

# The Nebraska Democrat

ESTABLISHED 1884

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1923.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

## TWO GREAT RAINS MOISTEN OUR THIRSTY SOIL

It has been said that prayer availed much—and that prayer is the sincere wish of the heart, uttered or unexpressed. We heard many an anxious farmer praying for rain, according to that definition of prayer. The rain came. As Friday merged into Saturday the clouds had gathered and Wayne county and much surrounding territory was deluged with more than two inches of rainfall before day light. With the rain came something not asked. A great wind. Thousands of acres of corn was blown down—some nearly flat—but a part of it will come back and develop corn, tho the yield will not be as full as otherwise might have been.

Hail accompanied the rain, and in a few small strips damaged the corn, but the hail loss was small. Streams went bank full, and out a little in places, but there was practically no flood damage.

One place where the wind was most severe was in vicinity of the Lutheran church northwest of Wayne, and it is reported that there must have been a small twister with it, for some of the shingles were stripped from the roof of their school building. The rainfall here at Wayne measured 2.2 inches.

### The Second Flood

Monday night a second deluge came, accompanied by much lightning and a rainfall as great as that two night before. This was also quite general over this part of Nebraska and put nearly all streams out of banks and over the bottom lands. The Logan ran a foot or more deep over the new spillway giving it its final bath. The work was practically finished, and the rising waters hurried the camp breaking process of those who had been in camp there while doing the work, and they had but just gotten the last load out when the water went over their camp site, and was soon more than a foot deep where their cabin had been.

Rail traffic was delayed by this last rain, there being washed track on the Bloomfield branch which held the trains on that line from reaching this place before late in the evening. But before Wednesday morning most of the waters had subsided that threatened track or bridges, and the little streams were cribbed up and traffic resumed, west of Wayne.

A strip of hail is reported to have done some damage northeast of here. The Ray Robinson farm, the farms of Fred and Simon Lessman were in its path. Some oats in bundle were blown about in a few fields.

According to the report of Geo. Buskirk, corn in the southeast part of the county was not as badly blown down as about Wayne. West of Win side the wind was less severe, and in Pierce county it is said that the wind did not blow the corn down to speak of.

Lightning killed a horse for V. H. McChesney during a little shower between the big rains.

The drouth, which was not a drouth as far as Wayne was concerned, was broken with 4.63 inches of rain fall before August was a month old.

The usual number of people traveling by car were stranded away from home. Wayne had a few caught here, and some of our own folks caught away from home—some coming in by train.

### Friday Night Storm

Gen. Scott who lives near the west edge of the county, house twisted around, barn moved off foundation and two sheds demolished, everything scattered around pretty bad. Buildings belong to G. W. Anderson, of Hoskins, and are on leased land.

### TWO INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION

Bloomfield, Neb., August 8.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blood were both injured when their car collided with another car on the state road about eleven miles southwest of here. Mr. Blood's injuries were slight but his wife received several severe bruises and was also badly cut about the face. The driver of the other car was not injured. Both cars were badly wrecked.

### TRAINS MOVING AGAIN

Tuesday and Wednesday high water between here and Wakefield blocked all rail traffic from Omaha and Sioux City. The branch train from Bloomfield did not reach Wayne till evening.

Further wants your eggs—adv.

## ROAD IMPROVEMENT COMPLETED

For the past three months there has been a gang of men here making a concrete spillway for flood waters of the Logan, that they may flow over the road in high water with out damaging the grade and also not back water up so much as in other years, for the grade has been considerably lowered.

The work consists of a concrete covering over the grade south of the bridge 1300 feet long, with curb on the upstream side about 20 inches deep and an apron on the lower side to let the waters glide away without undermining the grade.

The Westfa Bridge Co., had the contract, and the work was under the direction of Fritz Adley, who is a competent man. The work was inspected last week, and we suppose found to be correct and acceptable. It will really add 1,300 feet to the paved road way of this vicinity. The crew are moving north to build similar work in the vicinity of Fordyce.

The new concrete will not be open to the public before August 28, according to rules and specifications.

## AT THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE

It was a busy time for Judge Cherry the last of the week, for those under arrest for the illegal sale of liquor, and were permitted to be out on bail had their hearing. First came Milan Chambers, who plead guilty and was assessed a fine and costs amounting to \$130.50.

Chas. Wendt entered a plea of guilt on charge of illegal possession and was fined \$100 and costs. On four other counts of the complaint he was bound over to the district court for trial September 24, with bond fixed at \$2,000. Alex Stamm met a similar fate, fined on one count, and bound over on four other counts.

Fred Buss acknowledged guilt on two charges, and his fines and costs figured up to \$230.50. It is small wonder that the bootlegger's drink come a trifle high. According to the law and evidence we do not think any of them drew a heavier penalty than they deserved, and no one can guess what is in store for the fellows who are waiting until September for the rest of what's coming to them.

## BUSINESS FIRM CHANGES

When Miss Ethel Huff retired from the Wayne Grocery Frank Schulte purchased the interest for his son Theodore, and the young man was actively engaged in the work up till the time of his final sickness. Meantime Mr. Schulte purchased a lot and contracted for a building to be erected in which the business could be carried on in larger quarters and what he thought a more desirable location. They being up one in the family to assume the place of the son in the business, a deal has been closed by which Mr. Winter becomes the sole proprietor, and will lease the new building as soon as completed, moving his stock and enlarging it to fill the added room he will have.

The Wayne Grocery has established a very good business during the two years it has been operating, and the continued extension of the Wayne trade territory, the business should continue to improve.

## CATTLE SHIPMENTS

Ted Perry went to Chicago the last of the week with four cars of fat cattle which were good enough for export, as they used to say about the best finished bunches that went from the big feeding districts. We hear that little these days about export cattle. Perhaps the people of Europe can no longer afford to eat beef that is too high priced for the man who has to eat it.

But that is frequently the way. A few years ago we visited a town in a great dairy country, where they made tons of butter weekly—yes daily, and of the quality that absolutely top the price, and found the well-to-do people eating oleo for their daily bread spread, saying that there was no longer any farm dairy butter—the creamery taking all the milk—and that their product was too expensive for home consumption.

J. M. Roberts Ships 5 Cars  
Tuesday evening J. M. Roberts from just north of town shipped five car load of fat ones, averaging around 1300 each which he is hoping to get near the 12c mark.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cadwell and two sons Merlen and Edward, came from Independence, Missouri, this week by auto and will visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Soules. Mr. Cadwell and Mrs. Soules are brother and sister.

## THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD

The sudden death of President Warren G. Harding of apoplexy last Thursday evening at a San Francisco hotel where he had been compelled to stop to regain health and strength lost while making a trip across the great land he had been elected to rule over for a time, came as a shock to his many friends and a loyal people, on the very heels of reports that all appeared to be going well with him.

Death came without warning, as his wife sat reading aloud to him: The twinkling of an eye was hardly quicker than the death message. The funeral services were held at Washington Wednesday, where the body was conveyed in his special train—and Friday his home folks at Marion, Ohio, will have the solemn duty of placing the body of their friend and fellow citizens in its last resting place. Much pomp and ceremony was in the service, and much more would have been indulged in had not the stricken wife urged a service as simple as possible under the circumstances.

His had been a great task, trying to untangle a world snarl; with many pulling this and that way—some with honest convictions and other for sordid purposes. President Harding wore his vitality to low ebb doing his best to right the wrongs of war and assure a reign of world peace. His task must have been made doubly hard owing to the fact that his party friends and even advisors were not a unit as to the best means of attaining ends so much desired by practically all peoples and all nations. He did his best, and passed away while at his post.

### What of the New President?

In Calvin Coolidge the people have an unknown quantity. Called from his home at a moment's notice to face as the head of a great people many grave problems both domestic and foreign. Will he measure up? that is a question on the lips of an hundred million people over whose fortune he holds a commanding position. Will he be able to look through the gauzy trappings of wealth which is surrounding him at all times, seeking favor, and see the millions of toilers patiently bearing their burdens—often beyond their strength and do something to lighten their load?

Let us hope that he will remember what he is reported to have said, printed on another page, one of which is "Do not hesitate to be as revolutionary as science, nor as reactionary as the multiplication table."

"Sovereignty, it is our belief, is vested in the individual and we are going to protect the rights of the individual." To this let all say amen.

May he have wisdom and firmness to know the right and do it.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE ROHWER

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Rohwer were shocked and grieved to learn Friday morning that she had passed away some time during the night, for she had retired as usual, and in usual health, and so the hour of her death is not definitely known, but it was called Friday, August 3, 1923. She must have passed away without a struggle, for her position in the bed was the natural one for repose, and the bed clothing was not disturbed to indicate any struggle.

Minnie Koch was born in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Germany, May 7, 1853, and at the time of her death was 70 years, 2 months and 26 days of age. She came to America in 1873 and was united in marriage to Chris Sodemman, September 13, 1875, in Michigan. Later they came west and lived near Carroll in this state and at Sioux City, Iowa, where Mr. Sodemman passed away February 9, 1909. Three of the four children born to this union, and one sister survive her, and mourn her death. A son Fred in Casper, Wyoming, and Mrs. J. H. Payne and Mrs. W. A. Yarian both of Sioux City, who with their husbands were present at the funeral service Monday afternoon, May 31, 1916, she united in marriage with Geo. Rohwer of this place, who today mourns her sudden death, and with his daughters were in attendance at the funeral.

Funeral services were from the Evangelical Lutheran church in this city. Rev. Teckhaus, the pastor preaching, and the burial was at the Greenwood cemetery, many friends attending and sympathizing with the afflicted family.

Among the mourners was Chas. Miller of this city, who for many years made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Sodemman, coming to their home when he came from across the water, where he had known her in his boyhood days. To him she was indeed like a sister, and this sudden death breaks a friendship which lasted many years.

## MUST STRAIGHTEN LOGAN

Every flood such as we had this week demonstrates the need of the land owners getting busy and cutting a comparatively straight channel for the Logan thru this county, and perhaps some of the smaller streams.

As the channel has made its way along the line of least resistance, the most of the streams in this prairie country where the soil is deep and fertile wind in and out, make horse shoe bends and some shorter that that, so that the water travels about five mile of channel to get one mile from the place above. Eliminate the four mile extra, and you get four times as much fall, and flood waters do not accumulate. It works well, wherever tried.

## CLASS RECEIVES FIRST COMMUNION SUNDAY MORNING

Last Sunday morning Father Kearns at the 8:30 mass gave first communion to a class of seventeen, of whom eleven were from Wayne and six from Carroll. Following the service Mrs. F. S. Berry served breakfast to the new communicants and to Father Kearns at her home. Their names follow: From Wayne were Margaret Schmiedeskamp, Marcella Huntemer, Marcella Weber, Florence Baker, Regina Shannon, Richard Lewis, Leroy Lewis, Floyd Hogan, Harry Hogan, Mary Alice Strahan and Clair Paulsen.

From Carroll, John and Gertrude Lynch, Evelyn and Raymond O'Kelfie, Veronica Malloy and Mildred Brugger. It was a very happy party, and pretty as well, the little misses all in white, and the boys neatly dressed, tho not in suits so uniform as the girls. All were seated at a long table, with floral decorations, and did ample justice to the splendid breakfast served by their hostess. Mrs. Berry was assisted in serving by several ladies of the church.

## GOLF AT FREMONT

A number of the Wayne golf players have been participating in the tournament at Fremont, and at least one has won a way well toward the top in his class; but the absence of daily papers due to weather has made it impossible to follow the games and note the winnings. Among those who attended are F. S. McLean, A. T. Cavanaugh, Paul Mines, L. McClure, Prof. Hunter and Wm. Von Seggern. The latter came home before the meet closed, and it is said that he ran thru a bunch of fellows near West Point who appeared to be preparing to make a hold up. He ducked and "stepped on the gas."

## FUNERAL PROGRAM

Washington, August 9.—The program of the funeral services for President Harding in the rotunda of the capitol, at 11 a. m. yesterday was as follows:

Invocation by Dr. A. Freeman Anderson, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist church; Mr. Harding's place of worship.

Hymn, "Lead Kindly Light" by the male quartette of the Calvary Baptist church.

Scripture selections, 23d Psalm, Micah, sixth chapter and eighth verse. Revelations, 22nd chapter, first to fifth verses.

Proper Quotations.  
Prayer by Dr. James Shea Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives.

Hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee" by male quartette.  
Benediction by Dr. Anderson.

## OBITUARY—MRS. J. R. RIMEL

(Contributed)  
Martha Alice Boston was born at Malvern, Iowa, April 15th, 1867, and died at her home in Wayne, Nebraska, August 7, 1923, age 56 years, 5 months and 7 days.

She was converted when 16 years old and united with the Baptist church of Malvern, Iowa, and by word and deed bore testimony to faith in Christ as Saviour and Lord.

She was united in marriage to John H. Rimel March 1st, 1888. To this union were born three children: Earl of Laurel, Nebraska; Paul of Sioux City, Iowa, and Dorothy of Wayne, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Rimel came to Nebraska 17 years ago, making their home in Wayne county.

The bereaved relatives are her husband, John H. Rimel, her children, Earl, Paul and Dorothy; three grandchildren; her mother, Mrs. Boston, her brother, Collier, of Malvern, Iowa; Walter of San Bernardo, California, and Harry of Roseville, California.

Mrs. Rimel united with the First Baptist church of Wayne in April 1906 and was a faithful and active member, serving for ten years as treasurer of the Womens society. She suffered much during the last seven weeks of her illness, but was wonderfully patient, and confident of entering into the rest which remains for the people of God.

I'm but a stranger here,  
Heaven is my home;  
Earth is a desert drear,  
Heaven is my home,  
Danger and sorrow stand  
Round me on every hand,  
Heaven is my Father-land,  
Heaven is my home.

What thought the tempest rage,  
Short is my pilgrimage,  
Heaven is my home;  
Time's cold and wintry blast  
Soon will be overpast;  
I shall reach home at Last—  
Heaven is my home.

There, at my Saviour's side,  
I shall be glorified,  
Heaven is my home;  
There are the good and blest,

Those I love most and best,  
And there I, too, shall rest,  
Heaven is my home.

The funeral service was held at the home Wednesday, Rev. E. K. Allen, the pastor speaking. This morning the body was taken to Malvern, Iowa, for burial.

## BIG PICNIC AT ALLEN

The Northeast District Brotherhood of the Evangelical Lutheran church will hold its annual picnic at Allen, Wednesday, August 22.

Big basket dinner at 12:00. The local Brotherhood will serve coffee free to all bring your cups.

After dinner there will be a concert by the Concord band, addresses by Dr. W. F. Rangel, President of Synod; Dr. Kruger, president of Midland college and Rev. Alfonso Mahron of Ponca. Rev. Mahron will address the young people. It will be worth their while to hear him.

After the speaking there will be games and contests and a general good time.

This is a get-together affair for all Lutherans, their friends and families. Come and enjoy yourselves for the day. Picnic grounds one mile west of town.

Henning Hallin, Pres.  
Geo. H. Hoose, Vice-Pres.  
O. W. Money, Sec.-Treas.

## A CAMPING PARK AND LAKE FOR WAYNE

Some are saying that the partially completed tourist camp in south part of Wayne is not all that it should be—and that is perhaps true, but it is perhaps true, but it is being made better as time goes past. One who has visited the place and would like much to see a fine camp at Wayne and a lake for boating, and possibly to stock with fish suggests that as the place. With but little excavating and the earth removed used as a dyke against high water, a fine lake could be made, and the cost of keeping it pumped full from the river would be small. It might be well worth considering. If that old scar can be converted into a beauty spot all should be interested. This idea is not advanced by any one financially interested in the project, but by a lover of such sports as boating, swimming and fishing. Let a committee from the Greater Wayne and Kiwanis clubs investigate the problem.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE FRIDAY AFTERNOON

There will be memorial services in honor of the President Warren G. Harding Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The program cannot be given in detail at this writing, but meeting of representatives of the American Legion, and Ladies Auxiliary woman's club, the Kiwanis, the Business and Professional Women and others, have outlined the following program:

Rev. John Grant Shick was named to preside at the occasion. Rev. H. A. Teckhaus offer prayer and Rev. F. K. Allen will deliver the address. Frank Gamble head of the committee on music, reports that the services will be interspersed with hymns and also some special music, but just what and by whom he could not announce this morning.

By Mayor William M. Orr, pursuant to the Proclamation of President Coolidge of the United States.

To the people of the city of Wayne. Feeling that it is only fitting and proper that the city of Wayne should observe, in common with other parts of the country, the passing of the late President Warren G. Harding, and as the local post of the American Legion, in accordance with the wishes of its national and state commanders, desires to conduct memorial services, and as various other organizations of the city have signified their approval and support of such a movement.

I, William M. Orr, Mayor of the city of Wayne, do appoint Friday afternoon, August 10, between the hours of three and five o'clock as a time to especially hold in memory the passing of our president, and by a closing of all houses of business and a gathering of the community, to show respect to the life which he lost through a zealous, untiring interest in his people.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Wayne, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

WILLIAM M. ORR, Mayor.

## CENTRAL SOCIAL CIRCLE NOTES

The picnic supper held on the S. W. Elder home on the evening of July 26th was very much enjoyed by all. After supper games and contest were enjoyed, later music on the new Radio just installed that evening was very much enjoyed.

The Central Social Circle met at the home of Mrs. Monta Bomans on August 2, with all members present except one. Roll call was answered by each ones favorite poem and author. After business meeting Mrs. S. W. Elder had charge of the social hour, this consisted of the description of each one's birth place and home up to the present time. The hostess then served a delicious two-course luncheon. Mrs. H. Cozard was guest of the afternoon. We then adjourned to meet with Mrs. Aden Austin with Mrs. J. Getman as leader. At this meeting there will be a comforter made and tied for the orphans home at Council Bluffs.

## SIoux CITY SELLS TWO MILLION HOGS

Sioux City, Iowa, August 8.—Two million hogs have been received at the Sioux City market this year.

This is the first time in the history of the local market that two million hogs have been marketed by this time.

The figure shows a gain of 805,000 hogs over the number marketed at this time last year—an increase of 67 per cent.

The Country Club social had their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Community house. The time was spent playing 500. The committee of ladies were Mrs. James Miller, chairman; Mrs. W. R. Ellis, Mrs. W. K. Smith, Miss Mary Mason, Mrs. Chas. Craven and Mrs. D. J. Cavanaugh. At the close of the afternoon, sandwiches, assorted cookies and fruit nectar was served. The next meeting will be Tuesday, and the committee of ladies will be Mrs. R. Theobald, Miss Nettie Craven, Mrs. Hamer Wilson, Mrs. J. R. Rumbert, and Mrs. J. G. Mines. In case of bad weather these meetings will always be held in the community house.

There will be a regular meeting of the O. E. S. next Monday evening.

## CLOTHES MADE IN WAYNE

The perfect fit of a tailor-made garment, the smart style and careful hand-workmanship will appeal to your sense of economy.

SEE OUR LARGE LINE OF WOOLENS IN SUIT LENGTHS

### Wayne Cleaning Works

W. A. Truman, Prop. Phone No. 41  
We are Dry Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors, Hatters.  
We dry-clean the best.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

WANTED clean cotton rags at this office.—adv.

F. B. Rockwell went to Sioux City Tuesday morning and spent the day there.

Dr. Young's Dental Office over the First National Bank. Phone 307.—Adv. 29-1f.

Miss Frances Mitchell, who was here visiting with Mrs. McManis, returned to her home at Wakefield Tuesday morning.

A one-mill reduction in the combined city and school tax levy will save the city of Omaha \$325,000 city officials declare.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Jeffries left Sunday for a short visit with friends and relative at Cedar Rapids of this state, returning Tuesday.

Miss Lila Gardner went to Coleridge Saturday afternoon to visit friends a few days. She will be guest of Miss Eva Hughes and Miss Lena Gibson.

Mrs. Chas. Reese and daughter Pearl went to Sioux City Friday morning. Mrs. Reese returned in the evening and Pearl remained there for a week or two.

Mrs. Caroline Steele and daughter Nelle departed Saturday afternoon for Smithville, Missouri, where they will spend a couple of weeks visiting with relatives.

Fortner wants your eggs.—adv.

**EYES EXAMINED**



**GLASSES FITTED**

**SERVICE SATISFACTION REASONABLE PRICE**

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

Only Optician in Wayne County Registered by Examination.

Cream, eggs, poultry bought by Fortner.—adv.

Ben Carhart and family went to Lake Osakis, Minnesota, last week for an outing.

James Gansko went to Cedar Rapids Sunday to visit relatives and friends a short time.

Miss Elvera Malloy left Saturday afternoon for Omaha where she will spend a week visiting with her sister Miss Hazel Malloy.

Miss Verna Read and Venita Kopp, left Tuesday morning for Gibbon, where the former will visit her grandfather for a few days.

Senator Albert Cummings of Iowa, who was elected president pro tem of the senate now becomes the presiding officer for that body when it again meets.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rimel, who spent a few days visiting with his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rimel returned to their home at Sioux City Saturday afternoon.

James E. Hancock of Carroll was at Wayne Friday morning looking after business, while on his way to Lincoln. He left on the 41 o'clock train for the home of the governor—or at least the town he lives in.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jones left Friday afternoon to visit for a time at his old home at Binghamton, New York. Their ticket will take them to other places of interest, after he has visited his mother and other home folks at the old home.

Mrs. Harry McMillan of Wayne, and sister Mrs. Merrill Milton of Long Pine, who was visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Jublin, went to Sioux City Friday morning where they spent the day. Mrs. Milton went on to her home.

The First National bank bought all the deposits, loans and each of the Nebraska National bank. The deal gives the First National control of all assets of the Nebraska National except the bank building at Eighteenth and Douglas. Big fish eat little ones.

Miss Lena Kunkel, who has been employed at the J. H. Felber Pharmacy for about a year left Monday morning for Maybell, Colorado, where she will visit with her sister until the school years opens, and then she will go Worland, Wyoming, where she will teach.

John Larson who has been looking after business in Iowa, and fishing a little in a Minnesota lake, came to Wayne last Wednesday evening, and was here to act on the reception committee when his folks arrived from California, they leaving the last of the week for Wayne to visit here.

Close-in modern room for rent—call the Democrat, 145.—adv.

Mrs. Alex Geabler and daughter of Winside were Wayne visitors between trains Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. E. Lindke went to Sioux City Friday morning to spend a few days visiting with Mrs. Frank Kruger.

Mrs. W. H. Echtenkamp and daughter left Friday afternoon for Blair, where they will visit relatives.

Miss Albia Putman left Saturday afternoon for Omaha where she will spend a week visiting with her sister.

"Fine farms, well improved, for sale on crop payments. Write today, Bentley Land Company, Sidney, Nebraska."—adv. J19-45-pd.

Misses Anna and Katherine Baker left the first of the week for Aberdeen, South Dakota, where they will visit their sister, and from there will go to Big Stone Lake. They will be gone two weeks.

Mrs. Moore from Creighton came Friday for a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Conger. Mrs. Conger is said to be regaining health and strength rapidly since her return from the hospital.

Am unable to keep up payments on my piano. First class condition—nearly new. Any one can have it by paying me a small amount for my equity and keeping up payments. If interested write for particulars to Lock Box 716, Omaha, Nebraska.—adv. J19-41

All records for receipts of cattle by auto truck, at the stockyards were broken recently when 3,000 head were brought to the unloading chutes. This method of transporting livestock is growing more popular every week, livestock men say. Livestock comes this way from points in Nebraska and Iowa.

Mrs. E. W. Huse and daughter Dorothy left Friday afternoon for Portage, Ohio, where they will visit her brother, and from there they will go to Niagara Falls and to Pennsylvania, where they will attend a family reunion. On their return they will visit at Washington. They will be gone about three weeks.

Eggs wanted at Fortner's.—adv.

Business is looking up at Wayne, in volume. If one may judge by the great number of cars parked here daily, and the fact that not many come just for the fun of it these hot, busy days. Some very great money-saving prices have been made here in some lines during the past month.

The Pierce County Leader has been receiving a call from its oldest subscriber, who started with its first issue 35 years ago, and have been going some ever since. The Democrat still has a few of its first and continuous readers on the list, who commenced with the paper in 1881, or 39 years ago. That's quite a while to be continually reading one paper.

Several hundred merchants of the middle west are being invited to attend the tenth annual Merchants' Market Week to be held in Omaha the week of August 20. Stocks of merchandise have been enlarged and manufacturers, jobbers and wholesalers are prepared to show a fine line of goods to the visiting merchants. A social entertainment has also been provided for the visiting merchants.

Yes, the new marriage law is in full force and effect. In some localities, like Omaha the tendency seemed to be to just about double the regular flow of marriages the last few days before the law became effective. Perhaps there will be less marriages in Nebraska this week than at any time in recent history—but there will no doubt be some who will go over the state line to find a preacher and a license.

Thos. Rawlings was over from Wakefield Monday on a business mission, and chatted a few minutes with the editor. He has but recently returned from a month spent in the northwestern part of the United States and southwestern Canada. He was in Seattle at the time the president was there, but did not hear his talk. In speaking of conditions in the parts he visited he said they were very quiet in a business way. Mr. Rawlings is a close observer of conditions, and wants to know cause and effect.

S. Taylor, better known as "Sand", returned Sunday from a visit among friends of sixty years ago over in northeastern Iowa. He says that crops look well there, and that being in a great dairy district they did not seem to feel much financial distress. A cream check every month is a wonderful aid in keeping the wolf from the door, and that is what most of the farmers in that part of Iowa seem to live on. Instead of a car load of fattening steers, they have a score or two of milk cows, and each cow will bring in as much cash in the year as a fat steer will when sold, and the farmer has the cow and a calf left—and that is pretty fair pay for milking a cow twice a day for ten months, especially if you have forty cows, and milk ten an hour. And Wayne is a better country for dairying or other farming than that.

# Barnard Grocery Co

SELF SERVE

## California Elberta Peaches

This is about the last chance on California Peaches as the price is advancing. Open them up and look them through. The quality is guaranteed. **Friday and Saturday only \$1.10**

**Watermelons** A fresh lot weighing 25 lbs. or over. We plug them or guarantee them as you wish. **Friday and Saturday, EACH 69c**

**Size 250 Oranges, per dozen - - - 25c**

**Size 126 Oranges, each - - - - - 5c**

**1 lb. Powdered Sugar - - - - - 13c**

**15 oz. Biltmore Sardines** In Tomato Sauce - - - - - **15c**

**Kippered Hering, packed in Norway 13c**

**N. B. C. Soda Crax, 3½ lb. cartons, lb. 12c**

**Salted Wafers, 4 lb. cartons, pound 14c**

**Graham Crackers, 5 lb. cartons, pound - 14c**

**Wax Paper, for lunches, 15 sheets 12x15 ins. - - - 4c**

**Argo Gloss Starch, 1 lb. pkg. - - - 9c**

**Large Gold Dust, pkg. - - - - - 28c**

**Spice, ground or whole, 2 pkgs. - 15c**

**45 grain Cider Vineger, gallon - - 39c**

## BARNARD GROCERY CO.

## State Bank of Wayne

Wayne, Nebraska

We solicit your business and promise you best of treatment.

We pay interest on time Deposits

**WE MAKE FARM LOANS AND CITY LOANS AND WRITE INSURANCE**

We sell steamship tickets to and from Germany and any other country in Europe

Henry Ley, President  
C. A. Chace, Vice Pres.

Rollie W. Lay, Cashier  
Herman Lundberg, Asst. Cash.

Fortner wants your poultry, cream and eggs.—adv.

Mrs. E. B. Young, who spent a week at Minden returned home Tuesday morning.

Will Jenkins and family are reported to be spending vacation at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Bargain Prices in rebuilt typewriters. Standard, makes. R. E. Fuggles, Sioux City, Iowa.—adv. 1f.

Miss Dasie Fox went to Winside Saturday morning where she spent the week end visiting with relatives.

Mrs. L. E. Lathan left Friday afternoon for Fairbault, Minnesota, where she expects to spend a week visiting with friends.

A. Korgan, wife and daughter Miss Sarah, from Dallas, Texas, drove into Wayne Monday morning, coming from Plainview, where they had been visiting a daughter. They were looking for Bryon Kloppling's home, and had probably passed the same in coming in to town. Mr. Korgan was here thirty or more years ago, but was not sure of where the farm lay. After a visit here with the Kloppling boys, they plan to go on to Omaha and visit Henry and wife for a time.

E. Huntmer and family left by car the first of the week for an outing. It is the plan to first visit Okobji lake in Iowa, then strike north into Minnesota to some of the many lakes in that state, and thence possibly as far east as Duluth before turning back. He will visit at the home of his brother at Melrose. Mr. Huntmer is always a booster for Wayne, and his side line mission on this trip will be to study road marking signs, tourist camps and artificial lakes and bathing pools three things Wayne is just now interested. We hope he finds a solution for all three for Wayne.

Mrs. T. W. Moran came out from Omaha Friday evening to visit Wayne friends, and her daughter, Mrs. Huntermer. She returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Herman Mildner and sons Ted and Fritz drove to Plankinton, South Dakota Sunday to visit her daughter Mrs. Geo. Spissman and brother Carl Furchner for a short time.

Miss Maggie Davis of Carroll was at Wayne Monday morning on her way to Omaha to purchase millinery for her Carroll shop.

Alex Robin of the Carroll Mercantile Co. was stranded at Wayne Tuesday. When returning from Sioux City he found no waiting train to take him home. The track wash out near Sholes was too great for the morning train to span.

## Durham Molasses

Used by all progressive Stockmen

All Livestock Like it

Lessens the Feed Bill 20 to 50 Percent

Makes Unpalatable Feed Appetizing

Value Proved by Experiments

Durham Cuban Cane Feeding Molasses poured over hay, straw, corn stover, or fodder, or over the grain, makes the entire ration palatable, using up cheap roughages on the farm, and at the same time adding a feed of definite nutritive value!

We have it. Give it a trial.

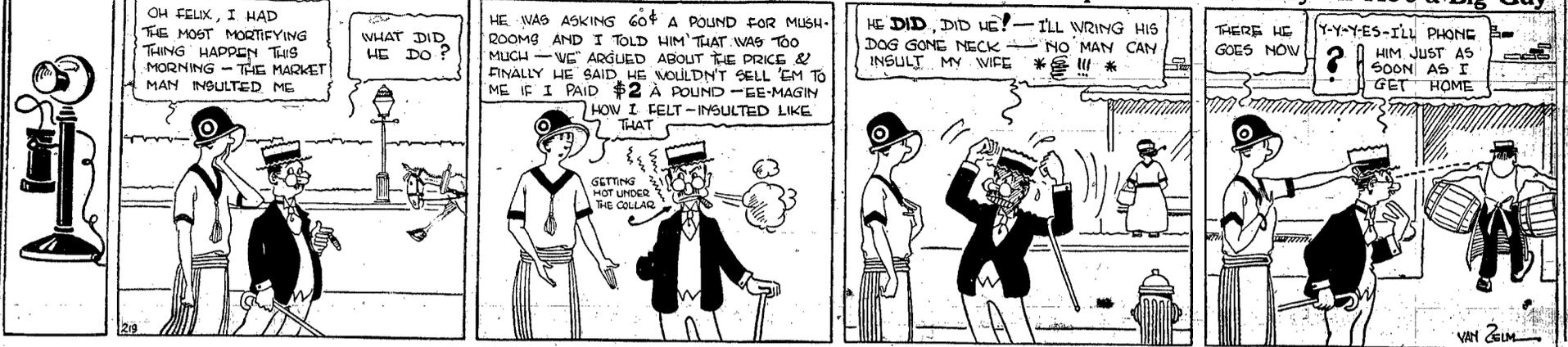
**The Wayne Grain and Coal Co.**  
Carl Madsen, Owner

Phone 60 Wayne, Nebraska

# AW, WHAT'S THE USE

By L. F. Van Zelm  
© Western Newspaper Union

# Telephones Are Handy—If He's a Big Guy



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Fortner wants your poultry, cream and eggs.—adv.

Miss Edith Brown from Sioux City came last week to visit her friend, Miss Dorothy Barnard.

Mrs. Hunter left Saturday morning for Rock Rapids, Iowa, where she expects to spend a month visiting with relatives.

L. A. Franske and son Dick went to Sioux City Sunday morning, and the lad is planning to spend several days there. Mr. Franske returned Sunday evening.

Mrs. Sara Elson left Monday morning to visit her daughter, Miss Lucille at Hutchinson, Iowa, a station near Britt, where the daughter is operator and station agent.

Postal authorities have announced that night air mail flying from Fort Crook flying field will commence about August 20. Mail will be carried east and west at night.

Mrs. Pierson, who spent a couple of days visiting with Mrs. N. J. Jublin left Tuesday morning for Wakefield and from there she will return to her home at Red Oak, Iowa.

At White River, South Dakota, this week the people are participating in Frontier Day festivities. They have Indians and cowboys and bronco's all giving imitation of the days that have gone, never to return.

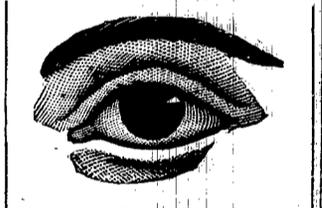
Mrs. J. G. W. Lewis and children and her father Ernest Bernschein, came from Chicago Tuesday morning and will make Wayne their home again. They have been gone about a year. Mr. Lewis will return in about ten days.

F. W. Clarke, former president of the Nebraska National bank, has been named manager of the new Federal Intermediate Credit bank. This bank, capitalized at \$5,000,000, expects to begin lending money to livestock men on cattle, in the near future.

Mrs. Jennie Johnson and daughter Pauline, of Villisca, Iowa, who spent a few days visiting with her daughter Miss Grace Johnson, left Tuesday for Norfolk where she will visit her sisters, from there she will go to Brunswick, where she will visit another daughter.

Over near Laurel they are planning to create a lake, and pump water to fill the same. At Belden, too they have a movement under way for a swimming pool. A bit of water that may be used for fishing, boating and swimming is a fine thing for any community in the summer time.

There was a happy gathering at the Bert Hyatt home southeast of Wayne Sunday when his uncle and aunt, Wm. Benschhof and wife of Wilsie, accompanied by C. E. Benschhof and wife and their son Ben came over for the day. They were joined by Ed. Lindsay and family from Brenna precinct, Fred Benschhof and wife and Mrs. Perrin and her sister of Wayne. The day was passed visiting and eating, for Mrs. Hyatt is a famous cook, and Bert usually manages to have the larder well supplied. Cream, eggs, poultry bought by Fortner.—adv.



**Correctly Fit Glasses**  
are something one appreciated most of all. I have had many years experience in fitting glasses and guaranteed all my work.  
Broken lenses duplicated in short time.  
**W. B. Vail**  
Optician and Optometrist  
Phone Ash 3031 Wayne, Nebr.

## ROBERTS

### Now Free to do Your Plumbing

For several months past, I have had to devote most of my time to the laying of city water mains, having been awarded that contract. It is finished, and I am free to look after your needs, and assure you real service. I keep a very complete stock of the standard goods in my line, and I own a lot of pipe at less than the market of today. Now is the best time to have your needs looked after—get ready for winter, it is shrewdly coming. I can and do guaranteed satisfactory work and good quality of material.

Give me a chance to make estimate or bid on your work.

## O. S. ROBERTS

West of State Bank, Phone 140w

## ASKING \$50,000 DAMAGES FOR INJURY TO CHILD

Butte, Nebraska, August 8, 1923.—An action has been filed in the district court of Boyd county for Erwin Schulze by his father as his next friend against the Standard Oil company of Nebraska and William Braithwait of Spencer for \$50,000, damages sustained by the little boy, Erwin, who is now 7 years of age. It is alleged that as the result of an explosion of gasoline on the August 29, 1922, he was fearfully burned. At the time the agent of the company, Braithwait, was pouring gasoline from the can into an intake pipe of an underground tank. The attorneys for the plaintiff are J. R. Cash of Bonesteel, South Dakota, and M. F. Harrington of O'Neill, Nebraska.

The suit is an unusual one, at least in Nebraska. The claim is made that there should have been a chain attached to the tank wagon and dragging on the ground so as to prevent the accumulation of static electricity in the wagon tank.

It is further claimed that the bucket with which gasoline was being taken from the tank and poured into the tank of a customer had been used all day, gas had been poured into it and out of it and that this in itself produced electricity and that the pouring of the gasoline from the bucket into the funnel and pipe which took it to the underground tank also produced friction and, as a result, generated static electricity. It is claimed that a spark of the static electricity ignited the gas and vapor arising from the gasoline and that this caused the explosion and the burning of the gasoline and injury to this little boy.

It is further claimed that the Standard Oil company should have had a hose with a metallic lining and connected with the tank by a metallic connection by which a complete connection could be established by the intake pipe to underground tank and that if this had been used it would have been impossible to have had any explosion and the burning of the child.

## Condition of Elements Factor

No such case as this has ever been brought in this state before, and involves a new principle. The attorneys for the child say that heretofore the lawyers of the state have known little about static electricity but they are coming to know more about it, particularly since the radio has come into general use in the use of which static electricity is frequently a disturbing element. It is alleged that on the day of the accident the air was charged with static electricity. It was a hot sultry day and extremely calm. It was the same kind of day that produces static electricity to such an extent that it interferes seriously with the operation of the radio.

The case will call for a large amount of testimony to show what the custom is and the methods taken to guard against explosions from static electricity. In addition to evidence showing the general use of appliances to guard against this danger, high class expert evidence, it is claimed, will be introduced in behalf of this little boy to prove that static electricity did cause the explosion burning and that it could easily have been prevented by simple means.

## SHOW COMES TO TOWN

Last night Laurel saw one of these fly-by-night shows come and leave. It is said to have come here from Colorado and we do not know where it was going. It makes little difference. The town is never richer after such an outfit leaves. These are the shows that do no advertising that will let the world know exactly what they are. Newspaper advertising tells the world what kind of a show it is. If it isn't good the papers do not carry it. This show did no advertising in the papers in this part of the country; that we are aware of.—Laurel Advocate.

We rather think they came to Wayne and then went on to parts unknown.

Fortner wants your eggs.—adv.

## SUCKER SEASON

At this time of the year, when the farmers are just beginning to turn their year's work into cash, there always develops a big crop of promoters out to exchange stock of dubious value or absolute worthlessness for a big slice of the nation's annual savings. This season promises to be a record breaker according to all reports, with fully 125,000 salesmen—more men than there are in the United States standing army—offering "opportunities" to those who have cash in hand. The expense of the army is heavy enough, but that of this other "army" is much heavier.

Warning the American public against these promoters is coming to be recognized as a waste of effort—a hopeless and thankless task. Just about the time everyone has had personal experience enough with mining stock to end its popularity along come the oil wells. That line must be proving a bit of a drug on the market this year for authorities on the "slicker" games report that rubber and banana plantation stock is getting a big play now, with a patent device for rejuvenating oil wells also being pushed in many localities. The company gets half of the increase in flow of oil from the wells—a liberal insurance of riches.—The only trouble is that no oil well owners have ever tried the device, probably never will.

Seemingly conservative estimates place the annual toll of fraudulent or questionable stock schemes in this country at \$600,000,000. This year's levy promises to be up to the average. There is only one rule which seems to promise any reduction in the annual "sucker season" contribution—"Before you invest—investigate." And it has been demonstrated uncounted times since Barnum's day that a certain percentage of the American people won't do that.

## "Stool-Pigeons"

The above is from the Sioux City Tribune, and we want to add that these "slicers" are very frequently aided and abetted by supposed friends who steer these wind sellers to prospects whom they know have a bit of ready cash or whose note is good—some do this for a percentage on the sales, and a few others are so innocent that they will take their pay in a generous slice of the worthless stock. The fellow who rides with these guys should be marked as one of them, no matter what his professions may be. From some of the deals that have been pulled by aid of such leeches, one would think they would be ashamed to look their victims in the face.

## HOLINESS CAMP MEETING

Clifford Dean of the Holiness Mission 204 west 7th street, Sioux City, sends us a circular telling that a camp meeting will be held at the Holiness home camp grounds near Sioux City, beginning August 10 and continuing until the 26th, and all are welcome. The service daily will consist of a morning prayer meeting at 6 o'clock; class meeting at 9:30; preaching at 10:45; and again at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Among their speakers and singers will be Rev. W. W. Jeffers and Thos. Morrison, besides a number of others who will visit and speak at the grounds at different times during the meetings.

## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy extended during our recent bereavement in the death of our dear wife and mother.  
Geo. Rohwer and Family  
Mrs. Payne and Family,  
Mrs. Yaryan and Family.

## NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Greenwood Cemetery Association will be held at the State Bank rooms, on Tuesday August 21, 1923 at 10 a. m. H. C. HENNEY, Pres.  
F. G. PHILLEO, Secty.

## CHEER UP

This world is full of sunshine,  
This world is full of cheer;  
If we but tried to find it  
Throughout each day and year.

## FARMER CONDITIONS AS SEEN BY E. T. MEREDITH

Mr. Meredith was secretary of an agriculture under president Wilson, and has been identified with the farmer very closely as publisher of a popular farm paper for many years. Here is what he says:

"I do not mean that everything is rosy with the farmer. He has borne an unjust share of the post-war liquidation. The prices of the things he is called on to buy are still too high. But this does not mean, as Senator Brookhart infers, that conditions are steadily getting worse. "The grain farmer is in a better condition now than he was a year ago, to say nothing of the livestock farmer, the dairyman, or the general farmer."

"Every time Mr. Brookhart or anyone else seeks to lead the public to believe that the American farmer is ruined, when such is not the fact, he is destroying the credit of the farmer and his integrity as a business man, just as false rumors maliciously or selfishly circulated may start a run on a sound bank."

And Mr. Meredith cites facts and figures to bring out the truth. Among them are these:

"The American grain farmers will receive \$500,000,000 more for their crop in 1923 than they received in 1922.

The price of corn per bushel on the farm was 62.2 cents on July 1, 1922, and on the same date this year 86.5 cents.

While the farm price of winter wheat in that period declined from 93 cents to 87 cents, oats increased from 37.3 cents to 42.5 cents, and barley from 52.2 cents to 55.7 cents.

The American farmers' income from wheat is but 10 per cent of their total income, and a fall in price of 10 per cent from July 1, 1922, to July 1, 1923, represents, therefore, a shrinkage of but 1 per cent of the farmers' total income.

The loss occasioned by the fall in wheat is equal to but 3 1-4 per cent of the wealth produced each year by our dairy cows.

The American hen alone produces more new wealth than the total wheat crop amounts to."

## A NEW MODERN RURAL SCHOOL

The Bolden Progress gives the following story of a new school building, just completed three miles east of Bolden in district No. 44, and it is known as Morning Glory school:

The school building is 24x36 feet in size and cost between five and six thousand dollars. As one enters the school building you enter a hall containing a cloak room for the boys and one for the girls. From this hall one enters the main building and the basement.

The main building is lighted from the south and west. At the south and west. At the south end of the end provision for a library room with a built-in book case has been

## provided. This is built upon a raised floor which may be used as a platform when needed. Adjustable and movable seats have been secured for this room.

The basement of this building is so complete and so well arranged that it does not seem a reality for a rural school.

As you enter the basement you enter the play room or lunch room. This room has been provided with long white enameled folding tables. This room is well lighted, being lighted from the south and west the same as the main building. From this room one enters the kitchen, the furnace room, and the boys and girls toilets.

The building is supplied with water piped from Mr. Guy Burns' home, a short distance from the school.

The building has an excellent heating system; as the furnace is provided with fresh air intakes, meaning that fresh air is constantly being heated and sent to all parts of the building.

The school board of this district deserve much credit for their pains taking effort to provide such an excellent school house for the children of their district. They have the best school building in this part of the county. This credit is due Messrs. A. F. Harper, Ed. Mackey and Henry Cherry.

Miss Gertrude Griggs has been hired to teach this school the coming year.

## FOR RENT

Six room house on first floor. Modern, furnished or unfurnished, good location. Possession about first of September, also three spring wagons, two covered, and a lot of kindling for sale. W. H. Hughes, Box 115.—adv

## Kearns Produce House

wants your  
**Cream, Eggs, Poultry**

## Every kind of INSURANCE

Reliable Companies, Lowest Rates  
**FRED G. PHILLEO**  
Real Estate Insurance

## Dr. T. B. Heckert

Dentist  
Opposite Postoffice

## Hot Weather Comfort

may be secured by the use of

## Western Electric Fans, Irons and Stoves

Also exclusive agency for the

## Paul Automatic Electric Lift

Less parts by half than any other pump. Come and see working model.

## A. G. Grunemeyer

Plumbing, Heating, Wiring  
Office Phone 199, Residence 187  
Wayne, Nebraska

## FOR RENT

Six room house on first floor. Modern, furnished or unfurnished, good location. Possession about first of September, also three spring wagons, two covered, and a lot of kindling for sale. W. H. Hughes, Box 115.—adv

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

Subscription Rates  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75

WAYNE MARKET REPORTS

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

Table with market prices for various goods: Corn .70, Oats .28, Springs .23, Hens .16, Roosters .05, Eggs .15, Butter Fat .37, Hogs \$5.50 to \$7.00, Cattle \$4.00 to \$9.50.

The Nebraska Editorial meeting which was to have been held at Omaha this week has been postponed for two weeks out of respect for the printer-editor-president who was so suddenly called home. August 22, 24 and 25 are the new dates.

We shall not expect to hear anything more this week as the corn crop falling for want of rain, just as it is due to tassel and shoot; but it is possible that a few objections will be given attention telling that the wind ruined the crop, blowing it down so badly, just at a critical time.

Why have so few voters appeared to have given that of Tom Marshall of Indiana as a man of presidential size? He is one of the big little men of the world, and the democrats might do far worse than to tender him the nomination. Just now he is out with a protest against the propoganda that is becoming near the unbearable stage. It is time for people to cease to fall for these schemes put out to raise funds for this, that and the other thing, until there is not enough return to pay the cost of running the propoganda, for the pay for the promoters of the various schemes takes the first money. The press, too, might do much to discourage it by simply sending its adv rate in with a contract, and terms cash. We have been guilty of being imposed upon in time past by some propoganda that has not proven to do all that was claimed for it.

And now comes the report that a "Home Builders" concern at Omaha that was taking in spare change on promise of more interest than the banks could pay has ceased to pay

Modern 8 Rooms and Bath

Lot .75x150, Garage, on corner west side. Low price, easy terms.

New Modern Cottage

5 rooms and bath, lot 50x150, west side. Bargain price, easy terms.

F. G. Philleo

Nebraska's FIFTY-FIFTH State Fair and Exposition LINCOLN SEPT. 2-3-4-5-6-7. ASTOUNDING IN ITS IMMENSITY. INCOMPARABLE IN ITS WEALTH OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES. NEVER ON A BIGGER SCALE. The State's play ground where recreation and instruction are happily combined.

interest, and those who were to be paid their principal back on request are not getting either interest or principal. Yet the scheme was permitted under the law of Nebraska, and had the o. k. of the "Blue Sky" department, beyond a doubt. One man confessed to having \$600 in the hole and he knew of others who were holding the sack in various sums, who can ill afford to lose what they "invested." Some children broke their saving bank open and put the contents out where it may not come back. And now the season for skinning suckers is again at hand, and there will be a lot of new fish to bite, and investigate after their money is gone.

ALL IS NOT YET LOST

(Chicago Daily News.) "Irreconcilables" profess to think that advocates of the league of nations are carrying out a plan—in fact, a plot—to hand over this country into slavery to European governments and international financial interests. The Ku Klux Klanners assert that the negroes are striving after domination over the white race.

Farmers of the upper Mississippi valley in large numbers are convinced that the banking interests of New York compelled the federal reserve board to raise the discount rate in 1920 and 1921 for the express purpose and with the direct result of ruining the farmer in order to enrich the banking magnate in his idle, luxurious home on Long Island.

The banking magnate in that home thinks the Nonpartisan league farmer of North Dakota, who goes to church at least as regularly as does the banker, is a vicious character who engages in destruction out of some motive difficult to distinguish from sheer malice.

If what is said about each element in this country at the present time by some other element is even approximately true the country is doomed. There is no hope for it. A compilation of the different social, sectional and religious elements of the United States, accompanied by a parallel column presenting a picture of each of these elements as drawn from current statements of its adherents, would lead any citizen who believed it to flee to the mountains, or even to the Tuhr, for refuge from the horrors about to engulf this nation.

Meanwhile people jump into rivers to pull out other people when the other people are drowning, and vast sums are expended daily on works of unstinted benevolence by people of all sorts toward people of all other sorts. And United States senators who during sessions of the August senate gnash their teeth at one another in public are seen exchanging jocularities in the cloak rooms. And the elements which assail one another most bitterly in their publications and in the recesses of their own exclusive belligerent organizations are seen assembling at 7 o'clock in the morning with the blowing of a whistle to labor together shoulder to shoulder in the day's work in happy confidence that, while the elements which they oppose and assail may be very wicked elements, nevertheless it some how happens that the individuals constituting those elements are after all fairly companionable and trustworthy.

Some day, perhaps, it will occur to the country that it could not possibly consist of so many deliberately destructive groups as it thinks it possesses and at the same time of so many unobjectionable and co-operating individuals as it knows it possesses.

Chicago—A special committee of seven grain men to study and report on recent recommendations of the federal trade commission on grain is to be named by President John Stream of the Chicago Board of Trade it was decided at a directors' meeting.

MEMBERS NEIHARDT CLUB TELL OF PILGRIMAGE

Wayne Friends Accompany the Poet to Locate Monument to Hugh Glass on Spot of His Victory Over the Bear.

(contributed)

The Neihardt Club has accomplished its patriotic task of erecting a memorial to old Hugh Glass, who one hundred years ago this fall made the great chawl that is the central theme of Neihardt's epic, "The Song of Hugh Glass." The monument, in the form of the frustrum of a pyramid, stands on a high bluff of the ranch owned by Otto Weinkauff and overlooks the wide valley of the forks of the Grand river in the northwest part of South Dakota. It was made by the party of Neihardt enthusiasts, in company with the poet, the personnel being: John G. Neihardt, A. E. Long, Elmer Holm and J. T. House of Nebraska; Judge Samuel Polly of the supreme court of South Dakota and his daughter Catherine; Secretary L. C. Fox, assistant to Doane Robinson of the South Dakota Historical Society and his wife; Julius D. Young and wife of Murdo, South Dakota; the editor of the Lemmon Tribune and others of the neighborhood.

Intense interest is attached in the mind of the party to the question of how nearly Neihardt who had never seen the spot, has pictured its details in the famous poem. The surprising correspondence between the poem and the facts almost made mystics of all the group. Thus, in the poem the seeker of Hugh approaches from the south side of the Grand, first sees the valley from the top of a high bluff that has shale on the side near the river. Down the bluff he rides, his horse floundering in the rubble and galloping to the northwest. What was the excitement to see the bluff, the only possible bluff, in the exact spot! The spring where Hugh is alleged to have been wounded is properly located to support the poem. The Grand "forks wide 'twixt sunset and the polar star" as in the poem. It will be recalled that, after coming to consciousness, Hugh lived for some days on bullberries. On all the journey, the members of the Club saw these berries only in small numbers till the Grand was reached. There, in Hugh's valley, they grew in bewildering abundance. A man could keep life in his body for days by feasting on them as did Hugh. In the poem Neihardt alleges that Hugh climbed the bluffs along the Grand and reached the plain between that stream and the Moreau by following a creek, or perhaps a gulch, on the shelving side of which grew plums and grapes, the sides of the gulch some times being nearly sheer and so it is today, exactly. The writer brought back a portion of grapevine, the descendant of those whose fruitage nourished the old hero one hundred years ago. The coincidences now become almost unbelievable. The Song tells of the butte just south of the head of the water course by which Hugh guided his slow journey and there it is in the exact spot, the only one, tall and lonely, seeming today like some mystic guide to point the way on the plain. Again, the poem alleges that Hugh could see this butte for days and that it was still in sight when he reached the crest of the divide through a notch in the hills.

Traveling south after the monument was completed we were worried. So much was as Neihardt had said that we wanted the entire list of details to work out. It did. Beyond the butte the land is flat for miles, the butte continued to stand out until we reached the divide, the gap in the hill was there in the right place and no other gap was in sight and the divide itself was at this point "rooflike" as the poem describes it and nowhere else.

The whole experience sets one to dreaming. Do poets find out things in ways past understanding? Did old Hugh tell Neihardt his experiences? Do some rare people find out things while in sleep or in trance that are hidden from those whose walls of sense are thicker, whose souls are less nimble? At any rate, the story and the fact correspond in amazing manner.

Leaving Salm, where the monument is, the group went west and south through the Black Hills that Neihardt might visit the two battlefields, Slim Buttes and Wounded Knee, which are to appear in "The Song of the Indian Wars," which Neihardt is now writing. At Martin, Neihardt interviewed old Sioux warriors, through an interpreter, and it was wonderful to see how he secured their interest, the well-known reticence disappearing at once on learning that Neihardt was blood brother to the Omahas and friend of Captain Cook whose recent death is mourned among the Sioux.

Thus was accomplished the first pilgrimage of the Neihardt Club, but it is not to be the last. It is now the plan to build and dedicate each year some memorial to one of the many characters of western history that Neihardt is celebrating in his

poetry. There are already enough of them to keep the club busy for twenty years. The members of the club feel that theirs is a patriotic service. They wish to make this land precious to all its people. Neihardt writes the poetry while the monuments spread the message of the splendor of the life that belongs to the middle-west.

SOUTH DAKOTA NEWS

Oral, South Dakota, August 7.—I wonder if you Wayne folks would like to hear from me again. It takes so much less time than listening to my oral communications. I visited this country almost three years ago and as an agricultural region it has certainly improved, I think owing to the fact they have discovered the financial difference in the kind of corn raised. At that time their main crop was Squaw corn, that year one farmer raised Flint and proved it much more saleable to feeders than the Squaw variety, now they are raising Flint to pasture their hogs on, but Dent, Calico and the other larger kinds that your farmers raised in Eastern Nebraska.

A couple of weeks ago they had quite a hail storm lasting about ten minutes, at the close the ground was white, but they have State Insurance and a very fair adjuster and they generally feel that they are as well off as if they had not had hail. They are having frequent showers, it has turned cooler and they are beginning to put in their rye. There is one crop that in quality is a decided improvement on what are raised down there, potatoes, we boil them with their coats on and they laugh in our faces. Oral has a large transient population at the present time. They are building a depot, repairing railroad bridges and as they have three commercial sand pits, they are taking out sand for shipment.

I notice in Hot Springs-News that two Wayne county boys and families have been visiting the hills. Gomer and Elmer Jones, why didn't you stop boys?

Charlotte M. White.

By special scientific process Ford will get \$2 a ton more of byproducts out of coal, besides getting the heat. They have been doing that for a long time in Germany. Our specialty in America is waste. Every ton of coke made in the old way, wastes twice the value of the coke.

Here's food for the superstitious. Five different presidents died, as regards their election, at 20 year periods. They are: Harrison, elected in 1840; Lincoln, elected in 1860; Garfield, elected in 1880; McKinley, elected (second time) in 1900; President Harding, elected in 1920.

Superstitions have been built up on less of a foundation than that.

Lamborn, Hutchings and Company, brokers, rise to remark that "the lamentable death of our beloved president should have a sobering influence upon the radicals."

This firm thinks that before congress meets "all fears of radical legislation will undoubtedly have been entirely dispelled."

The conclusion is—that the stock market will do better. The stock market certainly needs it, although just what the radicals have had to do with the exposures of bucket-shop dishonesty it is difficult to say.

Walter R. McFarland, city attorney of Norfolk, and member of the firm of Mapes and McFarland, attorneys died Monday night with spinal meningitis, after suffering intense pain since Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. McFarland was well known through Nebraska and was prominent in Norfolk politics for a number of years. He was admitted to the bar when 21 years of age and at that time was said to be the youngest candidate ever admitted to the bar in Nebraska.

HE MADE US LAUGH

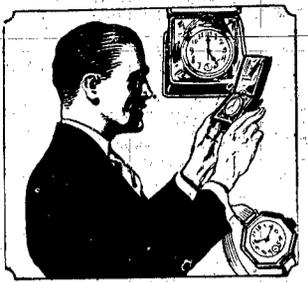
Thirty years ago, one circus clown gave another clown a medal on which was inscribed, "To the man who had sense enough to play the fool."

The recipient of the medal died the other day at 79. He had run from home in boyhood to join a circus. For 68 years he clowned in 55 different circuses. He played the fool before millions of persons. His buffoonery gave those millions the priceless boon of whole-souled laughter.

Kings and statesmen have given the world tears and sadness. The finest of intentions have sometimes brought sorrow to those for whom only good was meant. But Al Miaco with no attempt to force his good deeds upon the world gave his world the thing before which worries, troubles, griefs, and mad ambitions vanish—laughter.

The names of those who have brought trouble in the world live long in history or legend. Al Miaco and his kind are soon forgotten. But it would be a rash person who would say that those of great name have done the world more real good than those who have clowned so well that merry hearts succeeded sad ones.—Dearborn Independent.

Boys, Have Your Picture



Made At Newberry's Studio

Our 25-years Experience in the Photograph work enables you to get the best of work, at a reasonable price. We invite you to call and inspect our work.

We do Enlarging, Copying, Photographs, and Kodak finishing work. Delivered Wednesdays and Saturday evenings.

Newberry's Studio

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

L. Olson from Norfolk is the baker at Hamilton's now, joining the force the first of the week.

Mrs. Clarence Conger left this morning for Creighton where she will spend a short time visiting with her parents.

Mrs. Clara Dolph, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Soules, left this morning for

turned to their home at Madison this morning. Edward Reinhardt of Omaha accompanied them on the trip.

This evening at the home of J. C. Forbes and wife the ladies missionary society of the Presbyterian church will hold a daughters' meeting to which daughters of the members will be welcome. Some of the daughters have arranged to present a missionary play on this occasion. It is one of the meetings that should not be missed, even if some might be excused for failing to attend these

Mrs. Clara Dolph, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Soules, left this morning for

MORGAN SUIT BUILDER

her home at Neligh. W. S. Bressler and family left this morning for Council Bluff, Iowa, to spend the week end with relatives. They went by car.

Wm. Beckenhauer, wife and daughter, Miss Faunell, and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Jacobson left by car today to visit the Beckenhauer land in the vicinity of Sidney. They are planning to visit at Kimball also.

Otto Peters and niece Miss Freda Studts, who spent a few days visiting at the home of the latter's sister Mrs. Walter Lerner and family—re-

society gatherings. Mrs. Forbes, as hostess will be assisted by two members of the society.

When the people refuse to be uplifted the uplifters start another drive for funds to continue the work.

Man spends half his life cussing the old fogies and the other half worrying about the rising generation.

Scientists says we are what we eat. What a lot of people there are that eat nuts!

The Wayne Cylinder Shop

We specialize in regrinding Automobile cylinders, fitting pistons, rings and pins, reseating valves and refacing by latest approved method of electric refacers.

Complete stock of Spencer-Smith and Kant-Skore pistons, King wrist pins and Eco ring, all in standard and oversize on hand.

We invite inspection of our stock and equipment also nature and quality of our work. Above all we want to meet and become acquainted with everyone in the surrounding country as well as in the city of Wayne.

C. C. PETERSEN

1st and Pearl Street Wayne, Nebraska

OUTSIDE PAINTING

The next four months are the best months for outside painting.

It's Time to Get Busy.

Look your buildings over and see what they are going to NEED in painting and have it done NOW. Get an estimate on the probable cost for early dates, and be sure to specify the best material. Then see

J. H. BOYCE

Before you contract. It is possible that he can give you SOME FACTS.

Phone 210-J, Wayne, Nebraska.



## The Qualitone BR Radio Phone

A regenerative instrument, protected under the Armstrong patents, for \$45.00, which includes antennae wire, insulators, ground wire, double head phones, but without tube or batteries.

Do not confuse the QUALITONE Radio Instrument with cheaply constructed instruments of no practical value.

The Model BR QUALITONE Radio Phone is so designed that the practical radio fan as well as the novice is enthused by it. An ideal instrument for farm or city, and brings to the fire-side the voices of the air.

It can be used either with a six volt tube with storage battery or with 1 1/2 volt tube with dry cell battery.

We also carry all kinds of musical instruments including, Columbia Gramophones and records for August.

A-3902—Barney Google; and Old King Tut—the Georgians.  
A-3924—Yes! We Have No Bananas; and Pickles—Lanin Orch.

**A. G. Bohnert**

With Grunemeyer  
Phone 284 or 199

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Crofton is to hold a baseball tournament, August 22, 23 and 24.

For hay for your horses call Geo. Fortner, the feed mill man, phone 289-w—adv.

Chas. Dennis of Carroll spent Sunday visiting at the home of his sister Mrs. Malloy.

Mrs. Irma Brown was called to Avoka this morning by the death of her cousin.

Fortner wants your eggs.—adv.  
Mrs. A. L. Swan, who was at Kansas City to the wholesale market returned home Saturday evening.

Balance your hog ration with tankage. Fortner sells it—Phone 289-w—adv.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sala were visiting among her home folks at Coleridge Sunday, driving over in the morning.

Good flour makes good bread possible. Hamiltons buy the best possible, and the results prove the truth of the assertion.—adv.

# MORGAN SUIT BUILDER

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Seage went to Omaha Friday morning, taking their little son Homer Everett there for an operation.

I have just received a car of hay from the west, and can serve you well, quality good. Geo. Fortner, the feed man.—adv.

Mrs. Jas. Mulvey of Joliet, Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mozelous of Chicago, who was here visiting at the home of Mrs. M. A. Pryor and other relatives, left by auto Wednesday morning.

Mrs. George Wert and daughter Ruth left Tuesday afternoon for Renville, Minnesota, where she will spend three weeks visiting with relatives.

FOR RENT—Light housekeeping rooms for two. Also room down stairs, outside door, for one or two men. Phone 280-j—adv. pd.

Miss Evelyn Smith, who was here visiting at the home of her aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pierson left Tuesday afternoon for her home at Tekamah. She was accompanied by her cousin Lois Pierson.



## See Adams About Car Troubles

He specializes in parts for all makes of cars, at his new headquarters in the old creamery building, east of Boyd hotel, at the end of street. You save money and time by getting parts there—he has 'em. Competent repair men, too.

SOME BARGAINS IN USED CARS THAT HAVE BEEN OVERHAULED.

Phone 333 Wayne, Nebraska

Eggs wanted at Fortner's.—adv.

Alex Holt was a Sioux City visitor Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lewis, left Tuesday afternoon for Tekamah where they will visit relatives.

Eat more bread, and buy the Hamilton "Homerun"—all Wayne grocers. It is often economy to buy bread instead of baking it.—adv.

Misses Martha and Louise Gildersleeve left Wednesday morning for Sioux City where they will spend a few days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. M. E. Farrar of Maryville, Missouri, who has been visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. M. E. Perrin, will return home the last of the week.

Mrs. V. Andrews, who has been at the Wm. Mellor home while Mrs. Mellor was in the hospital returned to her home at Coleridge Wednesday morning.

The German mark has taken another tumble, and were offered at 28 cents a million. Better have the white paper. It is in fact worthless, or very nearly so.

Mrs. Emma Baker, and granddaughter Gwendolyn Mulvey and Mrs. Jas. Mulvey spent Monday visiting with the former's daughter Mrs. Art Herscheid at Winside.

Governor Bryan, who was away from Lincoln the last of the week returned Tuesday and issued a proclamation concerning official memorial services for the state.

A lot of Nebraska editors are to gather at Omaha Aug. 23-25 and be guests of the commercial organization of Omaha, the Chamber of commerce and other interests who want the friendship of the country press. A good time is assured those who attend.

John Payne and wife returned home Friday evening from a six week visit at Clearfield, Iowa, where he was called by the serious illness of his mother. He said she was better when they left, but not in good health by any means. Crop conditions there are fair, and they were needing rain.

There was good fishing at Madison last week, and plenty of fish helpless when they drained the water from the mill pond to make some needed improvements about the place. Pitchforks and spears of any kind were used. One carpe fully two feet long got out into the grass and was caught floundering round there.

Some manner of night raiders visited the pig pens of Mike Dusel near Madison and turned dogs into his pens, and before they were driven away four shoats were dead and others wounded. The dogs were called to a waiting car when the owner of the swine and some near neighbors called at the scene and the car sped away in darkness, shutting off their light, and their identity is not known.

Jerome Forbes, who is traveling in northwestern Iowa for a Minneapolis firm, came out Sunday to get his feet under mother's table for a meal or two, and visit a bit with home folks. He is reported as saying that in many parts of Iowa business appears to be quite stagnated, compared to normal times. Perhaps it is vacation time over there, and the people are simply taking a rest from raking in profit money. One cannot always stand on the receiving line and never rest.

Vern Hampton from Boise, Idaho, came to Wayne a month or more ago to visit his brother James Hampton, and as the two had not met before since little folks they had much to talk over. Two weeks ago Vern drove to Glenwood, Iowa, and was visiting there and other parts of that state, returning to Wayne Monday evening, bringing Mrs. Hampton, his mother, with him. He is said to have that we had some near cyclones in this part of the world, and more wind most any time than they have in his Idaho home.

Mrs. Bessie Lauman Thompson, who spent most of the summer visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. Elmer Noakes, and with relative at Bloomfield departed Tuesday afternoon for Omaha where she will visit for a few days, and from there she will go to Nehawka, and meet some friends there, then she will go to her home at Los Angeles, California. She was accompanied by her sister Mrs. Noakes, and daughter Lucille, who will visit at that place until September. Mr. Noakes went as far as Omaha with them.

This week S. E. Nevin of the Laurel Advocate, is moving his office and equipment into a new office building, just completed on a lot adjoining the one he has occupied so long. His old office was too small for his plant, as it was, and made it impossible for any expansion, and the Democrat knows well the inconvenience of cramped quarters, and hopes to be able to follow the good example set by Brother Nevin by the time we have been at Wayne as many years as he has at Laurel, and we shall then expect a return of the contributions we now extend to him.

A. A. Winter and family, who have been living at Wayne for several months, plan to leave Friday for their old home at Rosebud, Missouri.

Marcella Weber went to Hubbard Sunday and will spend a short time visiting with her sister Mrs. Joseph Smith.

Jay Shumway left Friday for his home at Lyons where he will spend a two weeks vacation visiting with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Berry and son Ray were here Sunday from Sioux City, guests at the home of his brother, F. S. Berry and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barnard from Holstein, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cooper from Sioux City drove to Wayne the last of the week to visit at the H. H. Barnard home.

G. W. Albert and J. C. Forbes were here Sioux City visitors, going over Tuesday forenoon. Mr. Albert sent a load of hogs over the night before, and went to draw the profits.

Mrs. Max Ferrin of Omaha spent Monday visiting with Miss Dora Wickman. She went from here to Carroll to visit for a short time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Textley.

Prof. Martin and son Harold left Tuesday afternoon for McArthur, Ohio, where they will visit with relatives and from there he will go to Wellston, Ohio to visit relatives.

A car of tankage just in, and the price is a little less than a few months ago. Tankage is a great ration for hogs—it balances with the corn. Geo. Fortner, the feed man.—adv.

Someone broke in the tool shed of Mr. James Hogan Monday night and took six or seven gallons of gas and a can. It was thought that the robbers were some bootleggers. No clue to the robbery has been found.

It is said that lightning never strikes twice in the same place, but the papers tell that a house near Dixon, the Clarence Lisle home was struck twice during the recent storm, Monday night. Damage was slight.

Mr. and Mrs. Lenord Riebe and children of Miles City, Montana, who were here visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnett, left this morning for Onalaska, Wisconsin, where they will visit relatives.

Mrs. J. H. Bruger entertained at dinner Sunday noon in honor of Mrs. Jas. Mulvey of Joliet, Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Moscalous of Chicago. At her home near here. Mrs. M. A. Pryor entertained them at a six o'clock dinner the same day.

When the hostess wishes delightfully tasty luncheon or is planning an elaborate dinner party, our pastry department offers her opportunity to pass that part of the work along to Hamilton's bakery with the assurance that it will properly cared for.—adv.

Among the people detained at Wayne by the wash out that tied up the Bloomfield branch all day Tuesday were Mr. and Mrs. John Bugernk from Maple River, Iowa, on their way to visit relatives near Sholes and a party of three from Iowa going to Randolph.

Carlos W. Goltz and new wife of Sioux City were here Sunday, his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Goltz of Laurel driving over with them that they might get the police magistrate back to court for the Monday morning grist that so frequently come into a city police court on Monday morning.

Mrs. Will Chapman from Parkersburg, Iowa, left for her home Thursday after a weeks visit at the Geo. Bush, L. Rogers and Ray Perdue homes. The Chapmans lived here twelve years ago and Mr. Chapman ran a creamery here before leaving for their present home where they have a general merchandise store and creamery.

Not only are people conquering the earth and the air for long distance and quick trips, but the water as well. Last week some one swam across Lake Erie at a point where it is 30 miles wide, and this week Henry Sullivan was awarded a purse of 1,000 pounds for swimming across the English Channel from Dover to France.

Delegations from Cedar, Dixon, Holt and Pierce counties met with the state engineer last week to urge the completion of the Grant highway, a road from east to west thru these counties. A committee of one from each county was named to urge the commissioners to use funds on this highway which they were planning to use on other roads.

Rev. John Grant Shick and family returned Wednesday morning from their three weeks outing. They visited many places to south and west of Wayne, and traveled more than 900 miles by car, and kept out of bad mud all the way except a dozen miles, then got stuck in his back yard after getting the car washed up. Had to plank it up fore and aft to get out, and then had to wash it again. They were home Tuesday evening, except crossing the Logan, and spent the night at the Miner home.

## Mr. Farmer

Get the best on wheels

Great Western and McCormick-Deering

## Manure Spreader

No farm implement is worth more to the farm, and saves more work than the spreader. No one denies that truth.

## Weber Wagons

Have no superior. A carload just received.

## Meyer & Bichel

Implements and Tractors

Phone 308

Fortner wants your eggs.—adv.

Dr. Lausing, formerly of Wakefield, who has been spending some months in New York state, was at Wayne this week, seeking a house for himself and family, expecting to locate here.

Miss Mary Hook, came from Gregory, South Dakota, Tuesday afternoon and will spend two weeks visiting with her sister Miss Zella Hook, who is employed at the Wayne Grocery.

Mrs. H. V. Garwood of Carroll was a Wayne visitor today. She returned the first of the week from a visit at Beatrice, and reported that rains had visited that part of the state, where they were greatly needed.

Knox county fair at Bloomfield this year is set for September 11 to 15. This is practically the same date as the Wayne county fair, which entering the field late had to select a date conflicting with some neighboring fair.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wadsworth, who have been visiting at the home of his mother Mrs. Mary Wadsworth and with Mrs. Hood, left this morning for Homer, where they will visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rockwell.

Mrs. W. H. Kugler and daughter Helen went to Sioux City last week to visit a sister and while there the young lady was taken to a hospital and tonsils removed. Mr. K. went over Sunday and spent the day with wife and daughter.

Dr. G. L. Phillips of Dixon had just purchased a Ford coupe at Sioux City and before his ownership was 24 hours old the car was stolen from in front of a Sioux City physician's office. With the car went the doctor's case of surgical instruments.

Best flour, best baker, best bread result at Hamilton's.—adv.

Geo. Rohwer goes to Sioux City this afternoon to visit his daughter for a short time.

J. C. Nuss and family and Rev. Father Kearns left Monday for Lake Okoboji where they will spend a week or so.

Mrs. Mellor and her daughter Mrs. Warren Shultheis, returned Tuesday evening from Omaha, where they were for some time.

Mrs. McMurphy and daughters Bernice and Margaret have been spending a week at Lincoln, and planned to return Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ellis and children came from Sioux City Tuesday evening and will spend a few days visiting with his parents Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ellis.

Miss Bessie Rouse, who left Wayne with the Rev. Shick family, returned with them, but was detained from making the full trip with them. She was called from the party by the death of a brother-in-law, and after the funeral service went to DeWitt for a time.

Miss Gladys Smith from Craig has been visiting at the Ireland home a guest of Miss Clara, and of Mrs. E. Allveh. It was the plan to return home Wednesday, but no ferry had been installed to take them across the Logan this side of Wakefield, and the trains were not running, because the track was out.

### OLD WHEAT FLOUR

Wayne Superlative \$1.50 per sack. Snowflake \$1.25 per sack at mill door. Open Saturday nights. Wayne Roller Mill. W. R. Weber, Prop.

## Ice Cold Watermelons—3c Lb.

Carload on this market. We guarantee melons well cooled and every one ripe. Cheapest price in years. Everybody can afford ice cold melons.

## Carload Semi-Solid Buttermilk Just Arrived

This is the fifth carload this season. A permanent demand has been established for the hog industry. Semi-Solid will make hens lay. A 500 lb. barrel will feed 100 hens 100 days.

## Basket Store



**BROOKHART REPORT ON EUROPEAN FARMING**

**U. S. Senator Brookhart Home From Russia Discusses Crop and Farm Conditions Over There and Their Effect Here.**

My European trip was made for the purpose of investigating agricultural conditions and the development of cooperation as applied to them. I visited France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium. Under the direction of Secretary Hoover, I was assisted by experts of the Department of Commerce in all of these countries, except Russia, and in Russia he gave me the very efficient assistance of the American Relief Administration headed by Col. William B. Haskell. These experts arranged in advance for conferences with the agricultural and cooperative leaders and also with the leading statesmen in nearly every country. In this manner I was often able to do more in one day than would be possible in a whole week without such effective assistance. The information I got was from the highest authority and the best informed sources. I also made a very careful examination of the condition of the crops everywhere and of general industrial conditions.

I think it is important that the farmers of Iowa and the United States shall at once be informed as to these world conditions. In fact I fear it is even now coming too late.

Europe will produce a much better crop this year than last. At the same time the purchasing or consuming power of Europe has not increased, but has perhaps decreased. The cause of this decrease is the French and German trouble in the Ruhr, the resulting unemployment and the very great unemployment in Great Britain. The greatest increase in production is found in Russia. This is most important because of the constant propaganda that the peasants of Russia would not plant. It was said they were so burdened with taxes and their surplus was requisitioned so ruthlessly that they utterly refused to plant their ground and to produce a surplus. I saw nearly two thousand miles of these Russian farms on the railway lines from Warsaw to Moscow, thence to Kiev and thence to Odessa. They were all planted, intensively planted, and there were good crops everywhere. The principal crop is rye which they use at home, but they have much wheat also and that is nearly all or export. From Kiev to Odessa the soil is fine, very much like the best soil of Iowa, and there are many fields of corn which made it

look still more like Iowa.

I talked to the peasants in their villages at every stop, not through soviet interpreters but with interpreters furnished by the American Relief Administration. These interpreters were all Czarists and still hostile to the soviet government. I am sure they did not color anything to the advantage of the soviet authorities. Through them I learned from the peasants themselves, that they are well pleased with the soviet land policy and are quite well satisfied with the new system of taxation. They are, also, very bitter against the counter-revolutionists who murdered their people, destroyed their homes and used up their surplus, thereby causing the famine when the dry year came. Under these facts there can be no doubt that the peasants of Russia will harvest a large surplus for export this year. I saw long strings of their little one-horse wagons coming into the stations loaded with sacks of grain for sale. I found one place in Europe where they had already sold and delivered five million bushels. I learned the names of fifteen ships that had taken cargoes from Crimean ports and others from Odessa. In all, it was estimated that this old surplus will amount to a million tons and harvesting was ready to begin on the new crop. While no American farmer would deny these Russian peasants their prosperity, still it all means more competition for American grain and power prices in the markets of the world.

Let us analyze this market. For many years it has been true that the farmers of the United States have received less total money for a big crop than for a little one. They have been exporting about 10 to 12 per cent of their production. This little friction has not only fixed the price for itself but has likewise fixed the price of the other 88 or 90 per cent that was sold in the home market. For every other industry the home market is protected. The steel trust sells its products in the home market for cost of production plus almost any profit it wishes to charge. The farmer must sell in his home market for a price fixed by the competitive markets of the world. This situation is manifestly unfair. It is government action through the protective tariff system that brings it about. It was government action through the Federal Reserve Board that deflated the farmers by 32 billion dollars in 1920 and 1921. It was government action by the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the Esch-Cummins law and with the advice of the Federal Reserve Board, that inflated the railroads and put a confiscating tax upon the people of the United States especially the farmers, to pay dividends upon over seven

billion dollars of watered value. It will require government action now, in an extra called session of Congress. The government should buy this crop at cost of production plus a reasonable profit and require the home market to pay that price for its part by increasing the tariff if necessary. The only loss would come in the sale of the surplus abroad, which would not be great.

Every farmer should write his congressman, immediately ask him to demand that the President call an extra session of congress for this purpose. They should no longer be fooled by all this talk that the government of Russia is unstable and not supported by the peasants. I saw every evidence of stability, more than any other country in Europe.

I went to the Agricultural College at Moscow. It is in charge of Prof. Williams, an American. He has been there for 40 years. He told me nearly all of his professors stayed with him and are there now. He showed me late bulletins of nearly all the agricultural colleges in the United States with Russian translations of them. He said the great trouble now was the overcrowded condition. Before the revolution he never had over 2,000 students and now he has nearly 5,000. He said there were 11 other agricultural schools in Russia with from 2,000 to 3,000 students each.

Contrast this with Turkey where I found but 45 students, with Roumania where there are but 40 and with Poland where they have not yet established a school. They are preparing a great agricultural exposition at Moscow. There are 155 acres in buildings and grounds. They were more than half toward completion when I saw them and they are far greater than our state fair. In addition there are 14 acres also provided with great buildings nearing completion, for foreign exhibits and all the space was taken when I was there. To me the most striking feature of this great undertaking peasant houses as they were built in every district of Russia under the Czar regime. Along beside it is another village with samples of the new houses as they are building them everywhere in Russia. The improvement is very great. I saw enough new construction myself to warrant the conclusion that the soviet government has already done more for the peasants of Russia than czarism did in a whole thousand years.

Kalenin, the president of the soviet republic, is a peasant and he is also at the head of the peasants' supreme court which he is running without lawyers and with the enthusiastic confidence of the peasantry. It is the czarists who have been fired out of Russia that set up the biggest howl, and they are joined by American farmers to assert their political rights and vote the monopolists out of control of our government. I, therefore, want to say to the farmers of Iowa and of the United States that your foreign market is almost certain to be reduced and prices lowered. Your only hope is in getting immediate governmental control of the home market so you can charge cost of production and some profit for this present crop. Such action is possible only through an extra session of congress and it must be called at once. The legislation given you so far, has been cooked up by the Wall Street politicians for the purpose of keeping you quiet and it is in no sense adequate to your needs.

The legislation I have heretofore proposed is for the present emergency. For permanent relief you will require a cooperative organization with a co-operative banking system all under your own control. Mark these words: The co-operative system, all under your own control. Mark these words: The co-operative system, banking and all, must be under the control of the farmers and laborers themselves. The Wall Street crowd have already decided that co-operation cannot be defeated by any fair means. It has, therefore, decided to organize co-operatives itself, retaining the financial control through the credit and banking system. I will be able to give you the names of the leaders of this gigantic conspiracy. They have been able to reach even the President, and his co-operative speech showed both ignorance of basic co-operative principles and that he is misled by this Wall Street clan.

The farmers of Denmark have furnished the complete answer to all of these deep-laid schemes. They are the only farmers in the world that are now getting a square deal, although several other countries are swifely on the way. Here are the reasons they are getting their square deal. They have organized co-operatively to buy their machinery, seeds, breeding animals, fertilizers and other important needs. They are operating their own cheese factories and creameries co-operatively. They have 46 co-operative packing plants and there is no beef trust in Denmark. I visited one of these plants. They are the most efficient in the world except a few more like them in other countries. Their product is selling in England

at an average of more than six cents a pound above the products of our own great beef trust. The Federal Trade Commission reported a year or two ago that our beef trust is inefficient. The farmers of Denmark have proven this indictment. They have proven that the inefficiency of the beef trust is costing the farmers of Iowa from a dollar and a half to two dollars per hundred upon their hogs. And still it would be unsafe to start a co-operative packing plant in Iowa because the beef trust with its power of monopoly can kill it off. But the farmers of Denmark have also found the way to defeat the power of monopoly. They have done it by organizing their own co-operative credit system. They deposit their money in co-operative banks and they have their own co-operative reserve bank. They are able to do these things because they elect a parliament of farmers laborers, preachers and teachers and their ministers of agriculture is the dominating figure in the national cabinet. Any cooperative scheme that neglects to provide for adequate capital and credit control is doomed to failure and there is no short cut from the simple principles of the Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale.

In conclusion I want to say that the co-operative movement is the only constructive idea in Europe that has survived the war. It is the biggest, safest and soundest business in Great Britain. Its growth in France and Germany is far beyond anything else. It has become general in Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in Russia it has triumphed over war, revolution, communism, pestilence and death.—Smith Brookhart, U. S. Senator of Iowa Homestead.

**NOTICE OF INCORPORATION TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a Corporation to engage in the business of conducting a general store under the laws of the State of Nebraska and having its principal place of business at Wayne, Nebraska.

1. The name of this Corporation shall be **Barnard Grocery Company.**
2. Its principal place of business and its office shall be at Wayne, Nebraska.
3. The general nature of its business shall be the conduct of a grocery and general store selling at retail.
4. The authorized capital stock is \$5000.00 consisting of 50 shares of common stock of the par value of \$100.00 each. All stock is to be paid in full in cash before being issued.
5. The Corporation will commence business on the 28th day of July, 1923, and terminate 20 years thereafter.
6. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Corporation is at any time to subject itself, two-thirds of the paid-up capital stock.
7. The affairs of the Corporation are to be conducted by a Board of three Directors. These present Directors are:

- H. H. Barnard, Wayne, Nebraska.
  - D. H. Barnard, Wayne, Nebraska.
  - W. H. Barnard, Des Moines, Iowa.
- The above shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify.
- Signed this 18th day of July, 1923.
- H. H. Barnard  
D. H. Barnard  
W. H. Barnard.

Aug. 2-4t

**WHAT MANNER OF MAN?**

Great interest now centers about the new president, and we have gleaned the following from some of his sayings in the past and they would seem to indicate that he has expressed very tersely some real principles, and it to be hoped that he believed them and that he will have the courage to live up to them in his new position of power:

Calvin Coolidge, who once remarked that "Silence and discretion" comprised the duties of a vice president, has followed his own precept to the letter. Sparing of speech, he is apt for the pithiness of his expressions. Some of his best known statements follow:

Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science, nor as reactionary as the multiplication table.

Government does not rest on the opinions of men. Its results rest on their actions.

Men do not make laws. They do but discover them.

We must eternally smite the rock of public conscience if the waters of patriotism are to pour forth.

There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time.

Sovereignty, it is our belief, is vested in the individual and we are going to protect the rights of the individual.

Industry cannot flourish if labor languish.

Self government means self support.

Fortner wants your poultry, cream and eggs.—adv.

**TURN ME OVER**

Impediment in my speech  
I guess Russian currency must have an effect here!



1,000,000 RUBLES  
"Money talks" is a true saying, I think.

**Famous Forest of Zurich.**  
Out of every 100 square miles in Switzerland 17 are covered with forests—the result of a policy now centuries old.

The municipal forest of Zurich, famous throughout the world, has been producing timber continuously during the last 800 years. Crop after crop has been grown and marketed and new crops started.

It is a common saying in Europe that "Switzerland holds her mountains up and her taxes down" with her forests. These forests, largely municipal, protect farms and towns by preventing landslides. In addition they pay dividends which materially reduce tax levies. Moreover, it is her forests, as well as her mountains, which make the men of Switzerland strong and self-reliant. It is her forests, too, which help to attract and charm tourists.

**Permanent "Umbrella."**

A new kind of umbrella is the broad "bungalow hat" worn by a material checker in a shipyard of Portland, Ore. It is made chiefly of wood and measures 35½ inches long by 21 inches wide. It has a supporting frame which rests on the shoulders, and it is steadied by straps which connect with a chest belt, and a wooden strip which extends down the back. Its purpose is to protect not only the wearer but also his tally sheets in stormy weather.

**Big Saver of Labor.**

In potato harvesting, by connecting a loader to the rear of a digger, both being hauled by a tractor, the potatoes can be dug and loaded simultaneously into a horse-drawn wagon moving alongside the combination. One of the two potato elevators of the loader is arranged to dump the potatoes into the wagon. These elevators are constructed with separated steel slats so that any dirt left on the potatoes will fall to the ground. The elevators are driven by a system of sprockets and chains in connection with the wheels of the loader.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**Forest Fires Kill Fish.**

Anglers, guides and sportsmen generally, who are interested in conservation of the country's inland game fish supply, are warned by the bureau of fisheries to take especial pains to prevent forest fires, as these have been responsible for widespread destruction of fish.

Streams that once teemed with trout now have not a single fish as the result of a forest fire, bureau officials say. They believe their destruction resulted from the increased alkalinity of the water, due to the leaching out of the ash left by the fire.

**She Remembered.**

Rosemary was four years old and was always inquisitive. One day her mother was sweeping and a curious looking insect ran from beneath the rug. Her mother told her it was a "thousand-legged worm."

About a week later Rosemary was drawing some pictures. Her mother asked what the drawing was supposed to be. Rosemary said: "Why, mother, don't you know. It's a picture of the several-legged worm we saw the other day."

**TURN ME OVER**

not a copper nigh!  
Take a swig of homebrew



Sing a song of moonshine, pocket full of rye

**DAIRY POINTS**

**Requirements Outlined**

**for Good Dairy Ration**  
The requirements of a good dairy ration are: 1. It must be balanced. 2. It should be palatable. 3. It must be laxative. 4. It should be sufficiently bulky. 5. It should contain a variety of feeds. 6. It must be adapted for milk production. 7. It should be of lowest possible cost.

In order to feed cows economically it is essential that the roughage be produced on the farm. Home grown feeds cost less than if purchased. Many farms can also produce some grain feeds.

A good cow will require the following feed for a year:

Roughage—4 tons silage, 1½ tons legume hay—alfalfa, cowpeas or peanut; 1 ton sudan sorghum or kafir, fed green when pastures are dry or an extra ton of silage provided for the dry season; 1 acre wheat, oats or rye, for winter pasture.

Grain Ration—700 pounds corn, kafir or barley chop; 400 pounds cottonseed meal or peanut meal; 200 pounds wheat bran. (Some ground oats can be substituted if desired, or the amount of bran increased, depending on the roughage available.)

Heavy milk producers may need some grain even when on a good grass pasture. A Jersey cow giving the following amounts of milk per day, can profitably be fed grain as indicated: 20 pounds milk, 3 pounds grain; 30 pounds milk, 5½ pounds grain; 40 pounds milk, 8 pounds grain. Holstein cows: 25 pounds milk, 3 pounds grain; 35 pounds milk, 5½ pounds grain; 45 pounds milk, 9 pounds grain.

A balanced ration for dairy cows may be calculated by consulting a table of digestible nutrients usually found in books on feeding and considering the feeds available and obtainable.

Here are a few helps in making a dairy ration, suggested by Professor Baer:

1. After balancing the grain mixture for the average cow in the herd, mix enough for a week's supply.
2. Have at least two laxative feeds in the ration (alfalfa hay and bran are laxative feeds).
3. One-third of the grain by weight should be of bulky character.
4. Add one pound of salt to each 100 pounds of grain.
5. Adjust the amount of grain for each cow to the amount of milk.
6. Silage may be fed at the rate of 2½ to 3½ pounds per 100 pounds live weight of cow.
7. Feed one pound good dry roughage for 100 pounds live weight of cow.—A. C. Baer, Professor of Dairying, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

**Cheese Lags in Bigger Use of Dairy Products**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing, there is still room for dairy interests to expand through creating an increase in the consumption of cheese, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Although the American people are large eaters of butter compared with European peoples, they consume relatively small amounts of cheese. The consumption of cheese is approximately 3.8 pounds per person, while in some European countries the consumption is four or five times this amount. Cheese of the American Cheddar type is chiefly manufactured in this country, but there is a demand for cheese of foreign varieties, especially by persons who have come from foreign countries. Before the war more than 80,000,000 pounds of cheese, or approximately one-fifth as much as was produced of all varieties in this country, was imported annually.

Increasing the consumption of cheese offers large opportunities for the development of the dairy industry. If the people of this country would consume as much cheese per capita as the Dane, the Englishman, the Hollander, the German, or the Frenchman, or half as much as the Swiss, it would create a market for 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk more than is required at the present time.

**DAIRY NOTES**

Kindness is an important factor in profitable dairying.

Stirring milk and cream aids in reducing garlic and onion flavor.

Cottonseed meal is not considered a good feed for young calves.

Wild onions, garlic and ragweeds are not eaten by cows when there is plenty of other feed.

Too much working is a common fault in farm-made butter. This gives the butter a sticky and salty body and a dull, greasy appearance.

A rich cream is the best cream. It will not sour as quickly as a thin cream. You will not have to handle such a large volume of material.

A cow pays well for good care. She does her best when needs for plenty of water, air and feed are met, and her bodily comfort is considered.

**USCO Users Stick**

**United States Tires are Good Tires**

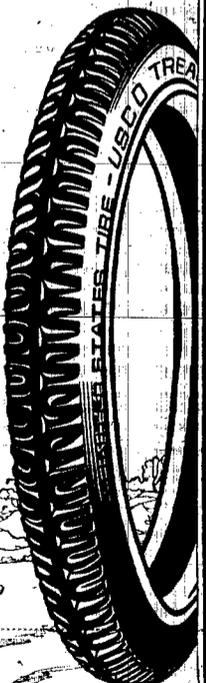
**YOU can switch ordinary tire buyers from brand to brand.**

But try to switch an Usco user. He knows. Usco Fabrics settle the tire question wherever they are tried.

Built to absorb punishment—and they do.

The big, rugged Usco Fabric is honest all the way through—no bargain streaks under the surface.

At the new prices especially—they are a great money's worth.



**Where to buy U.S. Tires**

**CENTRAL GARAGE  
M. E. WAY AUTO CO.**

# Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

## JOLLY DUST BROTHERS

"You remember the Jolly Dust Brothers?" asked Daddy.

"Oh yes," said Nick, and Nancy added:

"Indeed I do, Daddy. They were the ones who were made so happy by people complaining over the dust coming back as soon almost as it was 'dusted off'."

"The very same," said Daddy.

"Well," he continued, "the other day they were up to all their pranks. They had been having a very good time. In the winter time the heat made them collect members of the family together and have little parties which caused people to have to dust even in the winter when there was no dust from roads."

"But now that it was summer they were having the best of good times. They had taken up their summer residence along a road, by the side of which were a number of houses. And the Jolly Dust Brothers led the fun."

"Of course they were attending to things all about but it was here that they decided to spend most of their vacation."

"It's dreadful," said the people. "Of course on the ground floor the dust comes in from the road, but even on the second floor and in the garret the dust seems to be just as bad."

"Where in the world does all the dust come from? No sooner do we get it all dusted nice and clean than everything is dusty again."

"It really is strange to think how dust just keeps coming and coming, from nowhere, it would often seem."

"Now that rejoiced the Jolly Dust Brothers. And they paid great atten-



"We Save All the Dust."

tion to the upstairs rooms for they thought it was such fun to puzzle the people. The people expected to find dust downstairs and so the Jolly Dust Brothers gave them what they expected but they also gave them the puzzle to work out of where the dust came from upstairs, which they were not able to do at all.

"The Brothers played, too, with the wind. One day Mr. Wind got hold of an old newspaper which had been left on the roof and he started blowing it about and then he began to blow it off the roof so it would fall down to the ground."

"Now the Jolly Dust Brothers thought this was very interesting to see what Mr. Wind could do and they got together and all agreed they would give Mr. Wind a treat."

"Mr. Wind," they said, "you have always been a good friend of ours, and we want to invite you to our headquarters."

"Headquarters?" asked Mr. Wind.

"Yes," said the Jolly Dust Brothers, "for you know we have to have a main place for headquarters as we make our homes in so many different places, for different lengths of time at a time."

"Sometimes we stay in one place a long time and again not so long. And often we go straight from one place to another. But we have to have headquarters where we can meet each other and hear of the good work that is being done and of the nice speeches made about us which make us laugh. Oh yes, they make us laugh."

"Why," said Mr. Wind, "I'd be delighted to go to your headquarters."

"So the Jolly Dust Brothers led the way and finally Mr. Wind found himself in the most enormous old building he had ever seen, surrounded by miles and miles of country which seemed to be the grounds of the building."

"Of course," said the Jolly Dust Brothers, "we have many branches of headquarters all over the earth, but this is the head place of all. Look about you!"

"And Mr. Wind did. Everywhere there were packages of dust, and trunks and boxes and barrels and packages of dust. And so there were all over the ground too."

"Mr. Wind also noticed that there were all sorts of signs about. One read, over a large section where there were many packages:

"Dust collected from deserted houses."

"But the biggest section of all—oh, it was more than an enormous room and it reached way, way out into the grounds—had over it a sign which read:

"Dust saved from housecleanings."

"You see," the Jolly Dust Brothers explained, "we save all dust that is thrown away, so we never run low on dust. That's how we do it! And that's where all the dust comes from—our wonderful, wonderful storehouses of dust!"

"And Mr. Wind agreed that the Jolly Dust Brothers had good ideas, looking at them from their point of view!"

## MAY MAKE USE OF AIRPLANE

Test to Be Made to Determine Its Value in Campaign to Control Insect Pests.

As a result of experiments carried on during the past two years in spraying trees with poison distributed by an airplane, in the campaign to control insect pests, it has been considered advisable by the United States Department of Agriculture to make a number of tests this summer to determine whether the lighter-than-air machine can be used satisfactorily. Arrangements have been made between the Department of Agriculture and the air service of the War department to use a motorized balloon for this purpose.

The work will be conducted in the gipsy-moth infested area in New England, where an attempt will be made to devise equipment that can be attached to the balloon so that a poison spray can be applied in forest areas. Numerous tests have been planned to determine whether this method of spraying is effective and economical. Department officials hope that the results may be of practical importance in the treatment of forest areas infested with leaf-eating insects.

This method of spraying is relatively new, and as a poisonous dust can be applied more rapidly from the air than a liquid spray from the ground, it is necessary to determine the effectiveness of the former method and whether or not the application can be made at an expense that will warrant its use on a large scale.

## TWO WATCHES SOLVE MUDDLE

Sniffens Has No More Trouble Keeping Track of Daylight Saving and Standard Time.

Sniffens is a traveling salesman who is on the road most of the time and whose wanderings take him across the continent a couple of times a year. It will be a week or so before he makes his next trip, but already he has begun to make preparations, and one of the first things he did was to get out what he calls his "second" watch. For with the advent of daylight saving each year Sniffens, who travels to suburban points just to keep his hand in between times, has great difficulty in keeping track of the schedules, due to the difference between railroad timetables and daylight time.

Sniffens has found that his "second" watch, which is of silver, while his regular timepiece is of gold, has solved the problem. He simply sets the silver watch to correspond to daylight saving time while his regular watch is kept at the standard time of the particular section of the country he happens to be in.

The silver watch is used to keep city appointments and to keep tabs on suburban trains, while the gold watch serves the purpose of being always right for trains which run on standard time.—New York Sun.

## Giant of the Deep.

The American Museum of Natural History some time ago came into possession of what is believed to be the largest whale ever exhibited on land. It is a female finback, 68½ feet in length. Its body, in life, was 30 feet in circumference. It is estimated that at least 50 men could be inclosed within the interior of this gigantic animal. The full-grown right whale, which is the species usually hunted for its blubber and whalebone, averages from 45 to 50 feet in length. The whale whose skeleton adorns the museum was washed ashore dead, near Forked river, N. J. Scientific theory avers that the ancestors of the whales were terrestrial or land mammals, which gradually became aquatic in their way of living.—Washington Star.

## Acetylene Gas.

Acetylene gas, which was discovered in 1836, is obtained from a substance named calcium carbide. Formerly this substance could be produced only in small quantities, but about thirty years ago a method of manufacturing it on a comparatively large scale was discovered in England. In consequence of this discovery use has ever since been made of acetylene for illuminating purposes.

When acetylene is mixed with air it is dangerously explosive, but it is asserted that it can be burned without danger whatever when produced in the pure state. It is asserted that, burned at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, an acetylene gas flame can be made to produce a light of 240 candle power.—New York Herald.

## Needed Space.

At a certain county court the applicant for a marriage license is handed a blank to fill out. This blank requires the applicant to state name, age and number of previous marriages, with the name of the former husband or wife, as the case may be.

A movie actress came in and produced a blank which she proceeded to study carefully. The last item caused her to register perplexity.

Then she went up to the clerk and asked prettily: "Have you a longer blank, or shall I paste three of these together?"

## Whaling Business Falls Off.

Whaling was conducted on a very small scale during the last year, the whaling fleet only operating for a period of three months, during which 187 great mammals were captured. This is far below the catch during the years when whale oil was fetching a reasonable price, the maximum reached in the best season being 999.

## A MODERN DANTE

By JEAN CRIMMINGS.

When Paul came home from college he discovered a lamentable fact—his home town and the home people were deplorably behind the times. Their outlook was so narrow. The mighty problems of the day interested them so little and there seemed no one with whom he might discuss the things he had learned.

His elders smiled indulgently, but Elsa, who had learned to love him when he was just a freckle-faced farmer boy, grieved over him sorely.

Circumstances had not offered her the same advantages, but Elsa was no dullard and her quick wit, perseverance and a good practical course of home study in spare hours, about which she had said not a word to anyone, had given her also something to show for the years they had been separated. But, somehow, in the presence of this new Paul she felt so shy and tongue-tied that he in his condescending superiority saw only what he had expected to find—a rather pretty but commonplace little country girl who blushed a good deal and seemed to find it difficult to discuss even the weather and the changes around town intelligently with him.

Paul had had uncomfortable misgivings whenever, during his college days, he had remembered the childish betrothal pact existing between them, and now, after seeing her again in her plain little homemade gowns, he felt more than ever that he had outgrown his "puppy love" as he called it to himself.

Appreciating something of all this, Elsa kept out of his way as much as possible, too hurt and proud to try to hold her own. She was an orphan and Paul's invalid aunt, who was fond of her, had taken her as sort of a companion and to help with the younger children. Paul's home since his mother's death had also been with his aunt, so he and Elsa could not avoid seeing more or less of each other.

One day, while dusting the library, she came across a marked copy of a weekly journal in whose columns readers were invited to discuss matters of scientific, instructive or general interest. Along one margin were pencillings in Paul's handwriting and folded inside was a half sheet which she saw at a glance was his written opinion in answer to one of the correspondents. He had signed it, using as a pen name, "Dante," and Elsa smiled rather wistfully as she saw that it was a discussion of the time-worn topic, "Platonic affection."

"All's fair in love and war," she told herself, and deliberately, in spite of a guilty shrinking, she read both the printed letters and his written answer through. Then, with bent head and flying fingers, she, too, covered half a sheet of note paper.

Paul's letter was printed the following week and the week after an answer to it from a new writer was published which gave rise to a spirited debate between himself and his new correspondent. It pleased his sense of the fitness of things to note that she signed herself "Beatrice" after the famous platonic friend of Dante.

Presently, also, the "sharpening of wit against wit" gave place to sentiments that savored of other than the strictly platonic. Paul was completely carried away with this girl with a mind so in tune with his own.

"I don't care what she looks like," he told himself. "It is her inner self that matters. I must meet her some way. She is the girl for me."

Feeling in honor bound, he went to Elsa before letting the matter go farther, and awkwardly asked to be released from any mistaken understanding that might exist from the old days.

Her all-too-ready acquiescence did not flatter his vanity. She, too, had given her heart elsewhere, she told him, with a beautiful quick color in her cheeks and a happy light in her eyes. A sudden unreasonable pang of regret went through his heart at having relinquished his hitherto undervalued right of way. Perhaps it was the forgotten dimple at the corner of her mouth that recalled old tender memories by peeping out just then. At any rate, from that time on he found himself constantly seeking her companionship, the more ardently that she persistently avoided him. Elsa had learned a thing or two not taught in books.

One day a dejected and humble Paul followed her into the garden, where he had caught glimpses of her white dress here and there among the tall rose bushes. With the sunlight on her hair, among the waving tendrils of which she had tucked a dark red rose, she looked so dear and altogether desirable to him that, suddenly catching her wrists, he hurried it all out then and there—how he loved her and wanted her. And did she truly love this other man whom she had never since mentioned?

"Very, very dearly," she told him gravely. Paul's heart sank.

"You have never told me his name," he said gloomily.

Then unexpectedly, she reached up and whispered "Dante" in his ear.

Paul grasped her shoulders, staring down at her in amazement.

"Yes, I am Beatrice," she laughed, "but we can never be anything more to each other because we believe only in platonic friendship."

"Oh—do we?" he chuckled, taking her in his arms.

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## WALKING MAY BE LOST ART

American People Seem to Care for Nothing but Wheels as Method of Locomotion.

Recently the Department of Commerce announced that automobile production for May totaled 34,690 pleasure cars and 42,817 trucks. Now there is issued a corrected statement showing that there were manufactured in that month a total of 350,180 passenger motors and 42,983 trucks, says the Cleveland Times-Commercial.

Conservative estimates have placed the number of automobiles in use in America at the beginning of 1923 at between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000. That means machines equal to approximately 10 per cent of the population. Using the old basis of five persons to a family, we discover that about half the families in the country can ride in their own automobiles.

Since January 1 there has been produced in the United States a total of approximately 1,500,000 new passenger cars and about 125,000 trucks. The increase has been substantial each month. For instance, in January passenger cars manufactured totaled 223,706, so it will be seen by making comparisons that the industry has shown remarkable activity.

Unless there should be a change in the situation, obviously new passenger cars manufactured this year will reach the record number of about 3,500,000, with 250,000 trucks. Considering these figures with the total cars in use at the beginning of 1923, one need not be an expert mathematician to discover that within another ten years this will literally be a nation on wheels if the present rate of production continues.

These statements may indicate a sorry day for "Dobbin" and the "Old Gray Mare." But they certainly reflect the general prosperity of the American people.

## MUCH LIKE ORDINARY BOY

English Lord as a Youth Succumbed to the Temptations of a Strawberry Patch.

The best of berries figures as a triumphant tempter in the biographies of statesmen. Years ago at Eton there was a spacious garden near the school, celebrated for the size and flavor of its strawberries, and the proprietor made so many complaints of loss that Mr. Austen Leigh was deputed by the head master to catch the offenders. He kept watch, and swooped down upon one offender as he emerged from the garden. There was a tussle in a ditch, then the boy broke away, crawled to the middle of the road, sat down, and solemnly addressed Mr. Leigh as "You beast!"

The result was the appearance before the head master a few hours later of Lord Randolph Churchill. One cannot imagine such an escapade in the youth of Mr. Gladstone, but there is a note of Lord Morley's at Biarritz in 1891: "Mr. G. did not appear at table today, suffering from a surfeit of wild strawberries the day before."—Manchester Guardian.

## Gait of the Ostrich.

A man who has been engaged in ostrich farming in South Africa for some years corrects a prevalent misconception concerning the manner in which these great birds run. It is generally stated that when running, the ostrich spreads out its wings and thus skims lightly along the ground, but according to the authority mentioned, this is not correct. In reality, when an ostrich settles itself to run, it holds its head lower than usual and a little forward, with a deep loop in the neck. The neck vibrates sinusoidally, but the head remains steady, thus enabling the bird, even at top speed, to look around with unshaken glance in any direction. The wings lie along the sides about on a level with, or a little higher than, the back, and are held loosely just free of the plunging thigh. There is no attempt to hold them extended, or to derive any assistance from them as organs of flight.—Washington Star.

## His Misinformation.

They were dining at a fashionable restaurant, the Customers' Man and the Gossip.

"See that man over there?" said the latter.

"Yes."

"Well, he is James R. Smith from Peoria, Ill."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, he's just made \$200,000 in the market."

"Well, dear boy," said the Customers' Man, "you're wrong four ways."

"Indeed?"

"Yes—his name is Howard R. Jones."

"Yes?"

"And he is from Springfield, Mass."

"Yes?"

"And the amount was not \$200,000."

"No?"

"It was \$20,000."

"Yes?"

"And he lost it."—Boston Globe.

## The Truth Helps.

"Women" observed the man who had just failed to better a pair of sixes, "are funny animals."

"Yeah?" absently replied the fellow who was nursing along three treys.

"Yeah—no, I'm out of this pot. Yeah, if you want to get away with anything, just tell them the truth because they won't believe it. I told my wife I was going to play poker tonight and she pretty near laughed her head off. She knows damn well I've gone to a lecture at the Y. M. C. A. I'm such a darn liar."—American Legion Weekly.

# DADDY THE DAIRY

## Cooling Tank Essential for Producers of Cream

Every farmer who milks a few cows should have a cooling tank of some kind. It makes little difference whether he patronizes a creamery, cheese factory, sells milk or keeps it for his own use; a cooling tank is necessary.

Why not capitalize the great storehouse of cold which lies in the ground? This can be done by simply passing the water designed for live stock first through a tank which will serve as a refrigerator for all products which need cooling. Well or spring water in most of the dairy states has a temperature varying from 55 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit, writes A. L. Hucker in the Illinois Farmer. This is about as cold as the average domestic refrigerator. By utilizing this cold water to chill down the milk, cream or other products we are getting refrigeration at the lowest possible cost.

Millions of dollars are lost annually to the cow-keepers of this country purely on account of the neglect of milk and cream while it is held at the farm. Butter and cheese would be greatly improved if every patron used a cooling tank. As a matter of convenience it is worth while for every farmer to be thus equipped, for it is necessary to have a place to keep the milk and cream, and where a refrigerator can be put into use the housewife will find it very efficient and convenient.

A cooling tank is needed in both winter and summer; in winter to prevent freezing and to retain the cream or milk at a uniform and favorable temperature, while certainly in summer it is needed to prevent extreme souring and the development of undesirable flavors. Cold is a wonderful preservative. We are told that the prehistoric mammoth has been preserved in the ice of the polar region for 50,000 years. When dairy products or perishable foods are kept at a low temperature decomposition is retarded, and with dairy products this means much in the way of better quality and price. A can of cream kept in a good cooling tank is worth a dollar more than the same can kept outside and exposed to the heat of average summer weather. The producer is more interested in this dollar than anyone else. He may not feel that he is losing the dollar simply because he gets the same price for his product, but this is only a temporary condition; the industry is losing the dollar, and he is the most important and biggest part of the industry. As a matter of satisfaction it should be worth while to turn out a good product when it is nearly as easy to do so.

The grading of cream and paying a differential for quality is rapidly coming into general use. In a little while the cream producers will either have to get cooling tanks or suffer a big loss due to producing second grade cream. The cooling tank is sound, sensible, economical, and demanded by decent and progressive farming methods, and we should all be for anything that has so much merit.

## Farmers Now Realizing Importance of Good Sire

These are days of opportunity for breeders of purebred cattle. Farmers in general are realizing the importance of putting first-class purebred sires at the head of their herds. With this good demand for bulls it is poor policy for breeders having young bulls for sale not to give them good care and plenty of the right kind of feed. Improper feeding of the young bull is poor economy.

The man out looking for a bull is not much impressed when shown an under-sized half-starved bull, no matter how well bred he is. Better prices always are secured for those that are in good thrifty condition and of good size for their age. We cannot afford to sacrifice size in developing the bulls.

Remember the bull that has not been well fed is generally disappointing to the buyer. A disappointed buyer is a poor advertisement. A stunted animal is not always satisfactory as a breeder.—W. L. Blizzard, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

## Iowa Demonstrates Value of Good Purebred Sires

The value of good purebred sires in grading up scrub or grade cows was shown at the Iowa state college in an experiment starting in 1907. Native scrub cattle from Arkansas were graded up through the continuous use of purebred sires. The granddaughters had an average increase of 4,471.7 pounds of milk and 188.60 pounds of butterfat over their scrub dams.

## What Cow Should Produce.

A good dairy cow should produce at least 6,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds of butterfat per year. Many cows do not come up to this record of production.

## Cow is Efficient Machine.

A good cow is an efficient machine, but her owner is often a poor mechanic.

## Get Rid of Scrub Bull.

The best time to get rid of the scrub bull is today.

## FAT MEN HAVE ADVANTAGE

Under Certain Conditions They Are Able to Endure More Than Their Slimmer Comrades.

In the diligent research made into questions of temperature, and the effect of heat on the physical condition by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Mines and the Carnegie Institute of Technology, it was discovered that fat men endure high temperatures and excessive humidity better than thin men, and, further, that the drinking of ice water when overheated does not necessarily have evil effects.

"It has frequently been stated," says the report, "that workers exposed to high temperatures developed severe cramps after drinking ice water. A few of the subjects of these experiments volunteered to drink ice water after about an hour's exposure to high temperature, and two of them, in one experiment, drank a quart of ice water in less than fifteen minutes, without ill effects. Cramps did not develop in any of the subjects at any time."

On entering and leaving the specially heated chamber, the report shows loss of weight varied with the individual, the heavier and stouter man losing more than the light and thin one. Notwithstanding this, the lighter man, as a rule, could not endure the temperature conditions as long, and complained more of the exhaustion which followed.

## SWEDEN SAVES HER FORESTS

Country Has Comprehensive System Which Has Materially Added to the National Wealth.

Reforestation has been carried on in Sweden as a general practice for 30 many years that there are no cultivator lands such as one sees in this section of the country, according to E. J. Hanzlik, local forest examiner in the United States forestry service, who recently returned from Sweden, where he studied for a year as a fellow of the American-Scandinavian foundation. "Sentiment is crystallized in Sweden so that forestry is an established thing," Mr. Hanzlik said.

Mr. Hanzlik is the first forestry representative of the Pacific coast who ever was sent abroad by the foundation. He attended the Swedish forestry institute in Stockholm and studied at the headquarters of the Swedish forest service and experiment station. The purpose of the fellowship is to assist in an exchange of ideas between countries.

Wages in Sweden are generally much lower than in Oregon, Mr. Hanzlik said. The average wage in Sweden is \$7.50 and \$2 for the man who is working in the woods or in the sawmills, he added.

## Horsepower Machine.

Individuals who claim to feel as "strong as a horse" may now have the opportunity to put their strength to a test. A device known as the eurostometer, which gauges the strength of human beings in terms of horsepower, has been perfected. It consists of a bicycle transmission and a handwheel geared to a cylinder which offers resistance to the motion of the transmission. The person being tested is required to maintain the velocity of the resisting cylinder at a predetermined number of revolutions per minute. When the machine is in motion a weight brake is gradually applied until the revolutions fall below a given standard. The weight registers upon a scale beam, on which the horsepower is the unit of measure.

## Not a Silver Lining.

Just before the children, Mattie, Sadie, Sam and Lint, were to go away to school, their uncle, who was paying their tuition, called them to him. Visions of a beautiful allowance danced before the eyes of the young scholars, especially the boys.

They walked the hot and dusty mile up hill to their uncle's house. Dutifully they listened to a lecture of "do's" and "don'ts." Finally uncle reached into his "money" pocket.

He pulled out some stamps. To each child he gave enough stamps to last all term. The boys looked chagrined. The girls giggled at the boys. All thanked him and trudged the mile to their home.

## Santo Domingo's Sad Story.

When Columbus first landed on Santo Domingo the native population numbered, according to the lowest estimate, 1,000,000 souls. Fifteen years of cruelty and oppression sufficed to reduce their number to less than 60,000, says the Detroit News. Twenty-five years later a wretched remnant of this once happy people, 600 in number, were, through the benevolent exertions of Fr. Las Casas, established in a village by themselves under the tutelage of their chiefs. For many years not a single pure-blooded descendant has existed.

## North River Lower Hudson.

The application of the name North river to the lower part of the Hudson dates back to the time of the early Dutch settlement in New Jersey. North river is the historic name of the lower course of the river which flows between Manhattan and the Jerseys. It was north of the New Jersey settlements, just as the Delaware was south, and the two rivers were known to the Dutch colonists as the North river and the South river respectively.—Wide World Magazine.

### ECHOES FROM THE LEVIATHAN JUNKET

When it was charged that the Leviathan trial de luxe junket trip would cost taxpayers upward of \$200,000, some republican newspapers branded the charge as false.

For days the Leviathan was lying at anchor waiting for Mr. Lasker and his friends. From all over the United States Mr. Lasker selected his fellow junketers. At the appointed time they met on the dock. All but a hundred or two of the invited guests were unafraid to venture on the voyage. Nebraska was represented by its distinguished grain merchant and publisher, Nels Urdike. The gangplank was lifted, and the Leviathan was off.

So smoothly did the giant liner move along that many of the passengers were unaware the ship was under way until half an hour or so after it left Boston harbor. Outside the three-mile limit it was necessary to anchor for a while, but then the Leviathan proceeded for five delightful days.

A few days ago we read that the Leviathan had completed the round trip of its first regular transatlantic voyage. The total income for nineteen days was \$770,000. Operating expenses for that period were \$400,000. The profit from the round trip was \$370,000.

While the Leviathan was waiting for and taking the Lasker party on its joyride, it might have been in service at the height of the transatlantic traffic to earn a few hundred thousand dollars. And if it cost \$400,000 to operate the ship for nineteen days, we have an idea it cost well into five or six figures to operate it for five days on the junket.

It is a creditable showing the Leviathan made on its recent trip over the pond and back. But it also reveals an interesting view of what the Lasker junket cost.—World-Herald.

Portner wants your eggs.—adv.

## LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Fat Cattle Steady; Top \$11.70—Feeders Higher

SOME HOGS SELL HIGHER

General Market Steady to 15c up; Fat Lambs Strong and Feeders 25c Up on a Light Supply.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, August 8, 1923.—Tuesday's cattle supplies were moderate and the market on all classes of killers was steady. Prime heavy steers reached \$11.70. Stockers and feeders were active and 10@15c higher.

Quotations on cattle.—Choice to prime beefs, \$11.00@11.70; good to choice beefs, \$10.00@11.10; fair to good beefs, \$10.00@10.80; common to fair beefs, \$9.00@10.00; choice to prime yearlings, \$10.25@11.00; good to choice yearlings, \$9.40@10.25; fair to good yearlings, \$8.50@9.25; common to fair yearlings, \$7.00@8.25; good to choice grass beefs, \$7.25@8.25; fair to good grass beefs, \$6.75@7.00; good to choice grass heifers, \$6.25@7.00; fair to good grass heifers, \$4.75@6.00; good to choice grass cows, \$4.75@5.75; fair to good grass cows, \$3.50@4.50; choice to prime heifers, \$9.00@9.50; good to choice heifers, \$8.25@9.00; fair to good heifers, \$6.50@8.00; choice to prime cows, \$7.25@8.25; good to choice cows, \$6.75@7.00; fair to good cows, \$4.00@5.75; cutters, \$3.25@3.75; canners, \$2.50@3.25; beef and butcher bulls, \$5.00@7.50; botogna bulls, \$4.25@5.00; veal calves, \$5.00@9.00; prime heavy, fleshy feeders, \$8.50@9.50; good to choice feeders, \$7.50@8.25; fair to good feeders, \$6.50@7.25; common to fair feeders, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice stockers, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good stockers, \$6.00@7.00; common to fair stockers, \$4.50@6.00; trashy stockers, \$2.00@4.00; stock heifers, \$3.50@4.75; stock cows, \$3.00@3.75; stock calves, \$4.00@5.00.

Hogs Steady to Higher. Hog receipts were of fair size, some 11,000 head and the market ruled unevenly steady to 15c higher. Packing grades were slow. Top moved up to \$7.65 and bulk of the hogs sold at \$4.25@7.50.

Lamb Values Stronger. Sheep and lamb supplies were light again Tuesday, only about 5,000 head and the market on killers was general. It steady to strong while feeders sold 25c higher, best of them reaching \$12.50 as against a top of \$12.25 on killing lambs.

Quotations on sheep and lambs.—Fat lambs, good to choice, \$11.75@12.25; fat lambs, fair to good, \$10.75@11.75; clipped lambs, \$10.00@11.50; feeding lambs, range, \$10.00@12.50; weathers, \$5.00@8.00; yearlings, \$9.50@10.00; fat ewes light, \$4.50@7.00; fat ewes, heavy, \$3.00@4.50.

WEIGHTY FEEDERS TO CENTRAL IOWA MONDAY; RAINS WERE GENERAL

Saturday's heavy rain was general at least as far as the central part of Iowa, reported K. B. Reynolds and Fred Selberling of Mitchellville, that state, who were here Monday buying feeders.

### SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS

The Colorado beet sugar company, which owns several factories in western Nebraska, has started a campaign urging people in this state to "buy Nebraska sugar," with the idea of helping to build up a home industry.

This is a very laudable object and one which, under ordinary circumstances, would appeal to most Nebraskans. But it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways.

If Nebraska consumers are to give Nebraska sugar the preference in their buying, then why shouldn't the manufacturers of sugar in Nebraska show some consideration for the consumer?

At the present time, the manufacturer in this state adds to the price of his product the freight rate from New York to Grand Island, Gering, Bayard, or Scottsbluff, although that item does not enter into the cost. He puts this money down into his own pocket as an extra profit. The consumer pays just as much for the sugar as though it had been raised in Cuba, refined on the Atlantic seaboard, and then shipped to Nebraska.

He also adds to his price the tariff duty on foreign sugar—nearly 2 cents a pound—and compels the consumer to pay that.

For six months past the consumer in Nebraska has been paying nearly twice as much for his sugar as the normal price notwithstanding that it is being produced right here in his own dooryard. He has had impressed upon his mind very forcefully that it makes little difference to him as a consumer, whether the sugar is manufactured in Nebraska or several thousand miles away. The state as a whole receives some benefit from the industry, but the consumer as an individual gets none.

It is claimed that the growers of sugar beets receive a small share of what the manufacturers collect from the consumers, in the form of bonus payments when the price goes up. But it is noted that the growers of western Nebraska have been holding meetings and complaining that the sugar company doesn't whack up fair with them. Right now the growers are asking for another dollar a ton on last year's crop, which the sugar company refuses to concede.

For every farmer in Nebraska who raises sugar beets, there are twenty farmers who grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and potatoes. These farmers must sell their products in competition with the world. There is no such thing as selling Nebraska wheat at home for the same price it would bring in New York. The farmer has to stand the difference in freight rates, every time, with some additional expense to boot. There is a tariff on wheat and other cereals, but it does not keep the price up because this country produces a surplus of wheat and exports it, while it must import much of its sugar.

How, then, can the sugar manufacturer living in Colorado, who has grown rich collecting unearned tribute from the people of Nebraska expect them to enthrone over the slogan of "Buy Nebraska sugar?" If he desires to have the friendly support of the consumers, let him show just a little inclination to cooperate and share the benefits with them.—Lincoln Star.

### WHAT TO DO TO CHINCH BUGS

The following letter from the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, is self explanatory:

July 23, 1923.

First National Bank, Butte, Neb. Gentlemen: This morning I received your telegram in which you stated: "Chinch-bugs are getting bad in our corn. What can be done?"

In reply I will say that unfortunately after chinch-bugs become distributed over a field of corn or a considerable part of a field, it is too late to apply any practical means of control now known to entomologist. This pest is one that must be brought under control before that condition obtains. If it is to be successfully controlled at all.

Chinch-bugs have been threatening in the areas in which they are now destroying corn for two or three seasons, which was a warning of impending trouble to be thwarted first by locating where on the farm the bugs are wintering. Usually this is in thick grass especially in bunch grass and the preventive procedure is to burn over this grass in November so that the bugs that are not destroyed by the fire will succumb to the lack of protective cover during the winter. If this is done generally in an area it has been shown that the bugs can be stopped. The next opportunity is when the bugs start to leave the small grasses and crawl to the corn. They can then be stopped, trapped and destroyed by barrier traps, such as the furrow barrier (useful only in dry weather, however), the coal tar line or the cresote line barrier as well as some improved methods that are now being worked out. When the bugs get into the corn, if no barrier is maintained, they concentrate on the outer rows for a few days. If a

sprayer is available the bugs can be killed by contact sprays while massed on the outer corn plants, such sprays as 40 per cent nicotine sulphate diluted 1 part to 500 of water with four pounds of soap added to each gallon of diluted spray or soap made by dissolving eight pounds of soap in fifty gallons of water being useful for this purpose.

But when the bugs work deeper and cover a large part of the corn field, they can be destroyed only by methods prohibitively laborious and expensive—costing more than the value of the crop saved.

We are having some inquiries from your part of the state regarding inoculated chinch bugs. It is true that beginning in 1893 and continuing until the early 1900's, this experimental test bugs inoculated with the white fungus disease, but the venture can hardly be termed a success. It was found that the temperature and humidity had to be just right and the bugs massed for the disease to spread after the inoculated bugs were introduced into the field and the proper combination of weather conditions was obtained only occasionally during the dry chinch-bug years. Then it was later found that the spores of the fungus that produces the disease were naturally distributed through the soil in the infested areas, and that when weather conditions became right the disease would break out spontaneously among the bugs without the distribution of inoculated bugs. After that the distribution of the inoculated bugs was discontinued. None have been sent out for fourteen years and I do not know of any laboratory in the United States that now cultivates and distributes "inoculated chinch-bugs."

Your very truly,  
Myron H. Swenn,  
State Entomologist.

### PANACEAS FOR THE FARMER

(Milwaukee Journal.)

Conservative thought is wont to depreciate, usually to sneer at, panaceas. There is a point, however, at which it, too, grasps at the panacea. The Minneapolis Journal, for instance, can see clearly enough the unsoundness of farmer-labor proposals that government shall stabilize prices and pay the difference from the treasury. But the movement signaled by the victory of Magnus Johnson makes it plain that the farmer is going to demand something. He is tired of being the goat with everyone else enjoying prosperity. So the Minneapolis paper declares:

"The farmer has not discovered that a part of his unenviable position is due to the growing of too much wheat. If wheat growing was reduced 25 per cent in the United States so that the production total would be brought within our consumption need, he would get a good price for his wheat, and would make money on it. That is a simple economic remedy, and the wonder is that the demagogues, who are talking so glibly to the farmers, have not proposed it."

So this is an "economic remedy"? The farmer is to grow prosperous by not using all his investment, by not trying to make the most of industry. He is to make his crop valuable by cutting it down. If he wants to grow more prosperous from year to year, he must raise less and less, sell nothing to Europe, but raise the price as high as possible to the American consumer. As if everyone did not know that the price would then be fixed by the farmer who was willing to make the least return or no return.

Here is the discouraging thing. The Minneapolis Journal knows better than this, but it doesn't like the alternative. The stabilization of the government's treasury would topple off its own weight. The other way to do something for the farmer is to cut down the privileges to others which inflate the price he pays. The Minneapolis paper knows this is what the tariff does. But rather than come out and talk about it, it scratches its head and produces the proposal that the farmer limit production of food, though the world has not yet enough to eat! Such stuff, of course, simply strengthens radical movements and unsound proposals. If the other fellow will not give up special privileges through government the farmer will demand in louder and louder tones that he share in the privilege.

### SHALLENBERGER FAVORS FORD

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 3.—Gov. Ashton C. Shallenberger, who was elected to congress as a Democrat from the 11th Nebraska district last November, was in Lincoln yesterday and said he favored Henry Ford for the Democrat nomination for president.

"Henry Ford is my first choice, my second choice and my third choice," Mr. Shallenberger said, "and I will do what I can to help him get the delegation from Nebraska."

Mr. Shallenberger said his declaration was on the assumption that Nebraska would have no candidate for the nomination.

Portner wants your poultry.—adv.

### WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church  
Rev. John Grant Shick, pastor  
Sunday school at 10:00 a. m., D. Hall, superintendent.

Preaching service at 11:00 a. m.  
The pastor will be home for August 12th and will preach at the morning hour. No evening service.

The Norfolk District Epworth League Institute will begin at Norfolk next Monday, August 13th. The pastor will be glad to learn of any one who plans to attend it. See him about the meeting. It will be worth your time to do so.

Evangelical Lutheran Church  
(Rev. H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor)  
Sunday school 10 a. m.  
Preaching service 11 a. m.

### MONEY AND MEN

Editor NEBRASKA DEMOCRAT,  
Wayne, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:  
If ours is a government of equal rights, burdens and opportunities, why not a law to stabilize price on American Non-Perishable farm products? \$1.50 for wheat and \$1.00 for corn?

Uncle Sam guaranteed a very liberal price for railroad service and the tax-payers had to put up a half-billion dollars to pay the deficit.

The American manufacturers are enabled, through the present tariff law, to double the price of their products from shoe strings to granulated sugar, the consumer paying the difference.

For several years the silver producer has been receiving the guaranteed price of \$1.00 per ounce for American silver when it was worth only 60 cents an ounce in the open market and the taxpayers puts up the difference.

During the late war, Secretary McAdoo sold to England 360 million silver dollars for \$1.00 per fine ounce. Every dollar of which was covered by a certificate that cost the government \$1.29 an ounce as they have to be redeemed in gold for want of the silver dollar. Had Mr. McAdoo been as expert a financier as he is an engineer, he would have demanded of congress a restoration of the law for free coinage of silver, which would stabilize it at \$1.29 an ounce. That was the price when we had the law and will be at any time we restore the law with no deficit for the tax-payers to meet.

The standard silver dollar; the day its coinage was suspended, was worth \$1.03 in gold and would be again if the law is restored. Anyone disputing this assertion, must confess he is unwilling to be guided by either logic or precedent.

Mr. McAdoo had another opportunity to do a great thing for his country and with a great name for himself. At the close of the Civil War Secretary Chase, to meet the large demands on the Treasury issued over a billion dollars in interest-bearing bonds, similar to the Liberty Bonds, but made them legal tender for their face value, and they never went below par.

Failing to have the Liberty Bonds made legal tender, the Wall Street Jew saw his opportunity. The republican senate, platform and candidate in 1920 demanded drastic and courageous deflation of the currency. By inducing the banking board to raise the rate of discount to discourage borrowing and refusing to renew outstanding short-time notes. Prices were smashed. Owners of Liberty Bonds were compelled to offer them at a discount and Wall Street got them for 80 cents on the dollar because they were not legal tender.

Making the 7-30 bonds in 1865 legal tender was a valuable and patriotic precedent and the cry that it would have made too much money is not justified as the Liberty Bonds constituted a large share of our currency during the inflated period.

Calling him the "Crown Prince" by the G. O. P. would render him the weak candidate, and the suspicion that he was influenced by the Wall Street Jew would spell defeat.

C. J. RUNDLELL,  
Wayne, Nebraska, July 30, 1923.

### YOU TELL 'EM.

The robin is dearer than all the rest; the peacock can boast of the finest frill; the yellow canary can sing the best, but—the stork is the bird with the longest bill!

After reading about all the beautiful brides, mused George Eastman, we can't help but wonder where all the homely married women came from.

### WELL, WELL!

Bill gets paid for what he knows, and that's the reason, we suppose, that so often we hear him say: That he cannot live on such small pay.

### QUICK THINKING

(Toronto Telegram)  
Citizen—That's my car, the thief is just fixing a blowout.  
Policeman—All right, I'll go over and arrest him.  
Citizen—Sh-h! Wait till he gets the tire pumped up.

### LIVED LIFE OF LONELINESS

Naturalist Isolated Himself That He Might Have Opportunity to Study Habits of Birds.

On a lonely island off the coast of Queensland for twenty-five years, Mr. E. J. Banfield, naturalist and author of "Confessions of a Beachcomber" and other books, has died at the age of seventy. The crew of the steamer Wainfall, passing the island, saw a woman waving on the beach. A boat was landed and Mrs. Banfield was found to be the only inhabitant of the island. Her husband was dead. The crew made a coffin out of ship's timber and the chief officer read the burial service. Mrs. Banfield refused to leave the island, and the captain called for volunteers to stay with her. Every man offered, and the captain selected one to remain. Some twenty-five years ago Mr. Banfield acquired under the land laws of the Queensland government Dunk Island, off the coast of Queensland. This was an islet rather more than three square miles in area, inhabited till then only by the rapidly dwindling remnant of a once considerable native population, which has since, it would seem, entirely disappeared. There, with his wife, he settled down to live the simplest of lives and indulging in his cherished pastime of observing the ways of birds, beasts and fishes, and while they remained, his black fellow men.—Montreal Family Herald.

### KNOWN AS 'ELECTRIC GHOSTS'

Scientist Explains Action of Electrons, Fastest Moving of All Terrestrial Objects.

In an address to electrical engineers in London a distinguished scientist thus defined an electron. An atom is ordinarily associated with a charge, and force is required to separate the charge from the atom. The atomic charge when separated is called an electron. In an electrolyte—i. e., a substance decomposed by an electric current—there is a bodily transfer of atoms with their charges; in a metallic conductor the charges are handed on as electrons from atom to atom. In the discharge through highly rarefied gases the electric current is in its most simple form, for here there is a flow of electrons, traveling by themselves, of disembodied charges or electric ghosts. Electrons, it should be added, are the fastest moving of all known terrestrial objects, their speed being one-tenth that of light, which is 180,300 miles per second.—Washington Star.

### Is Separation Right?

The French senate has voted to transfer to the pantheon, France's hall of fame, the remains of Renan, Edgar Quimet and Michelet. This is a high honor from the state. But in 1898 Michelet's wife opposed the transfer of her husband's body. She had been the historian's intimate literary helper—almost a collaborator—and knew all his thoughts. When the proposition was made to her she said: "No! He would not have wished it. He chose his grave himself—in Pere-Lachaise, beside his son's. Let him sleep there in peace." But there may be no one today to interpose a veto on the senate's resolution, if it also passes the chamber of deputies.

### Biggest and Best.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Men's Social club had not proved successful. The committee in charge of the arrangements, however, were more hopeful of a better conclusion as the guest of honor was introduced by the chairman.

"Gentlemen," he said in a genial voice, "we have with us tonight one whom you all know very well, Professor Riffe, who has promised to tell us some of his biggest and best after-dinner stories."

Amid tremendous applause from the guests, the professor rose from his seat.

### Black Rain.

One of the services of science is in destroying superstition, and a notable example of this was afforded not long ago in Ireland. On an October night a fall of black rain, leaving inky pools in the roads, occurred in many parts of the island. It was noted at the famous observatory at Birr castle, and an investigation of the meteorological conditions prevailing at the time followed. The result was to show that there had been a movement of the air all over the central part of the British isles such as carry soot from the manufacturing districts of England over the Irish channel. Examination of the black rain showed that its color was due to the presence of an extraordinary amount of soot.

### Soya Bean Bread in Austria.

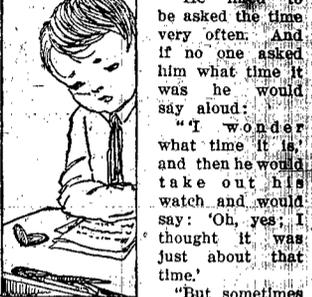
Austria's experiments with soya bean flour in bread-making have proved successful, and this bread has become so popular that, according to the Department of Commerce, the output has increased to 10,000 loaves daily.

Three months ago the first experiment was made by a Viennese baker, who put out a loaf of wheat bread with a 20 per cent mixture of soya bean flour. Soya flour is said to be rich in proteins and fats, and its carbohydrates possess a sweetening quality which makes it distinctly agreeable. The flour is produced under a secret process.



### EUGENE'S SEASHORE WATCH

"A little boy named Eugene," said Daddy, "was very proud of his new watch."



"He liked to be asked the time very often. And if no one asked him what time it was he would say aloud: 'I wonder what time it is, and then he would take out his watch and would say: 'Oh, yes; I thought it was just about that time.'"

"But sometimes it would seem to Eugene that it should be much later than the watch said it was. That was apt to be during school time, especially during the history class, for Eugene found the history class took a long time.

"It really did not take any longer than the spelling class took but Eugene found it was easier to spell than to remember all the dates and important events in history.

"He often wished that there had not been so many important events in history.

"I don't see why so many people had to do so many things of importance," he used to say at times.

"Yes, it was during history class that sometimes Eugene would look at his watch and would find to his great surprise that only five minutes had gone by when he had thought at least fifteen minutes had been spent on the history lesson.

"Then he would put his watch to his ear to make sure that it hadn't stopped and that the time hadn't gone on even though the watch didn't show that it had. But he found the watch was right.

"And often at such times his teacher would surprise him with a question, knowing full well that Eugene had not been paying attention.

"And he would be so surprised that he would not have properly heard the question. And as he had been spending his time thinking about the time he had missed what had been said before.

"Then his teacher would say: 'Eugene, it seems to me that the time will go more quickly if you think more of history and less of the time, for time goes slowly when you think about it. It is a way that time has.'

"But after a long, long while vacation came and how Eugene rejoiced. "He had really worked hard even though at times during history lessons he had not always thought as much about history as he might have thought.

"Still he wasn't perfect. He was good at some lessons and not so good at others and he did try pretty hard for the most part.

"Everyone was very fond of him; even his history teacher liked him for he was so honorable and so fair, and when he hadn't studied his lesson he admitted it—of course it was as well that he did for it was so easy to see when he didn't study it at all.

"But at last, as I have said, vacation-time came and Eugene went to the seashore. His family lived that summer at the top of a hill overlooking a bay.

"How will I ever be able to tell when it is lunch time? Eugene asked the first day he went down to the beach to play and to swim, for Eugene was an excellent swimmer.

"Some older boys and girls always went swimming at the same time in the mornings, but no one took along a watch.

"Eugene did not want to take his watch with him for he was afraid that it would get wet or splashed upon in some way even if he put it with his sweater which he used to take down to put over him sometimes when he came out of the water to lie in the sand. 'Believe I'll go.'

"But do you know Eugene never needed his watch? His tummy told the time for all of them, too!

"Yes, just as it was about fifteen minutes before lunch time Eugene would say to everyone: 'I think it must be time for getting dressed now. I believe I'll go up the hill.'

"And then everyone else seemed to feel hungry and also to feel that it was time to get dressed.

"Eugene would call up the hill that he was on his way up—and he always called just before he would have been called, for Eugene's tummy was a perfect seashore watch!"

### RIDDLES

What fruit is on a cent? A date.  
When is a young lady's cheek not a cheek? When it is a little pale (pall).