

The Nebraska Democrat

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WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922

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THE PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE ENDED AT OMAHA PLANTS

The strike of packinghouse employees which began December 5, was by a vote of the strikers declared off at a meeting in Omaha Tuesday, and there was a hurrying for places on the payroll—the it was said that many would not find places just at present. The packers announced that they will be put to work as fast as needed.

Strikers are still out at Sioux City, and also at Nebraska City. It has cost the state \$30,000 to police the strike districts at Nebraska City, where the militia was called out to keep order.

No one knows what it has cost the communities of this land in lack of service, higher prices for meat products and lower prices for the animals on foot—but it was a plenty, while the workers at Omaha have lost at least two months earnings. Probably the packers also lost something of what they would have made—but they were in shape in the matter of organization to make their loss the least of any perhaps, by passing it on to the other fellows.

THE WEATHER CHANGEABLE

The weather man has given us all manner of weather in the past week except a thunder shower. It blew hot and it blew cold by turns; it snowed and it rained. It thawed and it froze. Some six or seven inches of a damp snow fell Sunday and Monday, Tuesday it misted, and that night it rained. Then Wednesday morning the wind whipped to the northwest, and during the first hour of that wind the mercury dropped 13 degrees in the tube. That is taking the toboggan some. Then it gradually fell during the day, until at night it was but three or four degrees above zero. There it stopped and began to go up. At ten o'clock it was eight above zero, and this morning no colder, and perhaps a trifle warmer.

The snow and sleet made the streets and walks dangerous, and many a one took a fall without any especial pride going before it. If true that the "wicked stand in slippery places," this must be a pretty good community, for but few stood. Yes, he saw his shadow today, if he ventured out.

DEATH OF DALBERT LARSON

Dalbert Leland Larson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Larson, died at his home seven miles south of Wakefield, Friday, January 20th, aged 13 years, 9 months and 10 days, from diabetes, from which he had been a sufferer for several years.

Last Wednesday afternoon a sudden change for the worse appeared and it soon became evident that the end was drawing near.

He was born April 10th, 1908, baptized the 31st of May the same year, and was a member of the present catechetical class, but had intended to take a two years' course. He leaves to mourn his early demise his parents, two brothers and four sisters, besides a large number of relatives.

Funeral services were held at the Salem Lutheran church Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. E. G. Knock, and the remains laid to rest in the Wakefield cemetery.

PAUL BUOL DIES AT RANDOLPH

Tuesday morning P. M. Buol and wife and her sister from Norfolk were at Wayne, waiting for the train to take them to Randolph, where they were going in response to a message telling of the death of their son Paul Buol that morning, which resulted from blood poisoning. On account of ill health he had all of his teeth out some time ago, and until shortly before his death was feeling well—in fact was at Norfolk the last of last week. A little sore spot appeared on his gum, and it became infected and the end came quickly.

Mr. Buol was interested actively with one of the banks of the place, and his parents were among the first settlers at Randolph, and the father was the pioneer hardware dealer of the place. They moved to Norfolk a few years ago.

CRADLE

GROSKURTH—Friday, January 27, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Groskurth, a son.

GILDERSLEEVE—Saturday, January 21, 1922, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Gildersleeve, a son.

SEVEN CARS STOCK OUT TUESDAY

Five cars of hogs to Sioux City, and two cars of cattle to Omaha.

HENRY WOLF DIES AT SOUTH DAKOTA HOME

J. L. Davis and wife received the news the first of the week of the death of their brother-in-law, at his home in Springfield, South Dakota, Sunday morning, at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Wolf and Mrs. Davis are sisters, and the Wolf people were for many years residents of this county, with their home at Carroll, where he bought stock. They left this county about twelve years ago, and have since lived at different places in South Dakota.

They had no information as to the cause of his death, and suppose the funeral will be held early this week at Springfield. He is survived by wife, two daughters and a son, all living at or near Springfield. The son was in service during the late war, but was not sent across. The family have many friends here who will learn with regret of his death.

AMERICAN LEGION NOTES

Post Adjutant Paul Harrington attended the District meeting of the Post Commanders and Post Adjutants at Norfolk on Tuesday. State Commander, State Finance Officer and State Executive Committee were present, and the plans for the "State Campaign for 1922" was explained. Norfolk Legion gave a banquet and ball for those present.

A committee of the Irwin Sears Post outlasted the permission of the City Council for use of streets and to grant all concessions for the 4th of July.

The 4th of July committee is now preparing to book all their attractions and assurance has been given of good clean attractions.

Members are requested to see the Post Finance Officer, F. C. Jones, as dues for 1922 are now payable.

The Irwin Sears Post thru management of the Crystal is now booking a nationally known picture. This picture will be shown as soon as released in this state, the proceeds going to the Post.

The American Legion rooms are open to all members at any time. You will find the latest reading material, easy chairs and a good fire. They are your rooms, use them.

OPPOSING A SALES TAX

An exchange quotes a number of influential people—spokesmen in some cases for organizations with large memberships. Among those who oppose the tax we noted the names of Senator Robert LaFollette, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University; W. M. Clark, legislative representative of the order of railway conductors; E. H. Willis, speaking for the locomotive men; Edward F. McGrady representing the Federation of Labor; W. N. Doak speaking for the train men's organization; P. J. McNamara for the firemen and engineers of the railways; H. C. McKenzie tax representative of the Farm Bureau Federation; J. R. Howard of the same organization; and Walter W. Liggett who represents the manufacturers and merchants of Chicago. These ten men speak the expressed sentiment of many million people. Then there is the women yet to be heard from—and congress should read the old history of the McKinley tariff law, and how the women, not then voters, were accused of causing the republicans who were responsible for the enactment of the law, to go down in defeat. A sales tax law would sure be loaded.

CROFTON-WAKEFIELD TRAIN DERAILED

The wrecking crew of the "Omaha" was called up the line from Wakefield to near Fordyce to put the passenger train on track and in running shape this morning, if they can do that, for the train was derailed this morning. No particulars yet as to whether any were injured, or how badly.

THE LAST CHANCE

Come this week to Mrs. Jeffries millinery store now, if you need a hat, for the hats valued up to \$5 and \$6 are all on sale at only 98 cents.—adv.

FOR SALE

80 acre improved farm, two miles east and two miles north of Cole-ridge. Terms part cash, balance low rate of interest. Address Box 224, Wayne, Neb. Phone 201.—adv.—E-2

COUNTRY CLUB DIRECTORS ELECT OFFICERS

At the meeting of the directors of the Wayne Country Club this week the following officers were named for the coming year: C. M. Craven president, Wm. Von Seggern vice president, W. K. Smith secretary, Rollie W. Ley treasurer. This is a re-election of the old officers except secretary and vice president. Mr. Morgan has served faithfully for the past five years in that office, and while it was tendered to him again, he said it was but right that honors be passed about—and he was willing to take a place as high private.

JUST AS WE GO TO PRESS

The gasoline tax is defeated in the house at Lincoln. Mears voted in the negative.

Patty Arbuckle case is all thru but the attorney's talks and the judge's instructions and the jury verdict. It has not taken much newspaper space this time.

The proposed measure for the disabled soldiers is \$450,000,000. War costs long after it is over. But it should be a satisfaction to pay to those who were disabled, liberally. No just claim should be neglected.

The Dodge Brothers car is quoting a price reduction.

Geo. Fortner makes announcement that should be read at once—it is a Friday and Saturday offer.

Rev. Gaston, formerly of this place is a candidate for the republican nomination for secretary of state. Remember, W. L., this is not likely to be a republican year.

Senator Kenyon, of Iowa has been appointed judge on the Federal bench to succeed Walter I. Smith, who passed away last week. That made a good way to get Kenyon out of the senate, where he was too able, honest and conscientious to follow the republican lead. He was one of the farm bloc leaders. The republicans should ask for a few more vacancies to be filled from the insurgent senators.

The legislature has introduced a bill to make appropriations for their pay and that of the employees. They would not miss that.

Some of the conclusions arrived at by the conference delegates are to be presented in the form of treaties. That will give the senate a chance at them.

James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been agreed upon, it is said, to wear the Kenyon senatorial toga. May be prove worthy—but we cannot help but think Iowa and the senate has made a poor trade. It is reported that Kenyon conditioned his acceptance of the judgeship only on condition that his successor be Howard or McNider, head of the American Legion.

Farmer radicalism will continue to grow, says J. R. Howard, unless the government gives legislation that will benefit.

The sacred college will convene in Rome today in conclave to name the successor to the late Pope. There seems to be no one of those considered worthy and eligible who can feel confident of an election, so evenly is the college supposed to be divided.

A GOOD STOCK RUN

Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock Ted Perry with four cars of cattle, and George Berres with an equal number and G. Roggenbach with two cars, left for the Chicago market. They were hurried right thru, and arrived at Chicago at 1 o'clock Monday morning, and found plenty of other cattle there; but market conditions not bad. There were 18,000 cattle that morning. The Roggenbach cattle sold at \$8.75, and were within 15 cents of bringing the top price for the day. The run was made in 33 hours, and the stock sold early, and the men were homeward bound Monday evening, and arrived here at 11 o'clock Tuesday, making a very quick round trip.

Mrs. Earl Hoogner left this morning for Newman Grove, to care for her mother, who is ill.

SOCIAL NOTES

The Helping Hand society with their husbands met January 26th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Auker. Mrs. Auker served a delicious two course dinner to about thirty guests.

A business meeting was held. Officers were elected for the coming year which resulted in the re-election of the same officers, as follows: President—Mrs. Irve Reed. Vice President—Mrs. Harry Lessman.

Secretary, Treasurer and Reporter—Mrs. Alex Jeffrey.

The club voted to send a monthly offering to the Christian Home at Council Bluffs. Mrs. Irve Reed then took charge of the social hour which consisted of games and music.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Auker and Mr. Irvin Auker sang a number of songs, which were very much appreciated. The next meeting will be Wednesday, February 8, to which the husbands are invited.

Hostess—Mrs. Ray Durant. Paper—Lincoln—Mrs. James Grier. Leader—Mrs. Harry Lessman. Music—Mrs. John Grier.

Roll call—Incidents from Lincoln's Life.

The Thirty Member club held their annual dinner last Friday at the Luellen Morris home not far from Carroll, and the novelty of the event was in the fact that the husbands of the ladies who belong cooked and served the dinner, which was in the form of a luncheon at one o'clock. The ladies paid them the compliment of admitting that it was as well cooked and served as they could have done, had it been their duty so to do. No detail was lacking from angel food cake to cut flowers. After the repast, the afternoon was spent in music and games, and all enjoyed the meeting greatly.

Mrs. John Chichester entertained the Union Bible Study Circle Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Edwin B. Young unfolded the closing lesson in the inspiring series on "Elijah the Tishbete," using the closing word of the old Testament where his return to earth is promised, and John Baptist's statement in John 1:21 proving that he was not Elijah, and the eleventh chapter of the Revelation, where Elijah's future testimony is explained by Christ's own words. Prayer for many objects closed—a very helpful meeting to resume study next Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Dora Ben-shoof.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their meeting this week Friday evening at 7:30, instead of the regular hour, the change being made because of meeting of the Woman's club happening at the regular time. The meeting will be held at the Wm. Gildersleeve home, and all will be welcome. Mrs. Preston will lead the devotionals. Mrs. Noakes is to have a paper on "Why Work for World Prohibition?" At the roll call members will respond with "Some of God's Promises." The hostess will furnish the music, and the usual 10 cent tea will be served.

The Monday club held their regular weekly meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. E. Bralnard. Mrs. Rollie Ley gave a talk on "Prominent People of Nebraska." The guests of the afternoon were, Mrs. H. J. Miner, Mrs. F. G. Philleo, Mrs. James Ahern, Mrs. Wm. Kilburn, Mrs. Max Dewitt, Miss Eloise Miner, Miss Harriett Craven, and Marjorie Ley. The hostess, assisted by Harriett Craven and Marjorie Ley, served a delicious two course luncheon. The club will meet next Monday at the home of Mrs. A. B. Carhart.

Members of the Coterie met at the home of Mrs. Robt. Mellor Monday afternoon, with Mrs. Warren Shultheis as hostess. Following the business session, Mrs. Paul Harrington discussed "The Languages of Mankind" from "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells. Mrs. Shultheis favored the club with a number of piano selections. Home made candies were served. The meeting, next Monday, will be at the home of Mrs. Perry Theobald.

Mrs. LeRoy Ley entertained thirty little folks Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Lula Marie, 5th birthday anniversary. The afternoon was spent joyously playing games. Lula Marie received many beautiful gifts. Mrs. Ley was assisted by Mrs. Henry Ley, Mrs. Leslie Ellis, and Mrs. A. T. Cavanaugh. At the close of the afternoon ice cream, cake and home made candy were served.

The Minerva club met Monday afternoon at the home of G. W. Fortner. Roll call was responded to by naming noted explorers. Mrs. R. A. McEachen gave an interesting talk on "The Quest of the Centuries." Mrs. E. E. Lackey gave a paper on "The Sea and Its Marvels" telling of eight stages of sea life. At the close of the lesson Mrs. S. A. Lutgen and Mrs. W. H. Ellis, accompanied by Mrs. W. E. Beaman, each sang two solos. The day being the birthday of the hostess, she served a bountiful luncheon.

The Central Social Circle meets today at the home of Mrs. Fred Wendt, with Mrs. Ben Fleming and daughter Neva in charge of the social features. It is a Washington birthday anniversary, and roll call is to be answered with some quotation or historical incident in connection with the life of the Father of our Country. It is possible that some may tell the interesting story of the cherry tree—for it has a moral that should not be forgotten.

The U. D. club was entertained Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. S. Ringland. Roll call was answered by giving quotations from Nelhardt. Mrs. Miller gave a paper on the life of Nelhardt. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess. Club will be entertained next Monday by Mrs. Harry Craven and Mrs. Jossie Reynolds.

Mrs. I. H. Britell entertained the Acme club Monday at a 1:00 o'clock luncheon. Roll call was to name and locate a river, Lesson was on current events, lead by Mrs. Hunter. During the afternoon the club was entertained by a wireless concert from the Normal. Club will meet next Monday with Mrs. Chas. Carhart.

Mrs. W. H. Morris will be hostess to the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian church Wednesday afternoon, February 8th, at 2:30 o'clock. Each lady is asked to bring one article of clothing that is finished to send to the Christian Home at Council Bluffs. A large attendance is requested.

Miss Miriam Huse entertained twenty-two little boys and girls Wednesday afternoon from 4 until 6:30 o'clock in honor of her 10th birthday. The time was spent playing games, after which Mrs. Huse served a delicious two course luncheon.

The Woman's club will meet Friday, February 3rd, at which time Mrs. C. A. Miller, of North Bend, District President of the Federation of clubs will be present.

Chapter A. Z., P. E. O. will meet Tuesday, February 7th, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Morris with Mrs. Harry Fisher as assisting hostess.

The Kard Klub will meet this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ahern. The evening will be spent playing 500.

The Baptist young people enjoyed an oyster supper and social evening at the church parlors last Friday evening.

POULTRY MEETING AT FREMONT

Fremont, Nebraska, January 28.—Members of the Nebraska poultry, butter and egg association gathered at a state convention in Fremont. Farmers of the state were advised to devote their energies in poultry raising, to furnishing heavier hens for table use. There is more money in raising chickens than in selling their eggs, is the opinion of the poultry dealers. The heavier breeds are most profitable for the Nebraska farmer, say the poultry men, as this state is the best adapted for that purpose. Feed is more available and cheaper in Nebraska than in any other state, and Nebraska farmers should take advantage of the opportunities along that line.

W. W. Blackman, Fremont, president of the association, was in charge of the meeting. Poultry men from all over the state were in attendance and took part in the discussion. Poultry dealers from New York city, who receive the biggest share of Nebraska's chickens and barnyard fowls, were represented.

A SERIES OF FOOD SALES

Beginning Saturday, the ladies of the M. E. Aid society will hold the first of three food sales, at the Central Market. The other sales will be held 11th and 18, the first one the 4th. Begin at 2 o'clock—do not be late in purchasing.—adv.

LEGION MEET AT NORFOLK

A meeting of the Legion chiefs at Norfolk this week, the reports show that the legion is rapidly growing, and that 30,000 members in Nebraska is probable this year. According to the expression of those present, Nebraska service men prefer the five-fold compensation plan, and they object to the term "Bonus." They oppose propoganda, and are out in the open in opposition to propoganda intended to foster sentiment favoring Germany repudiating her war debt.

Twenty-One Posts Represented

About twenty-one posts were represented at the meeting which is one of a series which is being held by the state officers over the state to stimulate interest in the legion by ex-service men and by the general public. Executive Committeeman C. A. Orr of Wayne presided at the business meeting and Frank Warner of Norfolk was toastmaster at the banquet which was served by ladies of the legion auxiliary. About 200 men attended the banquet among them being a majority of the memberships of the Lions and Rotarians. Other speakers were: H. H. Tracy, commander of the Norfolk legion post; A. W. Breyer, vice president of the Greater Norfolk association; Matt Shaffer, jr., secretary of the Central Labor union; Webb Rice, representing the Lions; and Ralph S. Finley, representing the Rotarians.

METHODIST LADIES TO AMUSE

Next Wednesday evening the ladies of the Methodist Aid society will have one of their little shows at the church, first presenting a musical and literary program of which the main feature will be the "Economic Boomerang," with some of their well known stars on the stage. It is under the direction of Mrs. Robinson, and the cast of the play follows:

Mrs. Babbleton, Mrs. H. B. Craven; Mrs. Bird Plover; Mrs. Edwin Pederson; Maggie, Mrs. Ed Ellis; Mr. Babbleton; O. R. Bowen; Mr. Bird Plover; D. E. Bralnard; Doctor, Clyde Oman.

Following the program there will be a social lunch in the basement, and one ticket admits to all.

MISSING YOUNGSTERS WEDDED AT LINCOLN

Lincoln, Nebraska, January 31.—Miss Leo Loomis, 17, a sophomore in the Fremont high school, and Jack M. James, 18, son of a Fremont family, reported missing since last Wednesday night, were married here late Saturday night by the Rev. W. W. Bolt, pastor of a Congregational church.

HARTINGTON HAS PLANS FOR FINE CITY HALL

Hartington, Nebraska, January 31 (Special).—Mayor Ready has received plans for a new city hall building. An auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000 is proposed. The basement plans include a gymnasium. The fire department will be located in the basement and the council chamber on the second floor.

BREAKING INTO MORGANS TOGGERY

At an early hour Wednesday morning night watchman Steele discovered a breaking and entering under way at the back door of the Morgan Toggery. It was flood water from the rain and snow, and he tried to arrest its flow in that direction and chase it back into the alley.

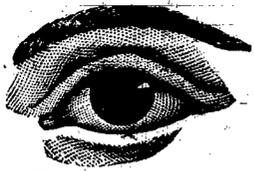
CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

At the regular session of the city council Tuesday evening, the American Legion requested and were granted use of streets for a celebration here on the 4th of July.

Several matters were heard, but no answer given. Wm. Broschiet asked permission to put an outside stairway from the walk to the basement of his building. H. A. Moller made statement as to his relations with the city, as head engineer, but no action was taken. The action of the light committee in placing Rollie Miller in charge of the light plant as engineer was confirmed by the council, as was their action in employing Frank Powers to haul the city coal.

INDOOR BASEBALL AT COLLEGE

The members of the faculty have accepted the challenge of the Y. M. C. A. for a game of indoor baseball at the gymnasium at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Dale and Huttner are the faculty battery, Hall and Pond are the battery for the challengers. umpires, Misses Marquardt and Quothers. Fun, yes.



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

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

Mrs. J. L. Kelley spent Saturday visiting at Sioux City.

Among the cities of the United States, Omaha stands seventeenth in bank clearings.

Postmaster Frey and Geo. Motson from Winside were Wayne visitors Saturday afternoon.

Miss Cola Potras went to Lyons Friday afternoon to spend the week end with home folks.

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

Adolph Donner was a visitor at Sioux City the last of the week, going over on a business mission.

Mrs. George Harder and son Elmer, left Tuesday morning for Omaha, where she will take the boy to a specialist.

Mrs. D. S. Henry, who has been visiting at the J. P. Gaertner home, returned to her home at Magnet Friday morning.

Mrs. Grant Smith of Pender and niece, Margaret Patterson, of Wakefield, were Wayne visitors between trains Saturday.

Miss Gertrude McEnchen, who teaches at Bancroft, was here for a Saturday and Sunday visit at the home of her mother.

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

Fortner wants your eggs. adv. Mrs. C. M. Connelly spent Saturday visiting at Sioux City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Craven went to Omaha Tuesday morning and spent a couple of days there.

Mrs. Martin returned Saturday evening from a visit with relatives and friends at Oakland.

Miss Ella Lokin came from Sioux City Saturday and spent Sunday visiting with Miss Mildred Waller.

Take cream, eggs, poultry to E. E. Kearns at the Chas. Hixox Implement house.—adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Benson and daughter Wanda, went to Pender Friday to spend the week end visiting at the home of his brother.

Father and Son week was observed by practically all Omaha churches. At the banquets, covers were laid for more than 40,000 persons.

The Nebraska Polled Hereford association holds its annual convention in Omaha February 27. Boyd C. Radford, Newark is secretary.

See the all-star cast in "An Economical Boomerang" at the M. E. church Wednesday, February 8, at 7:30. Admission 25c. adv.

The Estate of the late Joseph H. Millard, former Nebraska senator is valued at close to \$1,000,000. The bulk of the property was left to a daughter.

Mrs. E. A. Casey, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Berry, her niece, returned to her home at Sioux City Tuesday morning.

Julius Hurstad went to Omaha the first of the week, and beyond a doubt the trip was in the interest of the patrons of the store of which he is the active head.

Walter Herrett, who has been staying at the home of his sister, Mrs. F. B. Rockwell, and going to school, returned to his home at Struble, Iowa, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ella Pile, who has been visiting here with her son James, and greeting many friends, left Monday for Adrian, Michigan, and after a short time there, may go on to New York state for a while.

That man Morse seems to be in pretty good health—except when the government gets after him, and then he is ill, indeed. Just now he is so ill that he feels that he must go abroad to see a specialist.

Disabled world war veterans continue to apply at the vocational school at Bellevue, an Omaha suburb. An Omaha man has offered to loan the boys \$1,000 until they receive their government allotment.

Mrs. John Schmier of Pender was a Wayne visitor between trains Friday.

Mrs. F. G. Philleo and daughter Faith, went to Sioux City Saturday morning and spent the day there.

Miss Nelle Wilson went to Emerson Friday afternoon, where she visited over Sunday with Mrs. Willard Brink.

Thirty years ago John M. Thurston was being boomed as a vice presidential candidate—but he never got there.

During 1921, in Omaha, permits were issued for the erection of 1,705 buildings at a total cost of \$11,386,000.

Carl Ritz sent a car of fat cattle to market Tuesday. They were a nice looking bunch of about 1200 pound weight.

While in the act of dynamiting the safe in the offices of the Nebraska Power company, Omaha D. W. Hopkins was shot and killed by the police.

Mrs. James Phelps, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Cronk, her sister, returned to her home at Blencoe, Iowa, Friday morning.

Mrs. Bridget of Sioux City stopped to make a brief visit with Wayne friends Monday afternoon while on her way home from a visit at Bloomfield, where she lived for so many years.

Henstitching: Have your work done in the best manner by experienced operator. All work guaranteed. Samples on request. Prompt service. Mrs. R. C. Harper, Plainview, Nebraska.—adv.-1-12-4.

E. Ferrell and wife were called to Harrison last Thursday by news of the death of their son-in-law, Mr. DeHeaven, who had passed away that day. They had no news before leaving of the cause of his death.

Twenty years ago, the snow at this time saved the winter wheat. That is what it is supposed to be doing now, for Nebraska had a splendid snow blanket spread over most of the state Sunday and Sunday night.

Mrs. W. E. Back from Carroll went to Rochester, Minnesota Monday to visit her mother, Mrs. Gus Wendt at a hospital there, and accompany her home when she is able to come, probably the last of this week or the first of next.

John Weir has been out from Sioux City, and said he was looking for a renter for his farm—but others told us that they thought he was looking for a housekeeper. Perhaps both. We suggested that he advertise, but he seemed bashful.

The body of a Mrs. Davis, formerly of Martinsburg, but of late of Wyoming, was thru here Monday, being taken to Ponca for burial. The family were formerly a part of the congregation served by Rev. Kilburn, when at Ponca, and he was asked to go to Ponca Wednesday to conduct the funeral service.

R. A. Coyle, who has been taking a vacation from the keyboard at the telegraph office here, is back at work again on the day shift. D. R. Bowen, who has been subbing on his job, is transferred to Wakefield, and W. E. Buckley, who has been at Wakefield is moving to Wayne, and will take the second shift at the keyboard here.

Fortner wants your poultry. adv.

Henry Bartling from Nebraska City was at Wayne last Thursday, and visited his old friend, Henry Korff a short time. Mr. Bartling, besides being a neighbor when Mr. Korff lived at Nebraska City, was in the senate in 1913, at the time Mr. Korff was a member of the house, he being sent from Cedar county at that time.

Extract from the G. O. P. Primer: Q. What did McAdoo (dem.) do when he quit the treasury department to take a \$100,000-a-year job in the movies? A. He committed an act that was mercenary, undignified and wholly inexcusable. Q. What did Hays (rep.) do when he resigned as postmaster general to accept \$150,000 a year in the movies? A. He wrote himself into history as a hero, a patriot and a savior of the nation.

According to a news note, there is enough telephone wire used in the United States to encircle the earth 100 times. No wonder a lot of people are pulling wires for the perfection of wireless telephoning. We can well remember when it was said that the fellow who claimed that people could converse over a wire was crazy—and lots of them had to be shown before they would believe it. There was once a story, in those good old days of the farmer visiting his city cousin, and how he doubted that his host was talking to people a mile away. To convince his guest, he said he would talk to his wife, and have the visitors wife come to the home phone and talk to the husband. When all was ready the farmer put the instrument to his ear and said: "Hello, Maria." Just then lightning struck the wire some where along the line, and as the old fellow came too after the shock, he said, "that surely was Maria."

Cream, eggs, poultry bought by Fortner—adv.

Fortner wants your eggs. adv.

Miss Clara Nelson of Wakefield was visiting friends in Wayne last week.

Dr. T. T. Jones went to Omaha Sunday afternoon on a business mission.

Mrs. E. E. Kearns and little daughter were Norfolk visitors between trains Monday.

Mrs. S. A. Hall of Carroll, who has been visiting at the W. H. Gildersleeve home, returned to her home Friday.

According to Fred W. Thomas, regional chairman of the Nebraska branch of the War Finance corporation, loans aggregating \$10,517,745 to farmers of the state have been approved.

C. A. Hiscox went to Omaha Sunday afternoon, and from there he went to Lincoln to attend some of the sessions of the hardware dealers state organization which is to meet there this week.

Forty years ago the city of Lincoln was sinking a well to establish city waterworks. Of course they are dry there yet—have been, according to law, since 1916—and then more dry since January 1919.

The American Legion boys are clearing the floor at the opera house for a Valentine ball the evening of February 14th. The Legion boys are going to wake up the community somewhat in the matter of social entertainments.

Mrs. Ed. Weible from Winside, who has been with her mother, Mrs. Gus Wendt at Rochester, came home Tuesday morning. She told us while at the station that her mother is getting along toward recovery fully as well as they could expect.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roe came Saturday evening for a short visit at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Roe. They returned Sunday afternoon, as Mr. Roe, in the employ of the International Harvester Company had to be on duty Monday morning.

L. W. Boehner, a wealthy Malvern, Iowa, individual, who was convicted and sentenced to a year—think of that—for violation of the espionage laws slandering the women of the Red Cross, has been released by the President. He lacked more than two months of serving his time. It is strange that the rich rascals receive so much from this administration. The law should be for the rich as well as the poor. President Harding will soon become as notorious for issuing pardons as the McKelvie administration in this state.

House and Lot At Auction Saturday, Feb. 4, '22

On the above date I will sell at public auction in Wayne, my residence property, located 3 blocks west of depot, and 1 block east of German Lutheran church, and 2 blocks south of high school. This property consists of 4-room house, a barn and coal house. The lot is 75x150 with paving in front of property.

Satisfactory terms will be given to responsible parties.

Sale will be held on the premises, starting at 2 p. m., Saturday, Feb. 4.

Mrs. Anna Ulrich

D. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auct.

Thursday, Friday And Saturday

These prices are striking evidence of what we save you on your purchases. All Goods Exactly as Represented—or

Your Money Back

- 3 Cans Extra Standard Corn.....25c
- Large Package Oatmeal.....20c
- Large Bottle Catsup.....20c
- Salted White Fish Per Pail.....\$1.25
- Holland Herring Per Keg.....1.45
- 12 Pounds Lard.....1.00
- 2 Large Packages Post Toasties......25
- 2 Cans Tall Pink Salmon......35
- 2 Pounds Pure Bulk Cocoa......25
- 1 Pound Shredded Cocoanut......35
- 3 Pounds Honest Value Coffee.....1.00
- 30 Pounds Egg Laying Mash.....1.00
- 2 Bushel Sack Early Ohio Spuds.....2.50

For The Man Who Smokes

- 1 Carton Camels (10 Packages).....\$1.50
- 2-15c Tins Prince Albert Tobacco......25

Live Better for Less

We Maintain ONE Price—and That is the LOWEST.

O. P. Hurstad & Son

PHONE 139

FREE DELIVERY

The Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association comes to Omaha in annual session February 8-10.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Rockwell left Tuesday morning for Omaha, where they spent a few days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. John Bush, who had been at a Sioux City hospital for about three weeks, came home last Thursday evening.

Mrs. G. G. Porter, who has been visiting with her daughter Gladys, who attends the Normal, returned to her home at Lake Preston, South Dakota, Saturday morning.

T. S. Lukley from Gregory, South Dakota, was here Tuesday morning on his way to Carroll, to visit at the Robert Eddie home. Mr. Lukley tells us that he had been at Omaha with cattle from his home—that Gregory and Dallas sent 35 cars of cattle to the Omaha market Sunday. He said that crops had been good with them last year—but that prices were the same as other places and thus so many had been feeding, and getting more for their corn crop than otherwise would have been possible.

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

Pavilion Sale at Wayne

Third Sale of The Season

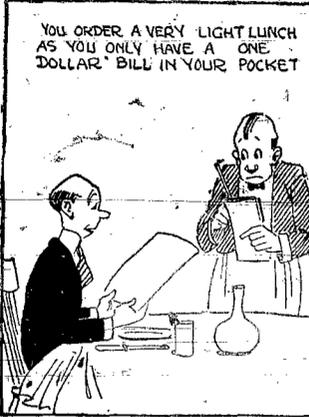
Saturday, Feb. 11

2:00 P. M.

We would like to make this the best sale of the season, so list your stock or implements, or whatever you have to sell early so that we may be able to advertise it. List it with

L. C. Gildersleeve

Sales Manager



YOU ORDER A VERY LIGHT LUNCH AS YOU ONLY HAVE A ONE DOLLAR BILL IN YOUR POCKET



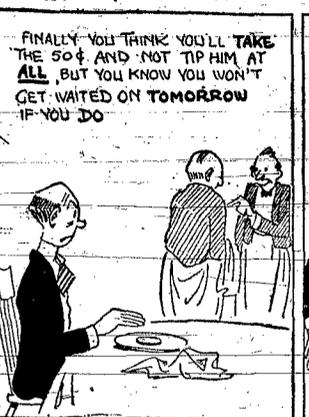
THE CHECK IS 50¢, SO YOU FIGURE ON GIVING THE WAITER A QUARTER AND HAVING A QUARTER LEFT FOR CAR FARE



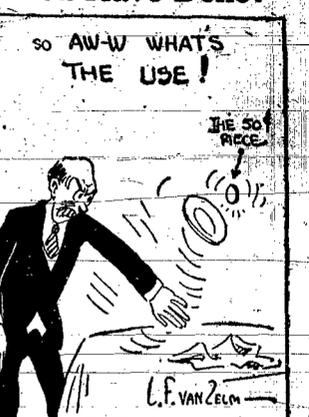
BUT THE BIG BUM BRINGS BACK A 50 CENT PIECE AND THEN TURNS ABRUPTLY AWAY



YOU PERSISTENTLY TRY TO ATTRACT HIS ATTENTION IN ORDER TO GET SOME SMALLER CHANGE - BUT NO LUCK



FINALLY YOU THINK YOU'LL TAKE THE 50¢ AND NOT TIP HIM AT ALL, BUT YOU KNOW YOU WON'T GET WAITED ON TOMORROW IF YOU DO



SO AW-W WHAT'S THE USE!

THE 50¢ PIECE

L.F. VAN ZELM

NEWS AND COMMENT

The farm loan board is said to be preparing a bond issue of about \$75,000,000, but have not yet named the interest. They should make it low.

Of 200,000 men said to be idle in New York City, because work is not to be had, it is reported that more than one-third of them are veterans of the late war.

A great many hunters who violated the game laws of the nation as to killing migratory birds out of season and some other parts of the law, were compelled to pay heavy fines.

An exchange tells us that one of their farmer readers is getting 70 cents a bushel for his corn this year. He first manufactures it into pork. There are always more than one way to skin a cat.

The lower house of the legislature, in special session went on record as opposing the railroad commission allowing the telephone people the ad-

vance rate asked for. That may be once that they are right.

We are told by one who knows from the quotations—or at least said that he knew, that lumber has advanced this spring more than enough to take up any slack that the public may have expected from freight reduction or the removal of the war tax on freight.

In the south the cotton growers are taking advantage of the opportunity to have their warehouses licensed under the federal act administered permitting such advantage by the department of agriculture. If it is good for cotton why should it not be good for corn and wheat in this state?

We have a communication from Washington which says that the house restaurant, which the republicans have just refitted at a cost of \$50,000, is full of colored brothers and sisters, eating with white republicans. They should be ashamed of themselves.

Over at Red Oak, Iowa, the churches are fighting Sunday shows, more especially the Sunday movie. The ministers are reported as admitting that Red Oak is going to the Devil. In that case, it is up to the ministers to save them; else they will not be able to hold their job.

According to the report of the meat inspectors, fewer animals were killed for meat last year than the year before. There was a decline in all animals killed for meat except sheep and horses—horses? yes, the report said horses. We did not notice any mention of dogs, so assume that there was a decline in the number that inspectors had to pass upon.

Ex-Mayor Harms of Bloomfield was at Wayne Monday morning, and he tells us that the people there are much pleased that they are likely to win their fight for the old telephone rate, and a resumption of service. He is of the opinion that the people are rejoicing as much over the prospective victory as they are over the prospect of again having use of a service so convenient as the telephone.

Uncle Sam is doing a lot of things for the people, thru the department of agriculture. Last year under direction of this department, expert and experienced hunters killed more than eight thousand animals that prey upon the stock of the farmers and the range ranchmen. More than seven thousand of the animals were coyotes. Bobcats, nearly 800 were bagged and nearly 100 bear. More than one hundred wolves and twenty mountain lions were killed.

Senator Norris of this state is quoted as saying that the farmer is being fooled again in reference to the administration providing a place for a farmer on the federal reserve board. Then he told how in pagan days of old the Greeks held great festivals, and took a petted and pampered white ox and made much ado over the animal, until the close of the festival, when the ox was killed and roasted and eaten, except the bones, and they were thrown to the dogs. Of course Senator Norris is a republican, and perhaps his word is not to be given much weight.

They must be getting dry down at the special session at Lincoln, for the members of the lower house have introduced a resolution wanting State Sheriff, Gus Myers to tell what has become of the booze he has confiscated since commencing that business. They want to know, according to the resolution, how many gallons confiscated, number of gallons sold if any; given away, if any; held in storage, if any; and names and addresses of recipients, if any, either by purchase or gift. If there is any left why not reward the members of the general assembly? They neglected to ask whether or not any had been destroyed.

A communication from the U.S. geological survey contains the news that North Dakota literally has coal

to burn—but it is a lignite, and contains a large percentage of moisture, and therefore slacks quickly when exposed to air. The survey develops the fact that on the Fort Berthold reservation of about 650 sections of land there is an average of a million tons per acre of this fuel. It may be profitably used to develop power where mined, but is not profitable to ship any great distance because of the slacking proclivities. It may be made into briquets very cheaply, when it becomes a desirable fuel and byproducts may be made from that portion which is waste when burned without separation from the carbon. This coal carries 26 per cent carbon, and a little more than 7 per cent ash, and the moisture as it comes from the mine is nearly 40 per cent. Much of the land west of the Missouri river is underlaid with this kind of fuel.

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL (State Journal)

The effort to induce R. B. Howell of Omaha to run for governor or try to succeed Will Hays as postmaster general seems to have failed. He has filed for the republican nomination for United States senator, and there is every reason to believe that he will stay in the race until the votes are counted. It is confidently predicted that Congressman Jeffers of the Second district will be his only competitor in the primary.

Jess Palmer, the Omaha attorney, is planning to join the league of no-letter writers. According to the story he tells on himself it came about as a result of certain correspondence between Nebraska and Washington on the matters pardon. Mr. Palmer finally wrote to Attorney General Daugherty saying that the administration had been imposed on in this case "just as President Taft had been fooled when he pardoned Mr. Morse." On a later visit to Washington he told a friend what he had done and was rewarded with derisive laughter. "What's the matter?" asked Mr. Palmer. "Oh, nothing," said his friend. "Nothing at all. It only happens that Mr. Daugherty is the man who secured the Morse pardon. That is all."

Manager A. C. George of the Lincoln branch of the International Harvester company believes that the farmers of Nebraska are coming thru the depression in a creditable fashion. "We have sold more feed grinders in December," he says, "than in any previous month in our history. The farmers are getting tired of sending corn to the terminal markets and getting it back in the form of stock feed. They are grinding it themselves and selling it at a profit in the form of cattle and hogs."

"Our next active item just now is cream separators. During the war



YOU will find that our bread is just right. The tastiness of it will make your appetite sit up and take notice and the weight of it will make you feel that you're getting the food value of your money. It's important that you should remember the name of our bread and that you impress it upon the groceryman.

Wayne Bakery
E. Lingren, Prop.
Phone 34J

the farmers were so busy with two dollar wheat and dollar and a half corn that they didn't have time to milk. Some of them used tins of condensed milk and cream and let their own cattle go dry. Now they are finding that they can support the family and pay off the mortgage too by giving attention to these side industries that are really the foundation of the farming business in hard times. They say that Nebraska raises poultry to the value of \$53,000,000 a year. With all this land and cheap feed the poultry crop can be made worth \$106,000,000 a year if the farmers make up their minds to develop all of their resources."

ONE SIDE OF THE TAX QUESTION NOW COMING

Those who are reading the series of articles in the Democrat as to where our tax money goes to are equally interested in knowing where it comes from and where it should come from. Elsewhere we quote some of the people who oppose a sales tax, and tell who is back of them in their expression. But to find fault and knock without submitting something that might help to solve the question is but half-way doing a duty, if one feel it a duty to oppose or even knock, so we are going to give some figures as presented by George A. Briggs, who appears to have what he thinks is a remedy. You may not think so when you read it—but here it is, not only the cause, but the remedy, as Mr. Briggs sees the situation:

Figures That Reveal The Solution
The present depression, marked by widespread distress, unemployment, stagnation and the clogging of industry, emphasizes the need of immediate adoption of a fundamentally correct system of taxation.

If taxes were levied on the property values shown in the statement below and removed from personal property, improvements and profits of industry, leaving our entire economic system free to function normally, there would be a rapid and permanent recovery from present conditions and effective insurance against a repetition of them.

The Committee of Merchants and Manufacturers on Federal Taxation has gone into government reports and succeeded in digging out the following useful information of the values of different classes of landholdings in the United States:

Metal and mineral bearing lands, marble and granite quarries, gas and oil deposits	\$45,000,000,000
City, town and suburban lots	40,000,000,000
Franchises, pipe lines, stock yards, railroad rights of way, terminals and government land grants	12,000,000,000
Timber rights and timber lands	8,000,000,000
Water powers, fishing grounds, harbors and waterfronts	3,000,000,000
Agricultural lands	38,000,000,000
Total	\$146,000,000,000

This information has long been needed; for it shows at a glance that a correct system of taxation would put 26 per cent of taxes on agricultural lands and 74 per cent on other lands. The tax on agricultural land would by no means be paid by farmers, since the Department of Agriculture estimated several years ago that 75 per cent of arable land in the United States is unused. Of the part that is in use nearly half is occupied by tenants and a big part of the rest by mortgaged owners. Consequently the share of working farmers actually owning the lands they farm would be exceedingly small. These same farmers pay many times more than that today in taxes put upon them by the present system.

The Ralston-Nolan bill now in Congress, provides for the introduction of this system of taxation.

FEEDERS COMING IN
Tuesday morning Herb Peters unloaded a car of feeders he had just bought at Omaha. Frank Strahan also unloaded two cars of lean cattle for feed on his farm west of Wayne.

LITTLE CORN BEING BURNED

Ames, Iowa, January 25.—Iowa farmers are not burning corn this winter, except to a very small extent. For the greater part, such corn as has been burned has been moldy or inferior corn, not suitable for feeding or marketing, and that has always been done, more or less. It is the judgment of men who are in close touch with the situation that neither the supply of corn in Iowa nor the market price, has been appreciably affected by the very limited corn burning in the state.

These statements about the situation are based on reports just obtained from county agents by R. K. Bliss, the director of agricultural extension at Iowa state college. The county agents generally are in close touch with the situation and many of them have made special effort to secure information.

In forty of sixty-four counties reporting to date, county agents say that no corn is being burned; in 5 counties they say that not more than 10 per cent of the farmers are burning some corn, usually with coal and wood; in one county 2 per cent of the farmers are thus reported to be burning corn; in 6 counties agents say that more or less moldy and inferior corn is burned; in 12 other counties agents say that very little, or a negligible amount is used for fuel. In one county corn is burned in the furnaces of the county court house, and the county infirmary.

The condition is different in Iowa and some parts of Nebraska. In that state, which is older settled, the farms may have considerable wood on their place or nearby. Then too, their corn brought more money by reason of a less freight rate to market—many Iowa farmers, too are prepared to feed their corn. The same lower freight rate, would also tend to make their coal cost less. Let them suppose that they were in South Dakota, near the south line, and perhaps nearly half way across the state from east to west. Out where they have corn, and where a farm may be from twelve to twenty miles from a railroad, and not be considered far from town. The freight is so high that it will take at least five bushels of corn to bring a dollar; and where the hard coal sells practically a dollar a bushel, and where it takes three

bushels of corn to pay for a bushel of soft coal—in a newly settled country, where there is no rail fences to burn, no timber either natural or cultivated large enough to make firewood, and how many Iowa farmers would make the haul of the corn in and the coal out and trade three to five bushels of corn for a bushel of coal?

JOE PRINTING—Call at Democrat or call Phone 145—adv.

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

Member Federal Reserve System.

State Bank of Wayne

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

Remember—

Only a short time remains of The Democrat's special

\$1.00 Offer

The majority of our subscribers have already taken advantage of this or of other special offers, but there are a few yet in arrears, and we take this means of reminding them that they too are welcome to take advantage of this offer. Some have expressed themselves as not caring to take advantage of the special offer as they felt that they got their money's worth at the regular price; while others have said that the saving meant a great deal to them during these times. We are glad to have all take advantage of these offers—otherwise we would not make them.

The Nebraska Democrat

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 Months75

WAYNE MARKET REPORTS

Following are the market prices quoted us up to the time of going to press Thursday:

Corn, Yellow	31
Corn, White	31
Oats	26
Springs	15
Hens	16
Stags	12
Roosters	06
Eggs	25
Butter Fat	25
Cattle	\$3.50 to \$7.00
Hogs	\$6.00 to \$8.00

The roof fell in beneath a weight of snow, and six score of people are dead as a result—and now Congress is going to investigate. The investigation should have been when the building was made. Locking the barn after the horse has been taken—and such a valuable one, this time. Who can ever replace it?

There is a move on foot to stop the issue of non-taxable bonds. That is right. Because a man has money—and puts that money out to earn interest—it should not be tax exempt, making the burden heavier on the borrower. Let them share the expense of government with the rest of us. They will appreciate it more, perhaps.

An exchange gives expression to the sentiment in regard to aid for the agriculturist: The farmer wants opportunity to get some money for what he produces for the consumers without having to borrow it. He wants a market, not a debt. He wants to sell what he produces a surplus of at a price that will enable him to purchase from other producers the things he needs to buy. An equalization of prices between what the farmer sells and what he buys. That's the idea.

The papers tell us that big business is opposing the bonus for the soldier lads. That they are really putting up an earnest fight against it. And if it must pass they want it done by a sales tax—so that the common poor people and the soldiers would have it to pay. The profiteer who should pay it, seems to be in the saddle at Washington yet. One thing is sure, the congressman who votes for a sales tax while the profiteer is permitted to keep his ill-gotten gains, should never be sent back to represent the people. Perhaps the money bags he represents can manage to seat him with money.

Some "Industrial Notes" start out with the statement that the deficit in the treasury of Canada by reason of the failure of government-owned railroads to make expenses in 1921 amounts to \$140,000,000. That's some money, and the deficit which Uncle Sam is expected to make up to the privately owned and operated railroads in the United States, by reason of the guarantee clause of the law returning them from government to private ownership or management is estimated at more than \$700,000,000 and on top of that we, the people have been compelled to pay extortionate freight rates and passenger fares.

John D. Rockefeller is reported as preaching a sermon Sunday in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church of New York, his first public talk since returning from China. He stressed on justice and fair play, and cautioned people about storing up treasures for the moths. In closing he assured the audience that God would care for them, therefore they were to take no thought of what we shall eat or wherewithal we shall be clothed. God will provide. But if all accounts are true this John D. and his father before him have given most of their thought and energies to these worldly things—to getting, no matter, much how, and to keeping a rather tight string on what they got. We hope he has reformed—and if so he should heed the other passage of scripture about selling and giving to the poor; or it will be like the camel trying to get thru the eye of the needle. It won't go—be too tight a squeeze.

The National Fertilizer association, organized, no doubt, to ask for a protection on their products, are worrying about the tax payers being stung for taxes by the Henry Ford plan for utilizing the Muscle Shoals project in the manufacture of fertilizers. They say that such product as may be made at the proposed plant will cost \$68 per ton, while the average wholesale market price is but \$48 per ton. Well, some people said that Hank could not make the Lizzie go on the price he was asking for them—but the little car has made him much money, and enabled him to give steady employment to thousands of people at good wages. They said too that his little railroad would go broke, but it began to make money for the first time in its history. There is something in management. Something in the way one buys and sells. But we started to say that it was not until now that this national fertilizer association ever took the trouble to tell us to tell the people that they were to be robbed—unless they called a halt.

CHARTER GRANTED

According to Mr. Neece of Carroll, who is to be president of the new institution, the application for a charter of the new National Bank was granted by Chief National Bank Examiner Roberts of the 10th Federal Reserve district, Kansas City. Mr. Neece was in Kansas City most of last week to expediate action on the application and his efforts were apparently rewarded. The stockholders will immediately make arrangements to secure a building and ac-

ording to our information the Farmers State Bank building and fixtures will be purchased if possible. Mr. Neece informs us that the new institution will probably begin doing business within thirty days or six weeks. Winside Tribune.

PREDICTS PROSPERITY FOR ALL CORN BELT

Prediction that the central west corn belt of which Nebraska and Iowa are a part, would enjoy great prosperity during the next decade was made by George H. Payne, Omaha realtor, speaking before the convention of the Nebraska Realtors' association here. "There is no portion of the United States that has been more prosperous during the next ten years than the corn belt, of which the states of Iowa, Nebraska, southern Minnesota, Kansas, northern Missouri, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin comprise the principal portion. Farm lands, in the judgment of level headed men, will be stabilized in a very short time on the basis of values of about 1917 and 1918, but don't get the impression that farm lands are going to sell in 1922 at prices people thought they were worth in 1919 and 1920. We have no right to expect it and it is best for us all that they should not, but as soon as conditions become normal, your farms will sell practically on the basis on which they were in 1916, 1917 and 1918, and, in our judgment, there will be a gradual increase from those prices as the country grows and improves.

NONPARTISAN PRECINCT LEAGUE MEETINGS FEB. 14

It seems from the news dispatches that the members of the Nonpartisan League of Nebraska are going to have a sort of a Valentine for the other political organizations, for they are issuing a call for league members in each and every precinct to meet at the usual polling place of the precinct on Tuesday evening, February 14 and organize by electing a precinct chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and a lecturer. When thus organized they shall elect delegate or delegates to the state convention, which is called to meet at Lincoln on Washington's birthday, February 22. Thus is the political ball started to roll. It is recommended that each precinct pay expenses of delegate to Lincoln. If this is done, the delegate should be fully bound by the instructions of the body that named him—for he would not have an option to do as he pleased because he was footing the bill. This league business may not all be right, but they are getting down to brass tacks in the matter of local organization.

PNEUMONIA CLAIMED 244 LIVES IN 1921

Two hundred and forty-four deaths from pneumonia were recorded in Omaha in 1921, according to statistics of the health department. The total deaths from tuberculosis was 147. Deaths from infectious diseases for the year were 542, the total deaths for the year from all causes being 2,634. Eighty-eight deaths occurred from diphtheria, while 828 cases were reported. Three hundred forty-four cases of scarlet fever were reported, of which only five were fatal. Four hundred cases of measles are recorded and four deaths from this cause. There were thirty-nine cases of typhoid fever and eight deaths. Seven deaths resulted from influenza, six from meningitis, three from poliomyelitis and twenty-nine from syphilis.

INCOME TAX IN NUTSHELL

WHO? Single persons, who had net income of \$1,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more. Married couples who had net income of \$2,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more. WHEN? March 15, 1922, is final date for filing returns and making first payments. WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives, or has his principal place of business. HOW? Full directions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations. WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on taxable income up to \$4,000 in excess of exemption. Eight per cent normal tax on balance of taxable income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 65 per cent on net incomes over \$5,000 for the year 1921.

TO ROAD DRAGGERS:

For the year 1922, no bill or claim will be allowed by the Board of county commissioners for road dragging unless you have entered into a contract with the Commissioner from your district. This rule will be strictly enforced. Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 10th day of January A. D. 1922. P. M. Corbit, Henry Rothwisch, Otto Miller, County Commissioners.

RADIOPHONE CONCERT (From The Goldenrod)

Last Friday evening a radiophone concert was sent out and reports received indicate that this was distinctly heard within a radius of more than one hundred miles. The following report of the concert appeared in the Norfolk News: "The first concert sent over radio telephone by the State Normal College at Wayne, was received by the radio station in the Norfolk high school Friday night, Edwin Gould, in charge of the local station announcing that the complete concert had been heard here and immensely enjoyed by members of the radio class. The concert was sent out of Wayne under the direction of Professor Chinn, in charge of the Wayne station.

"We received the complete concert from Wayne" Mr. Gould said, "at times the music was so distinct that it appeared impossible that it was being transmitted through space from a distant point. At other times it was rather weak due to the large number of students over the country, especially in this locality. These students with the spark sending sets tuned up, broke in on our radio waves, interfering with the Wayne waves."

A similar concert is being planned for a date sometime soon.

Places having reported hearing the concert were Neligh, Pierce, Hooper, Norfolk, Lincoln, Clarkson, Wakefield, Sioux City. Pierce reported as follows: "Your first concert was fine. Piano and violin trio exceptionally good. Orchestra distinct. Britell's talk very distinct and thanks to the whole force for the entertainment. Sorry we could not applaud each number all were so good."

The program consisted of solos by Frances Oman and Fern Oman, violin solos by Professor Hunter, selections by the stringed quartet and talks by Professor Britell.

FACULTY ENTERTAIN (From The Goldenrod)

Thursday evening at eight o'clock in the calisthenum the faculty of the Wayne Normal gave a dinner complimentary to President and Mrs. Conn. The pleasant violin and piano music furnished by Marjorie Milner and Grace Mead began before the guests arrived and continued throughout the dinner. The tables were in the shape of a Moline cross and at the point of contact stood a bowl of pink roses. Tall candles with "springy" pink and green shades spread a soft light over the tables. Other decorations were in harmony with the shades and roses.

Following the three course dinner a short program was carried out at which Mr. Britell presided as toastmaster, Mr. Lewis responded to the toast "The Call to Duty" and Mr. Bowen spoke on "Seekers". Then Miss Piper presented the roses to the guests of honor in a pleasing talk to which President Conn responded in his usual appropriate way.

WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES

First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Fenton C. Jones, Pastor) Sunday, February 5th 10:30 morning worship. Subject, "Fruit-bearing Branches." 11:30 Sunday school. 6:45 choir rehearsal. 6:30 Christian Endeavor. 7:30 evening worship. Subject, "The Necessity of a New Life."

English Lutheran Church (Rev. J. H. Fetterolf, Pastor) Sunday school 10 a. m. Public worship with sermon 11 a. m., subject of sermon, "Discipline of the Prophet." Evening service 7:30. Catechumens meet Saturday at 1:30 and 2:30 p. m.

Baptist Church (S. X. Cross, Supply) Morning worship at 10:30. Sunday school at 11:30. E. Y. P. U. at 6:30. Evening worship at 7:30.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Rev. H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor) February the 5th Sunday school 10 a. m. No preaching service. February the 4th Catechetical instruction, 2 p. m.

Trinity Lutheran Church, (Winside) (Rev. H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor) February the 5th Sunday school 10 a. m. Preaching service 11 a. m. February the 4th Saturday school 11:30 a. m. The Ladies Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. Gotsh February the 8th.

Hollness Mission (Clifford Dean, Superintendent) At City Hall Sunday school 2:54 p. m. Preaching services at 3:30 and 7:30 each Sunday. All are welcome to these services. Will you come?

Special Saturday Sale Swift Products

To further introduce Swift's products, a special representative will be in attendance to introduce—

SWIFT'S LAUNDRY SOAPS } NEXT
SWIFT'S SOAP CHIPS } SATURDAY
SWIFT'S TOILET SOAPS }
SWIFT'S PEANUT BUTTER }

50 per cent free goods on Saturday purchases. Ladies are especially invited to attend.

Heavy Syrup Canned Fruit

This includes raspberries, loganberries, apricots, peaches, strawberries, pineapples, all 40c to 50c values, three cans for \$1.00.

- Twenty-three pounds New Rolled Oats
- Twenty pounds Laying Mash
- Twelve pounds Best Jap Rice
- Thirteen pounds Navy Beans
- Three cans Tall Red Salmon
- Four and one-half pounds Bulk Cocoa
- Ten cans Tall Hebe Milk
- Six and 1/2 pounds New California medium Prunes
- Four cans Carpet Sweep
- Thirteen rolls Jumbo Toilet Paper
- Eight pounds Fine Tapioca
- Three pounds Basket Store Blend Coffee
- Four pounds Santa's Coffee, Steele cut
- Eight cans Tall Better Milk
- Six Cups and Saucers with handles
- 21 bars Swift White Soap (Saturday only)
- 3 bars Swift 10c toilet soap free (Saturday only)
- Seventeen pounds pure Buckwheat Flour
- Thirty-two pounds Sure Pop Golden Popcorn

Each \$1.00

Kerosene Oil, per gallon 15c
Two cakes Yeast Foam 15c
Fancy Patent Flour \$1.85

Bulk Cocoa

Served hot to the children for breakfast is very popular. Contains plenty of food value and the little folks like it. Price 25 cents per pound, 1 1/2 pounds for \$1.00.

Powdered Buttermilk

Another staple seller that never fails to deliver results. It makes a slop-feed that will show marked improvements in short time. A handy feed in winter.

Gold Dust Flour—Flour Market Advancing

Flour demands are good and we will not advance price on present stocks. A fancy patent flour at \$1.85 is a good buy and it's the best quality obtainable. Its use assures success every baking day.

Golden Popcorn—8 lbs. 25c.

This is the corn that pops ninety-eight per cent. Clean as a whistle. From the field direct to you. Eight pounds for 25 cents.

Better Milk—2 cans 25c

This brand has attained a leadership of all the popular brands. The quality is what the name implies and the price is nominal. Try Better Milk and be convinced.

BASKET STORE

Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. William Kilburn, Pastor) Sunday school 10 a. m. Preaching service 11 a. m. Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Preaching service 7:30 p. m.

Now that the people are demanding a soldier bonus bill in plain terms the fellows with the money bags are squirming for fear it will be granted—and that congress will not dare to pass a sales tax to meet the bill. Well, a great part of the cost should be paid by the fellows who were robbing the people with high prices.

while the army was busy in Europe. We needed another army at home to kill off the grafters. But it will be almost as much fun as killing them off to see them squirm, if the people demand from congress that the pay for the soldiers be taken from the profiteers, and not from the soldier lads themselves, along with the other people.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN

Ford roadster built over for truck use. Apply to Gus Bohnert, phone 284.—adv.

I Have Moved

Yes, moving to a location where I may have more room for my growing plumbing business.

I am now located in

The Voget Bldg.

On Main Street, between 1st and 2nd streets.

The same good materials,
The same promptness,
The same good service.

I solicit a continuance of your patronage. Look in next week and see the new quarters, come in and let me figure with you what is best for your needs in my special lines.

A. G. Grunemeyer

Plumbing and Heating
Wayne, Nebraska

FREE Baby Chick Waterer

The Balance of This Week

with each purchase you make, and with any article of produce you bring us, either Cream, Eggs or Poultry, we will give Free one of the best baby Chick Waterers on the Market.

Fortner's Feed Mill

G. W. Fortner, Proprietor

Farm Loans

We are now in position to make farm loans at 6 per cent interest, and 1 per cent brokerage charge.

Can loan up to \$87.50 an acre on good farms.

Kohl Land & Investment Co.

Wayne

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

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

Mrs. C. A. Smith of Randolph was a passenger to Omaha today.

Miss Frances Oman left Wednesday morning for Chicago, where she will attend a music school.

George Hofeldt loaded a car of fat cattle on this station Wednesday for the Omaha market.

Mrs. J. W. Jones and her sister, Mrs. Paul Harrington, went to Lincoln Wednesday to visit.

E. S. Edholm was a passenger to Omaha Wednesday morning, and promised to come home today.

Ed. West, son of Jack West is said to be quite ill of rheumatism at their home at the end of Second street.

Mrs. Ben McEachen and daughter, Bessie was called to Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday morning by the illness of her brother.

Come and see the line of beautiful new spring dresses, just in at the store for women and children. Mrs. Jeffries.—adv.

Mrs. Emma Berrington from Leeds, Iowa, is here for a visit and to assist in household matters at the home of her father, Chas. Bose.

Carroll Orr and Paul Harrington were at Norfolk Tuesday, attending a meeting of the officers of the American Legion of the state.

Mrs. W. H. Copple of Bancroft returned home Monday, following a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George McEachen, her daughter.

Mrs. Arthur Tryon, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Groskurth, returned to her home at Bancroft Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. M. F. Randolph, who spent about five weeks visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Young, returned to her home at Sioux City this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Savidge were called to Sioux City Wednesday morning by the death of his sister, Mrs. Agnes Sandager, who passed away Tuesday.

It is reported that there are two cases of scarlet fever at Carroll, one quite serious. Great care is being exercised to prevent the spread of the disease.

Mrs. James Spahr, who has been visiting at the Tom Jones home at Carroll, passed through Wayne Wednesday afternoon on the way to her home at Sioux City.

Fred Prevort of Wausa, who had been to market with a car of two of hogs last week, visited Wayne friends a few minutes at the station while on his way home Thursday evening.

Mrs. J. Ludders of Norfolk, who spent Thursday visiting at the home of her nephew, Jack Denbeck, left Friday morning for Wall Lake, Iowa, where she will visit with relatives.

Wayne Superlative Flour, in 5 sack lots, \$1.65. Wayne Snow Flake Flour \$1.40. At Wayne Roller Mills, W. R. Weber, Prop.

Fortner wants your poultry. adv. John Kay went to Omaha Tuesday morning to the stock market.

FOR RENT—8 room house. Inquire S. H. Richards, or State Bank.—adv.

Miss Mable Holmgren of Wakefield was a Wayne visitor between trains Tuesday.

Mrs. H. S. Ringland went to Sioux City this morning to spend a couple of days.

H. D. Bush of Norfolk was a visitor in Wayne Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning.

Chas. E. Jones was down from Carroll Tuesday afternoon looking after some business matters at the county seat.

Mrs. E. S. Edholm left Wednesday afternoon for Omaha, where she will spend a few days visiting with relatives.

Miss Alta Cleveland, who teaches in district 59, was called to her home at Waterbury, by the illness of her father.

A fine new line of spring dresses are now ready for inspection, ladies, at Mrs. Jeffries store for women. Come and see them.—adv.

Miss Esther Wille from Norfolk was a Wayne visitor Wednesday, a guest of Miss Agnes Kell. She returned home Tuesday evening.

The Nicholas Oil company building, seventeenth and Howard streets, purchased three years ago for \$50,000, was recently sold for \$125,000.

I wish the ladies to call and inspect the new trimmed hats for spring, the work of Miss Hazelle Jensen, the trimmer, who also asks that you give her millinery work careful examination. It should please. Mrs. Jeffries.—adv.

The dental offices of Norfolk were visited by what the authorities think to have been a professional dental robber, who sacked the different dental stock of that city of all that was worth carrying off to market. The loss is about \$800 in value, and mostly gold.

John Erwin of Concord was here Wednesday morning on his way to Norfolk to attend the Rasmussen hog sale. Mr. Erwin had a sale of bred sows last month, and had a top of \$275 with an average above \$90, and as he sold for cash, he thought the average would have been higher, had he been in shape to use notes where desired.

The announced meeting of the Nebraska Road institute, which was to have been for four days, commencing the 14th of this month has been indefinitely postponed. The Nebraska Good Roads association, however will hold their annual meeting at Lincoln on the 14th. A program has been arranged, which they think will please, and are asking the good road boosters to be present.

Dr. and Dr. A. D. Lewis (Mr. and Mrs.) were passengers to Sioux City this morning, accepting an invitation to attend the meetings of the Chiropractic association of northwestern Iowa, which meets at that city this week. Mrs. Lewis plans to return this evening, and Mr. Lewis hopes to remain until the meeting adjourns. They have a free clinic in connection with the association meeting, and any attending Chiropractor may present his cases.

Mrs. Finley, who is doing deputy work here for the Yeomen, was at Norfolk for a Sunday visit, and Tuesday she went to Omaha to attend a meeting of the field forces of the state. She planned to return today, and resume her work here. Friday evening is the regular meeting, and as there is business to transact in connection with arrangements for a class adoption a month later, it is requested that all members be present who possibly can spare the time. This organization seems to be a progressive one. In compliance with the laws of Iowa, under which they are organized, they are now writing a new form of policy which contains in addition to the fraternal features which have always been popular, the members may avail themselves of insurance by nearly any of the plans written by old line companies, and at a less rate, for while their mortuary tables are the same the expense percentage is less.

Mrs. H. E. Harvey left this morning for Humphrey, where she will spend a short time visiting with relatives. She was accompanied as far as Norfolk by her daughter Alice.

Rev. and Mrs. Walter Fleishmann of Coleridge passed through Wayne this morning on their way to Fort Collins, Colorado, being called there by the death of his brother.

John Wriedt from Calhoun was here this morning on his way to visit his son-in-law, Clarence Stewart, the agent at Sholes. He came from Winside, where he had been visiting at the home of another son-in-law, Agent Wagers of Winside.

Those 98 cent hats now on sale at Mrs. Jeffries millinery store are just as good as they were when selling at their value of from four to six dollars, and just as stylish—the cut price does not mean depreciation of value, but just that they must go NOW. Come this week.—adv.

Gus E. Paulsen was a Wayne visitor Tuesday, apparently laying plans for the sale of Polands himself, and Jas. Reid & Son are going to hold at the Wayne pavilion February 17th. Both of these breeders are producing some of the best of that breed that is known, according to their winniness where shown in competition with other herds, and it is being daily demonstrated that hogs are great money makers, and also that the pure bred animal has proved the best to grow. They usually consume less and get weight and maturity younger. They should tell you more of their offering before the sale.

Dodge Brothers

Announce

A Substantial Reduction

in the prices of their cars effective January 1, 1922

Touring	- - -	\$880.00
Roadster	- - -	\$850.00
Sedan	- - -	\$1440.00
Coupe	- - -	\$1280.00
Business Car, Screen	- - -	\$880.00
Business Car, Panel	- - -	\$980.00

F. O. B. Detroit

Burret W. Wright

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

Mrs. Lute Miller of Winside passed through Wayne Tuesday on her way to Sioux City.

J. H. Kemp left Wednesday for Omaha, planning to tarry at Norfolk and also at Stanton.

Mrs. Coats from Ord, came Wednesday to visit at the home of Anton Smith, six miles south of Wayne.

Miss Katherine Bough of Randolph passed through Wayne Tuesday afternoon on her way to Cherokee, Iowa.

Miss Hazelle Jensen, from Illinois, is here for the summer season, as trimmer at the Mrs. Jeffries store.

Mrs. D. Gandy, who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Alex Scott, left Monday morning for her home at Plainview.

Mrs. W. A. Kuhlman from Belden was at Wayne Wednesday forenoon, greeting friends, while on her way to visit her parents at Norfolk.

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Mrs. Guy Lyons and son are ill of pneumonia, at the hospital.

Mrs. McDowell of Sholes was here Tuesday afternoon on her way home after a fortnight visit with home folks at and near Winnetoon.

Mrs. C. M. Madden continues ill at the hospital, with little change noticeable in her condition, which is critical.

Mrs. Arthur Hershield of Winside was in Wayne visiting with her mother, Mrs. Emma Baker, Wednesday and this morning.

Pierce and Wayne high school teams met at Pierce last week, and at the close of a good game the score was 14 to 17, in favor of Pierce.

Frederick Berry, Jr., has been suffering from quite a severe attack of what has been named flu; but is reported much better this morning.

The striking packer employees at Sioux City voted to come in out of the weather, for they could easily see that the big combine had the whip hand, and the resources to hold out indefinitely, and let the public suffer, if any must be inconvenienced. We need justice, rather than strikes.

Henry Taylor and family are moving to Wayne this week, coming from Sioux City. They will occupy the S. Taylor home with his father.

J. G. Steffen of Norfolk who has been in Washington state, and is on his way home, was met at the station this morning by his friend Richard Hall, for a little chat.

The Wayne hospital is again proving its worth to the community, being now nearly filled with patients who can have better care there than they could have obtained were it not for such a haven.

OFF TO VISIT IRELAND

The last of the week, George Baird, left Wayne to visit Ireland, his native land. He will sail from New York next Tuesday, and in about a week will be treading his native soil. He has been in America since the early 80's, and about eleven years ago he was back for a visit. He has brothers living there, and will be absent for three or four months if all goes as planned.

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

FOOTBALL AWARDS

(From The Goldenrod)

At Chapel Wednesday morning Coach Dale awarded "W" sweaters to fifteen members of the 1921-22 football squad. Formerly just "W" letters have been awarded for football but this year owing to the brilliant record made by the team the Budget Committee decided to present sweaters which are black with a large W on the front and service stripes on the sides indicating the number of years the player has been on the team.

Following are the names of the men receiving sweaters and the length of time they have played:

Ex-captain—Armour, and Austin, three years.

P. Peterson, F. Peterson, Surber, Prescott, Heckabaugh and Muhn, two years.

Renwick, Myers, Thomas, Armstrong, Dale Miller, Don Miller, one year; all of the last named with the exception of Thomas expect to carry the football banner through the 1922-23 season.

Fortner wants your eggs. adv.



The Base of the Trouble

If you were to start repairing a piece of machinery the first thing would be to locate the Base of the Trouble. And that is just what should be done when repairing the Human Machine—get at the base of the trouble—the spine. Chiropractic cures by starting at the base, locating the cause of disease and thus effecting quick and permanent relief. Examination FREE.

Drs. Lewis & Lewis, Chiropractors

Phone Ash 491

Remember

American Legion Dance

Opera House

Tuesday Evening, February 14

Good Music

Good Time

COME

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

IV

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distribution, and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor-saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was

self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the Jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its tremendous blast furnaces, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has

built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear-up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatic devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

V

To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken idealism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in them and speculate upon manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in produc-

tion? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing-agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

If I had a chance to visit a school where the subject is not permitted, and nothing good can accrue from the habit and since even the pupils themselves are better pleased, once trained that way, we see no reason for whistling. Let us eliminate it. From The Country Teacher.

Auction Sale

Season Is At Hand

You cannot hold a successful sale without advertising.
It is a part of our business to advertise sales, whether farm sales or purebred stock sales.

We are prepared to furnish

BILLS CATALOGUES CARDS

of all kinds at reasonable prices

Also what is best of all

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

The Nebraska Democrat

Phone 145, Wayne

OUTLINE IN CIVICS

(From The Wayne County Teacher)
Pupils should keep a full and correct outline in their notebooks so they may review before the examinations.

I. Sources of National Revenue. Name 6 or 7.

- Income Taxes.
- Taxation on profits or industries.
- Excises. Excises are taxes on commodities produced in the United States such as liquor, tobacco, playing cards, and oleomargarine.
- Customs. Customs are taxes on commodities imported from foreign countries such as diamonds, silks, automobiles, chamois skins, jewelry, and pineapples.
- Sale of Public Lands.
- Panama Canal Receipts.
- Postal Revenues.
- Tax on luxuries, drugs, ice cream, theatre tickets, etc.

II. Chief Items of National Expense. Name 8 or 9.

- Salaries of government officers and employees.
- Public buildings.
- Care of rivers and harbors.
- Forts and arsenals.
- Sea coast defenses.
- Navy yards.
- Pensions.
- Interest on Public Debt.
- New ships, machinery, armament, equipment.
- Indian Service.
- Panama Canal.
- Public Debt.
- Postal Service (Postmasters, mail carriers, etc.)

III. Constitution of United States.

- When adopted? See Page 192 in Montgomery's History.
- When go into effect? See Page 193 in Montgomery's History.
- Learn the Preamble.
- Amendments.

a. How made? See Article 5 of Constitution.

b. Present number 15.

IV. The Three Departments of Government.

- Legislative—Lawmaking.
- Executive—Law-enforcing.
- Judicial—Law—interpreting and law applying.

Legislative Department

Our legislative department is made up of a Congress which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. Some of the Duties of Congress. Name 10 or more. See Section 8 under Article I of Constitution. Congress meets when and where? Where? At Washington, D. C. When? See Section 4 under Article I of Constitution.

Number of present congress, 67th. Sessions of Congress. "Long" session begins on the first Monday in December of the odd-numbered years and lasts until some time in the following spring or summer. "Short" session begins on the first

Monday in December of the even numbered years and lasts until March 4 following.

The President may call extra sessions.

United States Senators

1. Qualifications. See Section 3 of Article I of Constitution.

2. Length of terms. See Section 3 of Article I of Constitution.

3. How elected. See 16th Amendment.

4. Number of senators. See Section 3 of Article I of Constitution.

5. Salary. See list of officers in November Wayne County Teacher.

6. Names of senators from Nebraska. George W. Norris, McCook; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Omaha.

7. Special powers of the senate. Name 4 or 5.

1. Approval by the Senate necessary to the validity of all appointments made by the President unless otherwise provided for in constitution.

2. All treaties are made by the President with the "advice and consent" of the Senate.

The Senate shall have the sole power to TRY the impeachment of the President, Vice-President, or any other high civil officer.

4. The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

United States Representatives

1. Qualifications. See Section 2 under Article I of Constitution.

2. Length of term. See Section 2 under Article I of Constitution.

3. How elected? See Section 2 under Article I of Constitution.

4. When take office. March 4th of even numbered years.

5. Number of representatives.

a. How determined? See Section 2 under Article I of Constitution.

b. Number from Nebraska? Name them. See list of officers in November number of Wayne County Teacher.

c. Whole number in congress 435.

5. Salary. See list of officers in Wayne County Teacher.

6. Special powers of House of Representatives.

1. Originate all bills for raising revenue.

2. Have the sole power of impeachment.

3. Choose their Speaker of House and other officers.

Congressional Districts

1. How many in Nebraska? 6.

2. Which one do you live in? See list of officers in Wayne County Teacher.

3. Who is the representative from your district? See list of officers.

4. Your district composed of what counties?

Note: Have pupils draw this district, cut out, and mount on dark

paper, with names of counties and names of representatives.

Judicial Department

The Judicial department of the United States is vested in the Supreme Court of the United States and in such inferior courts as congress may establish.

Supreme Court

1. Members.

a. Number. One Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

b. Length of Term. During good behavior.

c. Salary. Chief Justice \$15,000. Associate Justices, \$14,500 each.

Name of Chief Justice. Names of Associate Justices. See list of officers in November number of Wayne County Teacher.

2. Duties. The most important duty of the Supreme Court is to give a final interpretation to the Constitution of the United States. Nearly all of its cases are appealed to it from inferior courts.

The United States is divided into 9 circuits and each has a circuit judge.

These circuits are divided into districts.

Executive Department

Vested in what? Section 1 under Article II of Constitution.

The President

1. How elected? See 12th Amendment to Constitution in back of Montgomery's History.

2. Term. See Section 1 under Article II of Constitution.

3. Salary. See list of officers in November number of Wayne County Teacher.

(To Be Continued Next Month)

Are your pupils learning the song "America, The Beautiful"? Would like to have them do so as I wish to have the eighth graders sing it at the promotion exercises.

Fred G. Philleo

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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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XI. HIRE GOVERNMENT HELP

The civil service commission hires all employees in the classified service of the government. The only thing to be said about the classified service, is that it has not yet been classified. But you shall hear what the civil service commission has to say about hiring help, without comment from me.

There is an utter lack of definitely planned and well-organized employment policy in the government service.

There is need for a centralized employment office with jurisdiction in all matters relating to employment.

The employment methods of the government should be such as to serve for a model for private business.

There is at present no central control over the executive service short of the President. The President is a busy man and cannot concern himself with the details of the executive departments.

The lack of efficiency in government offices has a marked effect on private business.

Definite information concerning the number of federal civil employees in different branches of the service and the amount of the government pay roll are not readily available.

An official register, or blue book, is issued every two years. It is out of date long before it is printed.

A provision of the civil service rules theoretically gives the civil service commission authority to collect and maintain complete personnel statistics. The labor and expense involved, however, practically prohibit the collection and compilation of reliable statistical data.

In addition to the limits of the commission's authority is the absence of authority to enforce its findings. The commission can make recommendations to the departments and offices and urge their observance, but it cannot enforce them.

Congress passed what is known as the civil service law January 16, 1883. This act created the United States civil service commission. The law was intended to cure in part the evils traceable to the spoils system, which grew out of the four-year-tenure-of-office act of 1820.

During the first 40 years after the organization of our government, administrative practice with regard to the civil service seemed to conform to the intention of the founders. The Constitution fixed the term of no officer in the executive branch of the government except those of the President and vice president. It was the established usage during these first 40 years to permit executive officers, except members of the cabinet, to hold office for an unlimited period during good behavior. The practice was changed in 1820 by the four-year-tenure act. The spoils system, as it was officially described as early as 1835, was introduced and extended until it permeated the entire civil service of the country.

The fundamental purpose of the civil service law was to establish, in the parts of the service covered by its provisions, a merit system whereby selection for appointment should be made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness, without regard to political, religious, or other such considerations.

The act requires that the rules shall provide, among other things, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service, the making of appointments from among those passing with highest grades, an apportionment of appointments in the departments at Washington among the states and territories, a period of probation before absolute appointment and the prohibition of the use of official authority to coerce the political action of any person or body.

In 1883, the year in which the civil service law was enacted, 13,924 positions in the civil service were made subject to competition. The entire number of positions in the federal executive civil service on June 20, 1916, was 480,327. At the height of the war expansion there were approximately 1,000,000 men and women employed in the federal executive civil service, about 700,000 of whom held positions subject to competition. On July 31, 1920, the entire number of federal executive civil positions, as nearly as can be estimated, had been reduced to 691,116. Approximately 450,000 of these were subject to competition, or, in other words, in the classified service. The force is still slowly but steadily decreasing.

During the 19 months of our participation in the war the civil service commission gave competitive examinations under the civil service law and rules to slightly less than 1,000,000 persons, and about 400,000 persons with tested qualifications were supplied by the commission to the service. A normal year's business is about 200,000 persons examined and about 50,000 appointed.

INDIANS GIVING UP MOCCASIN!

Many Reasons Why the Red Men Are Taking to the Footgear of the White Race.

Because of a scarcity of proper leather from which to manufacture footwear, and the availability of store shoes, Indian moccasin making will soon be a lost art.

Throughout the Northwest the fringe-bordered and bead-embellished Indian moccasin is rapidly being substituted by the white man's shoe. The high-laced shoe is a favorite with both sexes. For hunting and fishing the 1921 "warrior" prefers a hobnailed knee-high logger's boot.

The aboriginal moccasin fabric was mouse hide for cold weather in the Northwest; buffalo hide, with the hair on for winter on the plains; buckskin for all general purposes, and later on beef hide in place of the disappearing skins.

In one fabric of the other were distinct tribal models with historical events drawn in bead work. The Crow, Sioux and Blackfoot Indian shoes possessed a hard rawhide sole to ward off stubby grass and pebbles. In the snowy regions of the northwest the moccasin had soft soles that would admit of the use of the snowshoe.

Tourists who have been searching for various makes of moccasins declares some of the Northwest tribes have entirely eliminated moccasins. That the historic shoe of the American native may not become extinct, the University of Washington will attempt to collect specimens of moccasins as made by every aboriginal tribe on the North American continent. An expedition has left to begin the collecting of the footwear.

GOT EVIDENCE FROM GRAVE

Chinese Tomb Two Hundred Years Old Opened to Prove Contention as to Ownership.

As a means of adjusting a difference between Chinese litigants who appeared in the mixed court at Shanghai recently, the court directed that a grave mound 200 years old should be opened.

The dispute concerned the ownership of a small tract of ground. In the action, Sung Chui-Dong alleged that Yih Woo-Zong invaded the premises under controversy and erected a bamboo fence around certain graves thereon, asserting that the place was his ancestral burying ground.

The plaintiff claimed the property as his own by ancestral grant. When the grave mounds were opened, there were brought to light the tablets of a Chinese and his wife who had lived and died under the reign of the Emperor Kang Hsi.

When the tablets were brought to court it was found that the characters on them were of peculiar form, and the writing read from left to right instead of from top to bottom, but the inkling was clear and the plaques were well preserved.

After the reading of the tablets, the court announced the graves as those of the defendant's family and Sung's petition was dismissed.

Improved Sewing Machine.

A sewing machine that will do the family darning has now been patented, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Its essential feature is a steel arm which carries the intricate mechanism controlling the shuttle and feed. This is increased in a ball at the end of the arm. In this way about twenty parts have been eliminated, making maintenance less expensive, and because of its simplicity, requiring less power to run. In darning, the bedplate covers over the ball and arm are removed, and the sock is drawn over the ball and along the arm. This construction also permits the sewing and mending of various other articles that require circular seaming.

Height of Aurora Borealis.

A Norwegian scientist, M. Stormer, was able to have photographed at several points in his country, the aurora borealis seen last May, which upset telegraph lines and cables and provided a gorgeous display in many parts of the world.

Comparing these photographs in relation to known stars photographed at the same time, he has calculated the height at which this aurora borealis was spread forth—namely, 312½ miles.

Thus, since the aurora borealis is by proof an electrical illumination of the rarified air gases, the earth's atmosphere extends at least that distance above the earth's surface.—Detroit News.

Is This Cruel and Unusual?

Chinese "safety first" sponsors have hit upon a drastic method of punishment in the effort to minimize deaths and accidents, due to reckless operation of motor cars, in the suggestion of imprisonment for offenders in a room with a wax figure of the victim. The Chinese Society for the Protection of Life has asked the Shanghai municipal council to adopt an ordinance prescribing the punishment, with the term of imprisonment left to the discretion of the court.

New Zealand Offers Air Prize.

A substantial prize has been offered for the first flight from Auckland to Wellington in a New Zealand built airplane by a New Zealander.

Phone Conduits for Montevideo.

Uruguay has authorized experts from the United States to make studies for and underground telephone system in Montevideo.

Uncle Walt's Story

By JENNIE LITTLE

MAKING WORK EASY

"MRS. SIDEWINDER made a sensible talk at our club meeting yesterday," explained Mrs. Jamesworth. "She said there are many disagreeable tasks which might be made easy and pleasant if women worked together at them. Things that are tedious when one does them alone, are interesting when done by a crowd. She pointed out that the dandelions are becoming a terrible pest, ruining most of the lawns in towns, and suggested that the women hold dandelion parties."



"I can imagine the rest," said Jamesworth. "You don't need to hand out the sickening details. A gang of old beldames will come to our place, for instance, and pull about five cents' worth of dandelions and then sit and have a photographer make a large picture of them; after which they'll eat two dollars and eighty cents' worth of ice cream, and a lot of sponge cake and anything you happen to have in the refrigerator. One of the beldames will be appointed a committee to write up the affair for the newspapers, and Mrs. Sidewinder will see that she gets most of the glory as the originator of the scheme, and next spring her husband will be running for alderman on the strength of it."

"Nowadays the women never get down to brass tacks and do real work. They must make a society function out of every little chore they do. They won't carry a dead cat out of the front yard unless there's a photographer on hand to make a group picture of it. If work can be reorganized so it looks like a game they will be industrious enough, otherwise they strike and send communications to the newspapers explaining that no woman should permit herself to be a drudge."

"One able-bodied man will destroy more dandelions in half a day than 18 women will in three weeks. The man takes off his coat and gets down on his marrowbones and pulls dandelions. The 18 women lean against trees and fan themselves with Japanese fans, and try to look like so many Mary Andersons, and wish there was somebody around to set them to music."

"Women are becoming more and more an expensive luxury since they organized themselves into clubs. I have nothing to say against the club idea in itself, Mrs. Jamesworth. I want to see the females have as good a time, as they can, within reasonable limits. The men belong to clubs and lodges, too, but they have halls in which to hold their meetings."

"The women wouldn't enjoy holding a meeting in a hall. They have to assemble in the home of one of their suffering sisters, so they can size up the furniture and fittings, and be able to say, when they go away, that they never saw such execrable taste. And the suffering sister sees that her home is a frost, and she makes up her mind to give her heart-sick husband no rest until he has chartered a string of painters and paper-hangers, decorators and glaziers."

"But this isn't the worst of it. The suffering sister who entertains the club is expected to set up refreshments; and she feels it her duty, as a good sport to furnish the best the market affords. The last time the ladies of the Busy Bunch club met at this house you bought all the strawberries in town, and at that period strawberries were shipped in from points 5,000 miles away, and when the bill came in, at the end of the month, I had a stroke of paralysis and an attack of paresis. If you get up a dandelion party you will want to buy out the leading confectioner, so I'll advertise for a man to come and do the job."

One Good Point.

A very kind-hearted man could never be brought to say an unkind word about anybody. One day a friend expostulated with him.

"Look here," he said, "it's all very well being charitable and all that, but you can carry that sort of thing too far. Now, there's Blank. Can you honestly find a single good point about Blank?"

The kind-hearted man appeared to be nonplused, for Blank was a very bad man, and it seemed impossible to find anything good to say about him.

"Well," he said, at length, "you must admit he wears a fine fur-lined coat!"—London Tit-Bits.

Chinese Carry Stoves.

Chinese women wear practically the same clothes in winter as in summer. In the most severe weather, however, they wear heating baskets under their cloaks.

These baskets are plain wicker ones, such as we use for trash. Inside the baskets charcoal warmers are placed. They will radiate heat for hours. The charcoal is mixed with chemicals that generate oxygen, and thus the charcoal will burn constantly even though it is seated in the containers.

"MACBETH"

By JENNIE LITTLE

"Sizzling horns!" This bloomington racket again. This is goin' to stop," and the fraze lodger began a hasty toilet with murderous eye. Ten minutes later a stalwart policeman thumped on the door of a tiny cottage sandwiched between tall tenements like filling in a cream pie. In the patchwork square of a back yard a young chauticler stood filling the air with lusty efforts at grand opera. A little woman, puckering her brows near-sightedly, opened the door, starting nervously as a policeman's bulk loomed up.

"Ma'am," he said, sternly, "that pestering fowl is a public nuisance and peace disturber. A night watchman has that room yonder and he claims that when he tries to sleep mornings that bird starts crowing."

"Oh!" gasped Mrs. Sarah Lib, "I had no idea. I love to hear him. I pretend we're in the country, and it's all the enjoyment I get."

"Well," said the officer kindly, for he caught a tremble on her lips, "no harm done if you subdue him so there won't be any more complaints."

Next morning golden silence made a background for the lodger's dreams, but he turned restlessly and woke often. But the second day his ire burned high as the familiar strains rent the stillness.

The officer knocked again, and now the quiver of Sarah Lib's lips was disconcertingly evident. "Oh, dear!" she faltered, "you won't arrest us, will you? I put adhesive plaster round his bill and it worked fine at first, but he's clawed it off."

"You'll have to get rid of him, ma'am."

"Her eyes blazed. "Eat Macbeth? I'd sooner eat a relative! Please give him another chance!"

"We'll," said Burke slowly, as if cancelling a life sentence. Turning to go, he sniffed a delicious aroma. "Say, that's the first real coffee I've smelled for ages. Bet you can rival what mother used to make. Nowadays I try to guess if I'm drinkin' tansy or dish-water."

Her face lit up like a sunrise, and right there the officer got a jolt. Why, she wasn't bad lookin'. She faltered, visibly frightened at her own temerity. "Would you stop and have a cup? I'm just getting breakfast."

The rest of the day, though coping with the painful problem of suppressing Macbeth's musical talent, a warm feeling glowed in the back of her maidenly heart, and when she prepared the meals she blushing laid two plates as a reminder of what had been. After tea she had to go several blocks to match material for a gown which was promised for next day, and as she waited to cross the crowded street, her policeman himself brought traffic to a standstill with majestic gestures, then piloted her across with strong hand under her elbow. "Wait here two minutes, ma'am, till I'm relieved. I'm just taking the place of a pal that got hurt, and when his sub comes on duty I'll see you home. You shouldn't be out alone as late as this."

Sarah Lib, dutifully obeying, slipped home beside her protector.

"Alas, how sorrow treads upon the heels of joy! At 5:30 a. m. under friend lodger's window came that song, "and nearer, clearer, deadlier than before," for Macbeth stood on the ridge-pole of the cottage, challenging the world.

When her officer arrived he found a tableau in the yard. Beside a block stood Sarah Lib, hatchet in hand, and chicken clasped to her breast, a life-size representation of Niobe mourning prematurely for her children.

"Here," she sobbed, thrusting weapon and victim upon him. "Wait till I get in and put the pillow over my head. Take the remains where I'll never know. I shut him in a box in the attic and he got the sings off. 'Tain't fair. Why ain't I called Sadie, wearin' blue ribbons instead of dark gingham. Oh, dear!"

The kindly officer drew them both into the grapevine shelter. "Ma'am, I've thought considerable the last day or so, which is a fair sized stunt for me. I know the neatest little farm up country with no neighbors, where this bipe can crow his head off, if you'll marry me and go there. I'm sick of rough-necks, and I want to raise beets instead of being everlasting inly on one. Be married in blue—Sadie, and I'll always be true. Hm?"

Well, a woman can't keep a secret, but Mrs. Sadie never knew that ex-Officer Guard and the lodger were one. She almost chokes sometimes from quaffing the draughts of happiness, while Macbeth has won a blue ribbon at the Bingham poultry show, to match the ones his mistress wears, and waxes his vocal sweetness on the country air.

Would Save Historic House.

The house in which General Emilio Aguinaldo lived when he was captured by General Frederick Funston has been virtually consigned for fuel by the inhabitants of Palanan, Isabela province, only a few posts of the structure being left standing, according to a report of J. H. Butler, superintendent of schools of Isabela, to the director of education. The superintendent thinks the house should be of historic importance, and suggests that steps be taken to preserve the site and what is left of the building.

BOB'S GIRL

By MINNIE M. TOWNSEND

Little old Mrs. Abbott knelt before the hot stove and tenderly basted the sizzling brown-crusted turkey that reposed within the oven. She lifted the lid of the warming oven and noted with satisfaction the sugary coated mince, the shoulder-strapped cranberry and the deep, luscious squash pie. Next she inspected the neat rows of goodies on the pantry shelves; jellies, chow-chows, celery, nuts and candies—everything to tempt the appetites of her numerous family, which gathered yearly at Christmas-time.

There was graham bread for Melissa, who did not care for white, and there were Bobbie's raspberry tarts, without which—to her, a Christmas dinner would be incomplete.

The old lady's smile faded as she gazed at the flaky tarts. Although twenty-four years old, Bob was her baby, and now for the first time in his life was causing her much worry. All of the remainder of her large brood had married well.

Bob had set aside all of the traditions of his family and was "keeping company" with a slim, delicate little city girl, partial to shiny, dark, plain satin dresses and wearing the style of bobbed hair which, to a family like the Abbotts, spelt the stage or a questionable character. The dear little old-fashioned mother wiped away a tear with the back of a gnarled hand. Today this unreal little creature was to take Christmas dinner with the family, and although she felt unfaithful to her boy for thinking of such a thing, she hoped with all her heart that Miss Ainslie would sense the difference between herself and Bob's own rosy-cheeked sisters. Perhaps even Bob himself would be brought to a realization of the difference.

"It's all for Bob's happiness," she told the raspberry tarts huskily, as a long line of family ancestors swept swiftly before her vision.

Why, even Bob himself had a horrid dent in his side where shrapnel had ripped him open. No! This little nondescript nonentity could not enter their family of brave traditions.

Later, around the crackling, festive board, she looked them all over; big, stalwart men and gay, plump, rosy-cheeked women, all happy in the joy of family reunion. Truly the slim, satiny figure, between Melissa and Bobby, looked out of place, though she smiled bravely and chatted quietly with Bob.

They were in the midst of the steaming plum pudding when the door bell pealed merrily and Bob ushered in a cousin who was too far from his home to get there in time for Christmas dinner. "Hope you don't mind me dropping in on you this way, Aunt Lil?" he asked, knowing full well what the answer would be.

"Gless your heart, no," she made haste to reply, and promptly set about to make the unexpected guest comfortable.

In the general confusion of greetings it was some time before the newcomer was introduced to little Miss Ainslie, but when Bob did the honors, to the amazement of everyone, the late comer just stared.

"Lettie Ainslie! Can it be possible?" In an instant he was around the table, holding tight to two slim white hands.

"They told me Bob had a sweetheart, but they didn't say who she was," John was explaining eagerly. "To think that Lettie Ainslie of 'soup kitchen' fame should become a member of our humble family. What do you think of her, Aunt Lil?"

"I don't understand, John," she answered meekly.

"I didn't tell them, captain," came tremblingly from little Miss Ainslie's quivering lips.

"Didn't tell them—Oh, boy, what a Christmas story. I'm too starved to tell it all now, but later—Look." He lifted back the despised bangs of the watch clip and disclosed an ugly, jagged scar. "Her memento of the 'big fight,' ladies and gentlemen. Some brave kid, I'll say; right there with the hot stuff and the comforting words when we needed them most."

"Please, captain," came a small voice from Letty's corner. "Mayn't we finish Mother Abbott's delicious plum pudding in peace?"

Something welled up in the old lady's heart. "Yes, let the dear child eat her dinner; afterwards she can tell us all about it. Letty, dear, try one of Bobbie's favorite tarts."

Into the old lady's family history passed suddenly with great pride and thankfulness, a sweet, slim little creature, the equal of all the Abbotts that had passed on before.

Observation.

After living in this great big world for three and a half years—one just begins to hear "all kinds of curious things said—and it is such fun to copy them. Pat's little table was just next to the big one at which daddy and mother sat, and she listened, and she remembered. One night daddy had thoughtlessly not given her any water, so she held her glass up high and cried, "How about a little water for Pat?"

But now she had heard something else, and her reply to almost anything was, "Yes, I noticed it." Daddy's older sister, Marion, had come to the house and one day mother said, "Pat, what do you think? Daddy is Marion's baby brother!"

"Yes," said Pat, nonchalantly. "I noticed it."

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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ANIMAL WAYS.

Now I wanted to see the Ant-Eater. I sent word that I was going to see him, and the keeper told me, when I arrived, that the Ant-Eater was ready to see his caller.

He had been expecting me, and so had not gone out, which was very polite of the Ant-Eater, now, wasn't it?

He has a very long snout—very, very long and thin. His mouth is no more than a tiny, narrow slit, and when he is in his South American home he eats only ants. In the zoo he eats chopped meat and eggs and also laps up milk with his long thin tongue.

And now I shall translate for you his talk—which the keeper helped me to translate:

"When I'm free," the Ant-Eater said, "my two end points are all important. First of all I free the country of many naughty ants. I enjoy the good work I do. Many do enjoy work, you know—the Ant-Eater is among them. With my husky tail I swish up the ants and get them together in large numbers."

"But that is not the only way my tail is useful. I use it in the hot summer time to fan myself with and to keep off the flies that might come to have a chat on my back."

"You know, flies don't care where they stop for a talk—or a rest—it might be on a person's forehead. It makes no difference to them!"

"And my tail can also be used as an umbrella. I can take a nap and cover myself up with my tail and not bother to get up for a little shower and go 'n my house."

"My tail keeps the rain off my body and I shake it off my tail when I awaken."

"If you're going to talk about your two important ends," said a strange looking lizard, "you should think of me. For I am more important at either end and at both ends than you ever dreamed of being."

"My name is the Stumped-Tailed or Two-Headed or Shingle-Back Lizard. Three names have I and two heads, and that is as much as any creature should ask for or receive!"

"My back does look like a shingle roof with the shingles laid over each other—you know what I mean. But most important is the fact that I have two heads. By each I have a pair of little legs, and they're made just alike."

"I am from Australia, you know. If you don't know it, you do now. This is the most interesting thing of all. I can travel either way—yes, I can go in either direction, forward or backward, and whenever I want to change my mind I don't have to turn around—I just start going backwards, which at once becomes forward for me!"

"And here," said the Two-Headed Lizard, "is my little brother."

There, sure enough, was another just like him, and when the keeper took them both up in his hands, each with two heads turned toward me. I didn't know whether I was looking at four animals or two.

But then I had to hurry over to see Mrs. Lemur Monkey from Madagascar, and her young twins. There they were curled around her back, which is the way monkeys, both big and small, carry their babies when they are climbing in their tree homes or even in the zoo.

All mother monkeys are very, very devoted to their young, and little Mother Lemur was certainly no exception. The children were sleepy little fuzzy dears, and Mother Lemur had no time for me. So I listened to her as she talked to them in her sweet little squealing voice, and later on I heard a strange kind of monkey-singing. It was Mother Lemur singing a lullaby to her babies as she held them in her loving monkey arms.

As far as I could make it out, this was her song:

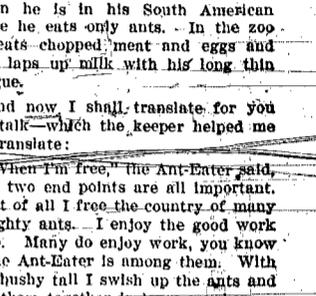
Little ones, little ones, I love you so, I'll keep you safe from every foe. I'll watch you and guard you, you need not have no fears, For I'll never let harm touch my precious dears. My darlings, my darlings, I love you so dearly.

That no lullaby song can describe my love really. But you can feel how I love you and that tells you more. Than if I should sing these words over and over. Ah, little ones, little ones, I love you so, I'll keep you safe from every foe!

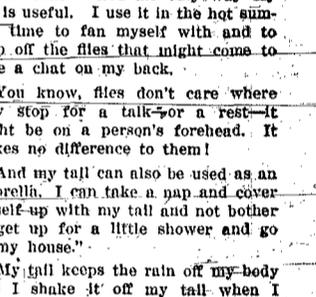
And the twins snuggled closer and went sound to sleep!



"To Fan Myself."



In Their Tree Homes.



In Their Tree Homes.



Printing Safeguards Your Money

Protect your cash not only with bolts and bars and banks but with businesslike printed forms and records for every transaction you undertake.

We can show you a paper—



Paper that betrays erasure and prevents fraudulent alteration of your checks, notes, drafts and receipts.

For letterheads and general printed forms we use and recommend a standard paper



that we know will give you satisfaction.

ORDINANCE NO. 307.

An Ordinance Providing for and authorizing the City of Wayne, Nebraska, to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 3 of the City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$67,700.00, payable to bearer, for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets in said Paving District, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, fixing the date of, time and place of payment of, and rate of interest of said Bonds, providing that all special taxes and assessments levied upon the property in said Paving District to pay the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and the interest thereon, and providing for the registration of said Bonds.

WHEREAS, the City of Wayne, Nebraska, did by proceedings regularly had create Paving District No. 3 in said City, and provided for and caused the streets and alley wings in said District to be curbed, guttered, and paved, and

WHEREAS, the work and improvements in said District have been completed and accepted by said City, and

WHEREAS, a special assessment as levied against the real estate in said District by said City on December 8, 1921, to pay the cost of said improvements, as by law provided, payable one-twentieth in fifty days from said date, and one-twentieth annually each year from said date, all of said installments, except the first, to bear interest at seven per cent per annum from said December 8, 1921, until due, and one per cent per month thereafter, all as by law provided, and

WHEREAS, the sum of \$67,700.00 of the cost of said improvements in said District, exclusive of intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, is unpaid, and the unpaid assessments, exclusive of interest, against the real

estate in said District is not less than said sum.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WAYNE, NEBRASKA:

Section 1. That said City of Wayne, Nebraska, shall and hereby is authorized to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 3 of said City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$67,700.00 for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, in said District. Said Bonds shall be payable to bearer, shall be dated on the 15th day of February, 1922, shall consist of 67 bonds, numbered 1 to 67, both inclusive. Bond No. 1 shall be for the sum of \$1,700.00, and all other bonds shall be in denominations of \$1,000.00 each. Said bonds shall be payable as follows:

Numbers 1 and 2 on December 15, 1922.

Numbers 3, 4, and 5 on December 15, 1923.

Numbers 6, 7, 8, and 9 on December 15, 1924.

Numbers 10, 11, and 12 on December 15, 1925.

Numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 on December 15, 1926.

Numbers 17, 18, and 19 on December 15, 1927.

Numbers 20, 21, 22, and 23 on December 15, 1928.

Numbers 24, 25, 26, and 27 on December 15, 1929.

Numbers 28, 29, and 30 on December 15, 1930.

Numbers 31, 32, 33, and 34 on December 15, 1931.

Numbers 35, 36, and 37 on December 15, 1932.

Numbers 38, 39, 40, and 41 on December 15, 1933.

Numbers 42, 43, and 44 on December 15, 1934.

Numbers 45, 46, 47, and 48 on December 15, 1935.

Numbers 49, 50, and 51 on December 15, 1936.

Numbers 52, 53, 54, and 55 on December 15, 1937.

Numbers 56, 57, 58, and 59 on December 15, 1938.

Numbers 60, 61, 62, and 63 on December 15, 1939.

Numbers 64, 65, 66, and 67 on December 15, 1940.

Section 2. Said Bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent per annum from date of issue; the first installment of interest on said Bonds shall be due and payable on the 15th day of December, 1922, and thereafter interest shall be payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and the 15th day of December of each year.

Section 3. Said City shall cause said Bonds, with proper interest coupons thereto attached, to be printed and said Bonds shall be signed by the Mayor of said City attested by the City Clerk, and the seal of said City shall be affixed thereon; said interest coupons shall be signed by said Mayor and attested by said Clerk without seal, and such signatures on said coupons may be printed, lithographed or by stamp. Said Bonds shall have endorsed thereon forms of certificates for registration by the Auditor of the State of Nebraska, and by the County Clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, and after execution said City shall cause said bonds to be registered in the office of said Auditor and in the office of said County Clerk.

registered in the office of said Auditor and in the office of said County Clerk.

Section 4. Said Bonds, or any part thereof, shall be sold by said City at such time or times as is considered advisable, but for not less than par value.

Section 5. All special taxes and assessments levied on the property within said Paving District for the payment of the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and interest.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication as by law required.

Passed, approved, and publication ordered this 1st day of February, 1922.

ATTEST:

J. S. HORNEY, W. M. ORR, City Clerk. Mayor.

(SEAL)

ORDINANCE NO. 308.

An Ordinance Providing for and authorizing the City of Wayne, Nebraska, to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 4 of the City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$90,300.00, payable to bearer, for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets in said Paving District, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, fixing the date of, time and place of payment of, and rate of interest of said Bonds, providing that all special taxes and assessments levied upon the property in said Paving District to pay the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and the interest thereon, and providing for the registration of said Bonds.

WHEREAS, the City of Wayne, Nebraska, did by proceedings regularly had create Paving District No. 4 in said City, and provided for and caused the streets and alley wings in said District to be curbed, guttered, and paved, and

WHEREAS, the work and improvements in said District have been completed and accepted by said City, and

WHEREAS, a special assessment was levied against the real estate in said District by said City on December 8, 1921, to pay the cost of said improvements, as by law provided, payable one-twentieth in fifty days from said date, and one-twentieth annually each year from said date, all of said installments, except the first, to bear interest at seven per cent per annum from said December 8, 1921, until due, and one per cent per month thereafter, all as by law provided, and

WHEREAS, the sum of \$90,300.00 of the cost of said improvements in said District, exclusive of intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, is unpaid, and the unpaid assessments, exclusive of interest, against the real estate in said District is not less than said sum,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WAYNE, NEBRASKA:

Section 1. That said City of Wayne, Nebraska, shall and hereby is authorized to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 4 of said City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$90,300.00 for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, in said District. Said Bonds shall be payable to bearer, shall be dated on the 15th day of February, 1922, shall consist of 91 bonds, numbered 1 to 91, both inclusive. Bond No. 1 shall be for the sum of \$1,300.00, and all other bonds shall be in denominations of \$1,000.00 each. Said bonds shall be payable as follows:

Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 on December 15, 1922.

Numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8 on December 15, 1923.

Numbers 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 on December 15, 1924.

Numbers 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 on December 15, 1925.

Numbers 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 on December 15, 1926.

Numbers 24, 25, 26, and 27 on December 15, 1927.

Numbers 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 on December 15, 1928.

Numbers 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37 on December 15, 1929.

Numbers 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42 on December 15, 1930.

Numbers 43, 44, 45, and 46 on December 15, 1931.

Numbers 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 on December 15, 1932.

Numbers 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56 on December 15, 1933.

Numbers 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61 on December 15, 1934.

Numbers 62, 63, 64, and 65 on December 15, 1935.

Numbers 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70 on December 15, 1936.

Numbers 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75 on December 15, 1937.

Numbers 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 on December 15, 1938.

Numbers 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85 on

December 15, 1939.

Numbers 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91 on December 15, 1940.

Section 2. Said Bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent per annum from date of issue; the first installment of interest on said Bonds shall be due and payable on the 15th day of December, 1922, and thereafter interest shall be payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and the 15th day of December of each year.

Section 3. Said City shall cause said Bonds, with proper interest coupons thereto attached, to be printed and said Bonds shall be signed by the Mayor of said City attested by the City Clerk, and the seal of said City shall be affixed thereon; said interest coupons shall be signed by said Mayor and attested by said Clerk without seal, and such signatures on said coupons may be printed, lithographed or by stamp. Said Bonds shall have endorsed thereon forms of certificates for registration by the Auditor of the State of Nebraska, and by the County Clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, and after execution said City shall cause said bonds to be registered in the office of said Auditor and in the office of said County Clerk.

Section 4. Said Bonds, or any part thereof, shall be sold by said City at such time or times as is considered advisable, but for not less than par value.

Section 5. All special taxes and assessments levied on the property within said Paving District for the payment of the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and interest.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication as by law required.

Passed, approved, and publication ordered this 1st day of February, 1922.

ATTEST:

J. S. HORNEY, W. M. ORR, City Clerk. Mayor.

(SEAL)

ORDINANCE NO. 309.

An Ordinance Providing for and authorizing the City of Wayne, Nebraska, to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 5 of the City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$42,050.00, payable to bearer, for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets in said Paving District, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, and one-half of the streets adjacent to real estate owned by the State of Nebraska, fixing the date of, time and place of payment of, and rate of interest of said Bonds, providing that all special taxes and assessments levied upon the property in said Paving District to pay the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and the interest thereon, and providing for the registration of said Bonds.

WHEREAS, the City of Wayne, Nebraska, did by proceedings regularly had create Paving District No. 5 in said City, and provided for and caused the streets and alley wings in said District to be curbed, guttered, and paved, and

WHEREAS, the work and improvements in said District have been completed and accepted by said City, and

WHEREAS, a special assessment was levied against the real estate in said District by said City on December 8, 1921, to pay the cost of said improvements, as by law provided, payable one-twentieth in fifty days from said date, and one-twentieth annually each year from said date, all of said installments, except the first, to bear interest at seven per cent per annum from said December 8, 1921, until due, and one per cent per month thereafter, all as by law provided, and

WHEREAS, the sum of \$42,050.00 of the cost of said improvements in said District, exclusive of intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, and one-half of the streets adjacent to real estate owned by the State of Nebraska, is unpaid, and the unpaid assessments, exclusive of interest, against the real estate in said District is not less than said sum,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WAYNE, NEBRASKA:

Section 1. That said City of Wayne, Nebraska, shall and hereby is authorized to issue and sell District Paving Bonds of Paving District No. 5 of said City of Wayne, Nebraska, in the sum of \$42,050.00 for the purpose of paying the cost of curbing, guttering, and paving the streets, except intersections and areas formed by the crossing of streets, avenues, or alleys, and one-half of the streets adjacent to real estate owned by the State of Nebraska, in said District. Said Bonds shall be payable to bearer, shall be dated on the 15th day of February, 1922, shall consist of 42 bonds, numbered 1 to 42, both inclusive. Bond No. 1 shall be for the sum of \$1,050.00, and all other bonds shall

be in denominations of \$1,000.00 each. Said bonds shall be payable as follows:

Numbers 1 and 2 on December 15, 1922.

Numbers 3 and 4 on December 15, 1923.

Numbers 5 and 6 on December 15, 1924.

Numbers 7 and 8 on December 15, 1925.

Numbers 9 and 10 on December 15, 1926.

Numbers 11 and 12 on December 15, 1927.

Numbers 13 and 14 on December 15, 1928.

Numbers 15, 16, and 17 on December 15, 1929.

Numbers 18 and 19 on December 15, 1930.

Numbers 20 and 21 on December 15, 1931.

Numbers 22 and 23 on December 15, 1932.

Numbers 24 and 25 on December 15, 1933.

Numbers 26 and 27 on December 15, 1934.

Numbers 28 and 29 on December 15, 1935.

Numbers 30 and 31 on December 15, 1936.

Numbers 32, 33, and 34 on December 15, 1937.

Numbers 35 and 36 on December 15, 1938.

Numbers 37, 38, and 39 on December 15, 1939.

Numbers 40, 41, and 42 on December 15, 1940.

Section 2. Said Bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent per annum from date of issue; the first installment of interest on said Bonds shall be due and payable on the 15th day of December, 1922, and thereafter interest shall be payable semi-annually on the 15th day of June and the 15th day of December of each year.

Section 3. Said City shall cause said Bonds, with proper interest coupons thereto attached, to be printed and said Bonds shall be signed by the Mayor of said City attested by the City Clerk, and the seal of said City shall be affixed thereon; said interest coupons shall be signed by said Mayor and attested by said Clerk without seal, and such signatures on said coupons may be printed, lithographed or by stamp. Said Bonds shall have endorsed thereon forms of certificates for registration by the Auditor of the State of Nebraska, and by the County Clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, and after execution said City shall cause said bonds to be registered in the office of said Auditor and in the office of said County Clerk.

Section 4. Said Bonds, or any part thereof, shall be sold by said City at such time or times as is considered advisable, but for not less than par value.

Section 5. All special taxes and assessments levied on the property within said Paving District for the payment of the cost of said improvements shall constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said Bonds and interest.

Section 6. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval, and publication as by law required.

Passed, approved, and publication ordered this 1st day of February, 1922.

ATTEST:

J. S. HORNEY, W. M. ORR, City Clerk. Mayor.

(SEAL)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, WAYNE COUNTY, SS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CYNTHIA M. CARROLL, DECEASED.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID ESTATE:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, That I will sit at the County Court Room in Wayne, in said County, on the 17th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment, and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is three months from the 17th day of February, A. D. 1922, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 17th day of February, 1922.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 27th day of January, 1922.

(Seal) J. M. CHERRY, County Judge.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss. I, Chas. W. Reynolds, County Clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the following is an estimate of expense for Wayne County, Nebraska, for the year 1922, as made by the County Board at their regular meeting held January 10th 1922.

County General Fund	\$ 60,000.00
County Bridge Fund	50,000.00
County Road Fund	50,000.00
Mothers Pension Fund	2,000.00
Soldiers Relief Fund	2,000.00
Total	\$164,000.00

Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of January A. D. 1922.

Chas. W. Reynolds, County Clerk.

ATHLETICS (From The Goldenrod) Wayne 13-Cotner 55

Last Friday night Wayne was snowed under by the Cotner Bulldogs by the depressing score of 55 to 13. The result of the game was never in doubt and except for a minute or two at the beginning of the second half Wayne was outplayed from whistle to whistle.

Cotner has a very smoothly working machine and is out in the lead in the conference race.

Wayne	Cotner
Muhm lf	Etzelmiller
Nellis rf	Shull
Rennick c	Borggaard
Miller lg	Sherman
Armour rg	Rayer

Substitutes, Wayne: Kroger for Rennick, Grant for Kroger, Henny for Nellis, Carhart for Armour, Hall for Muhm, Squire for Henny, Muhm for Hall, Cotner: Harmon, Davis and Rolland.

Field goals: Shull 7, Etzelmiller 3, Borggaard 6, Sherman 5, Rayer 2, Rolland 2, Davis 1, Rennick 2, Miller 1, Grant 1, Henny 1, Squire 1.

Foul shots: Muhm 1, Rolland 1.

Wayne 14-Chadron 35

The Chadron game was a more even affair and caused many to give vent to the morbid opinion that if Chadron did not have a center who was capable of making any number of impossible shots from the middle of the floor, Wayne might have had a chance of winning.

The first half was hard fought until, after several minutes of play, Simmons, the Chadron center, opened the scoring with a close shot from under the basket. He checked up two more in quick succession and then Henny retorted with one. This seemed to enrage the westerners and for the remainder of the half the game was what every Wayne supporter would describe as a nightmare.

It is rather hard, when your team is playing the best game of the year to have your opponents carelessly fling in baskets from their own end of the floor. On the other hand Wayne worked the ball down the floor well but was unable to find the basket with any consistency. When the smoke cleared away at the end of the first half the score was 28 to 10.

Along between halves something happened, that something being in the form of a short interview with Coach Dale. He got the old pep-producer he used during the football season and it was a new team that took the floor at the beginning of the final period. The guarding of both teams improved and this half resembled a real basketball game. Wayne was handicapped in this game by the absence of Captain Muhm due to an injury to his arm.

Wayne	Chadron
Henny lf	Yates
Nellis rf	Owens
Rennick c	Simmons
Armour rg	Trapp
Miller lg	McKelvey

Substitutes, Wayne: Grant for Rennick, Kroger for Grant, Squire for Nellis, Hall for Henny, Carhart for Armour, Rickabaugh for Kroger, Chadron: Lavender for Simmons, Weston for Owens.

Field goals: Simmons 10, Yates 5, McKelvey 1, Lavender 1, Henny 2, Nellis 2, Miller 2.

Free throws: Miller 2, McKelvey 1.

Conference Standing

	G	W	L	Pct.
Wesleyan	5	5	0	1.000
Cotner	3	3	0	1.000
Peru	2	2	0	1.000
Midland	4	3	1	.750
Doane	2	1	1	.500
Hastings	4	1	3	.250
Kearney	4	1	3	.250
Grand Island	3	0	3	.000
York	2	0	2	.000
Wayne	3	0	3	.000
Chadron	0	0	0	.000

Junior High 10-High School Midgets 27

The training school lost to the High School Midgets by a 10 to 27 count Monday evening. The Peewees put up a good fight the first half which ended 5 to 8 in favor of the down-towners. At the beginning of the second half Lackey caged a goal for the Peewees and things looked bright but a series of shots by Finn and Kroger destroyed all hopes of victory. The game was played between the halves of the Wayne-Chadron game.

Mr. John M. Beechel of Oldham, South Dakota, visited Sunday and Monday with his sister Miss Edith Beechel.

Professors Hahn and House were judges in a practice debate between Norfolk and Wayne high schools at the Wayne high school Thursday afternoon. The question debated concerned the open vs the closed shop.

Professor Huntermer and Richard Hall went to Sioux City Saturday to make arrangements with the Verster Printing Company for beginning work on the Spizz. The Campus and Faculty sections have been completed and are now ready for printing. Six hundred copies of the Spizz will be printed this year. The Spizz staff again wishes to emphasize the fact that all contributions for the Spizz placed in the Goldenrod box will be greatly appreciated.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE NATION

FOR THE

WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION

NOW BEING MADE

It is proposed to raise by voluntary contribution, a million dollars or more.

This fund will be known as the WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION, as a tribute to Woodrow Wilson, twice President of the United States, and the World's outstanding leader for Peace through Justice and Liberal Policies.

The income from this fund, invested by Trustees, will be awarded through the years to come for meritorious service rendered to Democracy, Public Welfare, Liberal Thought or Peace through Justice—thereby accomplishing the twofold purpose of paying a tribute to a great American while he is living and carrying into the future the measures he stressed while in office.