner or later be admitted. The understanding undoubtedly will not be written, but it will be sufficiently definite. Events are shaping to force the United States to join with Great Britain to prevent the strangling of Germany and ruthless exploitation of Russia.

Those who hate all things British from habit may see British propaganda in this. But when Great Britain, now the heaviest holder of submarines and auxiliary craft, offers to scrap them all, and France kicks the conference in the face by demanding submarines "to study botany," as Briand sarcastically put it, then Great Britain needs circulate no propaganda.

France does it for her.—Sioux City Tribune.

### GRAIN EXPORTS SET NEW RECORDS

By C. H. Gustafson, President, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

Wheat prices are being hammered down to the dollar mark and grain growers are being led to believe that a weakened foreign demand will not require a normal exportable surplus. At the same time we find that more wheat actually has been exported than ever before. The average export of wheat during the first 10 months of the normal pre-war years of 1910-14 was 60,588,844 bushels. In 1920 all previous records were shattered when we exported 166,348,814 bushels in the first 10 months of the year. But in 1921, when we are told again, as in 1920, that European demand for American wheat has slumped, we find that in the first 10 months we exported 255,806,737 bushels—almost 90 million bushels more than in 1920.

With present prices for grain driving farmers into debt and even bankruptcy, we are told that we may expect the wheat market to go lower than a dollar. The most frequent explanation is that of "no foreign demand."

Now we learn that Swedish grain growers have asked for an embargo against cheap American wheat because it is being imported at less than the Swedish cost of production.

This reported lack of export demand has been repeated again and again by the market makers, copied in grain trade journals and market reports. It is the lie that has been one of the most depressing factors in the markets yet, while new fabrications and additions to this bugaboo were being manufactured, the exporters were handling an average of 9 million bushels more wheat every month than in 1920—and 1920 was a record breaker.

Grain exchanges held up the same bugaboo of decreased exports after July, 1920, and offered it as an excuse for rapidly declining prices of grain during the harvest period of that year. It is clear that the object of the grain trade was to focus the minds of farmers on a topic so far removed from their general sphere of activity that they would not become too much concerned with manipulative transactions and ridding operations in the exchanges. The serious effect on prices of such reported curtailed foreign buying was stressed, but, as was the case in 1921, the final facts proved to be at variance with those statements. When the year was done, official government figures show that a total of 307,394,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour were exported in 1920, as compared with the average exports of 227,098,000 bushels of wheat and wheat flour for the five war years of 1915-1919 inclusive. If the ratio of 1921 exports continued to the close of the year, the total exports of wheat and wheat flour will exceed 350 million bushels.

FOR SALE  
55 Head Pure Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs, 5 Triled Sows, 10 Spring Glits Bred for March Farrow, 40 Fall Shoots. Here is a paying proposition for some one. One year time given if desired. Residence one block west of courthouse.  
1-5-2t. H. V. Cronk, Wayne, Nebr.

OLD MAGAZINES AND PAPERS  
Now have a little value, enough to pay me for taking your old ones out of your way, though I cannot promise any pay. If you have some you wish to get out of the way, do not burn them, but see me or call phone Red 334 and I will save them from being wasted and you the trouble of destroying.—Sam Davies, the Newsdealer.

SHORT HORN BULL CALVES  
I have for sale three pure-bred shorthorn bull calves, good ones. One each of January, February and March birth. They may be seen in the lot north of the fee plant, and full particulars as to breeding may be learned from owner, Henry Cozad, Phone 481.—adv-12-15-tt.

## EDWARD G. LOWRY

A Writer of Recognized Authority on National Government's Business Methods.

No Washington correspondent is better known or more highly esteemed than Edward G. Lowry. That in itself means that he has broad and deep knowledge of national and world affairs; that he is skillful in getting the news and tactful in writing it, and that he has the confidence of the public men with whom he comes in contact. But Mr. Lowry has more than that. He has the really patriotic feeling that the intimate knowledge of the nation's affairs, which he acquires through his work in Washington, should be imparted to the people of the country who have not his privileges. In such a way that they will be led to take that personal interest in the doings of the government, which alone will result in good government. He wants the people to realize that it is their government, answerable to them only, and that they only are responsible for its good qualities and its bad qualities. It is this feeling that has inspired much of Mr. Lowry's best work. Born in Atlanta in 1876, Mr. Lowry was educated in private schools, the Georgia Military Institute and by private tutors, and began his journalistic career at the age of twenty-four. In 1904 he was sent to Washington and has been there almost continuously ever since. He has been the political correspondent of Harper's Weekly, has written many articles for the periodical press and since 1913 has been the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, and for a considerable time the managing editor of that paper. When Germany started the World war the government naturally found important work for Mr. Lowry. For two years he was attached to the American embassy in London, and then he returned to become a captain in the aviation section of the signal corps. Then he was as-



Edward G. Lowry.

stant military attaché at London and on the British front in Flanders, and was with the American Army of Occupation in Germany. For his valuable work he was awarded the British Military Cross. Recently he wrote "Washington Close-Ups," a series of character sketches of eminent figures in the national capital, which the country is reading with vast enjoyment.

For two years Mr. Lowry has been making a close study of the business of the government. He is given credit in congress for his aid in passing the budget bill and in bringing about the naming of the joint committee of the house and senate to investigate and report upon the administration and organization of the government executive departments. He now wants the people of the United States to know the details of the United States government, which is their business. He believes the knowledge of these details will make of them better Americans and give them a better government.

No man imbued with Mr. Lowry's high ideal could have carried out this study of the government business so exhaustively and painstakingly as has he. Probably he now knows more about it than any other man in the world. With extraordinary perseverance and dogged persistence he went after hidden facts and multifarious details—and got them. Nothing was too big for his comprehension or too small for his attention. At one time he went to a member of the cabinet with the statement that the government had on its payrolls, exclusive of the officers and men of the army and navy, one employee for each 68 people of the United States ten years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations. It took that cabinet officer, with the assistants he had at his command, a considerable time, and considerable effort to verify Mr. Lowry's statement, but he found it to be true.

As the result of his careful studies Mr. Lowry has written a series of articles on the business of government income and expense; where the money comes from, and how and for what it is spent; whether the organization of the business side of government is efficient or inefficient; whether the government wastes the money we give it. The series is not in any sense political. It is not an attack, not a muck-raking expedition. It rectifies facts, concedes, acknowledged facts. These facts come from the men in the government—from the government itself—and they are all facts that every American citizen is entitled to know and should know.

The series of articles on this subject of "Where Your Taxes Go" will be carried in these columns. They should be read by every American who is interested in the welfare of the nation.

## Uncle Walt's Story

THE RISING GENERATION

"I WONDER what sort of men and women the children of today will make?" sighed the professor. "They all seem to have the idea that amusement is the one thing that is important. They spend their days and evenings on the streets, in theaters, or in automobiles. I don't see how they can grow up with any serious sense of the responsibilities of life."

"I suppose there ought to be a law," rejoined the low-browed man. "It is time to call a halt. Well may we ask, whither are we drifting? But, to tell the truth, I'm not losing any sleep over that proposition. I have the idea that the kids of this generation will stack up as high as any you ever knew. Among them there are several presidents of the United States, and innumerable congressmen and postmasters, and perhaps one or two Shakespeares."

"I've noticed that the old boys always view with alarm where the kids are concerned. It was that way when I was young. The boys of our neighborhood formed a gang, and we used to assemble every evening for dyesion. There were no automobiles or movies then. Our pleasures were of the cheap-but filling kind. In the winter, when there was snow, we took our hand sleds and had great sport. Our parents found it impossible to get us to do any useful work when the sleighing was good, and said parents used to get pretty despondent over it."

"I have heard my father say a hundred times that the boys of that period were not worth the powder that would blow them off the landscape. All they think of is fun," he used to say, so discouraged he could hardly stand it. "When I was young," he'd go on, "children understood that amusement was merely incidental, not an end and aim in itself. When I was ten years old I used to saw all he wood used by the family, and carry buckets of water from a spring two miles away, and milk fourteen cows, and carry eight horses, and polish the stove, and hang out the week's washing, and when I had a few minutes to spare I sat down and read a good book, so that when I was twelve years old I knew the unabridged dictionary by heart. But the boys of the present day won't do anything useful or profitable unless you stand over them with a club."

"Father used to talk that way all the time, until I got sick of hearing him. My grandfather was alive then, and he felt worse about it than dad did. He used to say he'd jiggered if he could see anything ahead of such boys as he knew, but the jail or the poorhouse. All we cared for was a good time."

"It was the same way at school. If a boy was half an hour late in the morning, because he got interested in a game of marbles on his way to school, the teacher would say he never did see such a frivolous bunch as the boys of that generation were, and then he'd take down a small sapling from the wall and larrup the student until his troubled soul was soothed. "All the old graybeards were agreed that the boys of the neighborhood were headed for the everlasting bows, and we were always being lectured and roasted and held up as horrible examples. Yet, the most of us did pretty well. I am the only one I can recall who didn't make a shining success of life. I am grand worthy guardian of my aunt's cows. I might have risen to a greater height, but I was crossed in love when I was young. A man doesn't recover from an experience like that. He loses his ambition to be president, and is satisfied to peddle milk."

"But Freddie Bilker became a successful book agent, and has his own motorcycle; Jim Gangling studied law and finally was appointed notary public by the governor; Charlie Ormiston also studied law, and got a job on the police force; Oliver Messway is the best southpaw pitcher in the cross-country league, yet the old fossils used to say he would come to a bad end; then there was—"

"Spare me the ghastly details," urged the professor.

Nature Won't Be Denied.  
Shut the door in the face of nature and she will come in at the window.

He Didn't Fall Far.  
Tinner—Yesterday I fell off an 18-foot ladder.  
Lady—Mercy! You might have killed yourself.  
Tinner—Now, it was only from the second step I dropped.

Same Color, Anyway.  
Mr. Flatbush—I was just upstairs, dear, looking at baby, and I do believe he's got your hair.  
Mrs. Flatbush—Mercy on us, Henry! I thought I had put that switch out of the dear little fellow's reach!"

### POWER FROM VOLCANIC HEAT

Italian Industry Has Probably the Cheapest Motive Force in the Universe Today.

In central Tuscany is a large electric powerhouse that obtains its initial driving power from volcanic heat. In the neighborhood are many cracks in the ground, from which powerful jets of very hot steam spout high into the air. Early experiments in using the steam for driving engines failed commercially, for the borax salts, sulphurated hydrogen and sulphuric acid in the steam, on account of the corrosive action, made necessary frequent repairs. The difficulty has been overcome by applying the steam, not directly, but to a boiler in place of fuel. So applied it produces steam in the boiler at a pressure of two atmospheres, which is then passed through a superheater and on to the steam turbine used for driving electric generators.

Prince Ghiori-Conti, who financed the undertaking, has made three large installations on that system. One of 3,000-kilowatt units has been at work since January, 1916; the second since April of that year, and the third started not long ago. So far these groups have worked very well and have been a great boon to the industries of Tuscany, which have been under a great disadvantage owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Since the volcanic region extends for many square miles around Darderello there is nothing to prevent the installations from being increased until they produce thousands of horsepower.

### WILL MEAN MUCH TO ARIZONA

New Mexican Harbor, Soon to Be Developed, of Vital Interest Also to Southwestern States.

The new Mexican harbor at Rocky Point, on St. George's bay, which, dispatches state, is to be developed very soon, will open to passenger traffic and commercial development a rich portion of the southwestern United States, as well as a part of the North American continent on the Gulf of California that is little known and explored, according to a bulletin of the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters.

The Bay of St. George marks the northern limit of deep water in the Gulf of California, and when its new harbor is connected by a short spur of track with the railroad already in existence, there will be an all-water outlet through the Panama canal to eastern United States for the mines of Arizona. Once, just after the Civil war, the people of the Arizona mines had all their supplies brought them from California by water, the ships steaming down the California coast up the Gulf and the Colorado river to Yuma, and now it seems that the old method of handling their products will come into vogue again.

### Spread of Dental Clinics.

According to returns received in reply to a questionnaire recently sent out by the United States bureau of education, 286 cities in the United States have established dental clinics in connection with their public school systems. These clinics receive support in 181 instances from the city boards of education; in 33 from the city health departments; in 22 from health departments and boards of education jointly, and in 50 from the Red Cross or private donations. Massachusetts outranks all other states with respect to number of cities maintaining dental clinics, laying claim to 34 of the total of 286; then comes New York state with 23, New Jersey, 21; Illinois, 17; Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, 16 each; Indiana and Pennsylvania, 14 each; California, 11; Rhode Island, 8, and the remaining states from 7 to 2 each.

### Waterfowl Peculiar.

The ways of the waterfowl are as strange as the ways of men. Not very long ago a matronly wild duck held up all traffic on Beacon street, in Boston, while she conveyed a large brood under the noses of the panting motors to a summer home in the Fenway. And now we have Lord Grey telling a Berwick audience of a wood-duck who built in a hollow elm 300 yards from the water. When the eggs were hatched, she flew down from the hole into the grass, and began to call. Thereupon the ducklings scrambled two feet up the inside of the tree to the mouth of the hole, and then fell from there to the ground, a matter of some 91 feet. And yet it is said that only a cat has nine lives.

### Machine Ties a Square Knot.

One of the new applications of small motors is the tying of bundles. It takes an expert to tie a bundle properly by hand. It seemed to be one of the hand operations that would not soon be usurped by a machine, yet here is a parcel tied driven by a half horsepower motor that automatically ties and releases each bundle or box placed on its table. Moreover, the machine may be depended upon to tie a square knot and after the tying is completed the parcel is thrown off to make room for the next.

South America Opening Coal Mines.  
Fear that the coal deposits of the United States would become exhausted has led to the development of coal mining interests in South America. Whereas formerly Chile was about the only coal-producing country in South America, coal development is now being carried on extensively in many countries from Colombia to Patagonia.

### The Wrath of Honghi

By WINIFRED DUNBAR

Copyright, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.

"Hide me!"  
The words were spoken in fairly good English amid a jargon of many tongues. He who uttered them came bolting through the window of the little hut I had called home for a number of weeks.

I had troubles of my own—mostly Arline—as you will discern later, but a chord of human sympathy was touched at the forlorn appearance of the man.

"Under the cot," I directed quickly. "I will try and protect you."  
Then I resumed reading a book, and when a mandarin and half a dozen soldiers flitted about the palace and searched all of its odd corners for the fugitive, my indifference or quiet dignity repelled a direct invasion and the mob passed on.

It was later that Fooching explained—it was from that moment that he attached himself to my interests—luckily for Arline.

The man was a half native, his father an Englishman. He had mixed in political matters, and was proscribed in Tong. He had fled, pursued, I had enabled him to slip the meshes and he showed fidelity by staying with me.

I had been part of a surveying party stranded at Lochun. Boxers, revolutionists and adherents of the Chang dynasty were embroiled in a three-cornered fight. It was dangerous to try and leave, it would be doubly perilous to remain, but—Arline!

She was a singer. What odd fancy, reckless experiment, irrational calculation led her brother, Rupert Lisle, to jump from Canton, 90 leagues across a desert, to try a motion picture venture in the squalid poverty-stricken province of Lochun, I could never figure out.

I only knew that after a week of a vain attempt to work up business he found his funds gone.

Then happened the tragic. I had become slightly acquainted with the Lisles. We arranged to stick together and get back to Canton as best we might. Meantime I had fallen in love with Arline, and she was worthy of it. One day a messenger came to my poor quarters in a vast hurry. "Please come at once," read the note, signed "A," and I placed the precious screed next to my heart and hastened to respond in person.

Now this was what happened: The brother, an artist, had gone to Amoy, one of the sacred towns of Tiam, occupied by an exclusive tribe and 100 miles distant. He had been discovered in the temple of the great god, Honghi, stretching its details. This was sacrilege. He had been seized, imprisoned and was to die.

Miss Lisle had appealed to the consular agent, to the local authorities. They were helpless to rescue the doomed man.

Looking back now, that secret furtive tramp to Amoy, constantly menaced by wandering train bands, the midnight arrival at the great temple, the scaling of a broken wall, the finding of a suitable hiding place up near the roof—it is all like a dream; but then Fooching and I shared a thousand perils.

The most vivid feature of that retrospect is the event of the second night. We looked down at the sombre robed priests, at the victim, Arline's brother, whom they led in. Then, as the sacerdotal rites were about to take place, Fooching spoke the quick word: "Ready!"

Whirr-rr! Flash! There was a broad blank wall at the front of the temple, affording an admirable screen. Unmasking the projector output, I threw the picture of Honghi upon it in a broad clear disc. There were untroubled cries from the priests.

"The script—the message!" spoke the quick-witted Fooching, and I flared out the sentences that ordered the priests to instantly release their victim or encounter the wrath of Honghi. The idol had spoken! Trembling with superstitious fears the chief priest released the captive and bade him depart.

I do not know what the priests thought if they ever found the outfit, for we abandoned it to join the rescued artist to regain his sister—then Canton.

The faithful Fooching piloted us all that dangerous journey.

My love's brother went off to Australia, where a good business prospect was offered, and took Fooching with him.

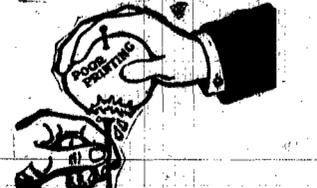
Arline and myself returned to America. Why not? My latest letter from my dear old mother had concluded—"We are all waiting to welcome your dear, sweet little wife."

Tea Wagon as Baby Buggy.

The wicker tea wagon was a wedding present and until the head of the house in a hilarious mood tried to coast down the hallway on it one night, breaking the glass tray, it performed its social tasks faithfully during the trying first year, the New York Sun states.

Then Mrs. Lackawanna wheeled it to the attic and left it there. Its career appeared to be ended.

But after Betty was born, somebody discovered that the small-sized clothes basket which served as her movable crib would just fit in the top of the tea wagon, after the tray had been removed. So it was brought down from the attic to begin a brand-new career as an indoor baby carriage.



You Can't Drive a Nail With an Apple

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