

The Nebraska Democrat

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WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1923.

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WAYNE MUNICIPAL CHRISTMAS TREE A HAPPY HIT

It was the right thing at the right time—that municipal Christmas tree which the members of the Professional and Business Woman's club suggested and financed in part at least. The Kiwanis, the Greater Wayne and the Good Fellows all stepped in, and no community move has before received more hearty co-operation than this, and it was just the needed thing. It seemed to stimulate the interest of both country and town people.

The opening night was greeted with a disagreeable mist, but there were plenty of people who braved the uncertain weather and listened to the singing and the radio which was good in spite of the "static" which is said to be the goat when the waves do not come in true to length, or measure, or whatever it may be that makes the difference between a clear, clean reproduction and one that is not quite so perfect. But it was a really good, well produced program, picked from the air which had carried it all the way from 200 to 2000 miles. Messrs. Chinn and Pile are real radio artists in that line of endeavor.

Friday evening there was a splendid program of singing by the school children and the Normal choir, and a happy hour was spent by all. The shoppers lingered long after the program closed, looking and buying, and the Wayne merchants certainly had a splendid line of goods on exhibition and did a nice business. One merchant said that the tree had called more Wayne people out to view the store windows than he had ever before seen at holiday time. Of course, the weather man must be given credit for his splendid behavior. The Friday evening treat was a lunch of coffee and cakes by the ladies of the Woman's club, which was served without stint and without price following the close of the program.

Saturday, the afternoon program was excellent. A parade of young people was formed, headed by the Firemen drum corp, coming east on 1st street to Main, then north to the tree. Here the rules governing the catching of the geese were made plain, and the young men carrying the geese were stationed at three different points, the A. G. Adams office, the Legion rooms and the roof of the Carhart building. Those were anxious moments for the geese and those waiting to capture them. At the signal a goose fluttered down and a hundred pair of arms outstretched to welcome it. The following were fortunate in capturing the prizes:

Alice Berry, Mrs. John James, Herbert Bonawitz, Allen Perdue, Arlie Hanssen, Mrs. T. E. Lindsay, Lawrence Miner, Milton McCorkendale, Harold Murphy, Rep. Weber, Mrs. Gereon Allvin, Nelly Peterson.

The parade contained the old year on a cot—the new year hale and hearty walking in, a Santa Claus, and a representative of each month of the year, besides a hundred or more of the lads and lasses of Wayne in costume to please each individual fancy.

Saturday evening program opened with community singing by a choir of voices and then the Good Fellows took the little folks in hand for a real treat of candy and nuts, closing a happy experience in a public Christmas tree—perhaps the most successful entertainment of the kind Wayne ever had.

The tree is still standing, and lighted each evening, an attractive ornament on Main Street.

JAMES CAUWEE

Mr. Lee Cauwee and Miss Phyllis James were united in marriage Saturday, December 15, 1923, at Sioux City.

Miss James is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. G. James of this place and a graduate of the high school and up till the present she was a junior at the Normal.

Mr. Cauwee is the son the Peter Cauwee of Wayne and is employed as mechanic at the Wayne Motor Garage. The young couple will make their home in Wayne.

BARGAINS IN DRESSES

Friday and Saturday the ladies will find the special of all specials in the matter of prices and values. On those two days, when Mrs. ... will offer an assortment of ... Porette Twill dresses, of late fashion, good material, popular colors, prices ranging from \$8.00 to \$12.50 and up. If in need of a dress in this popular class of goods, visit the style shop Friday or Saturday. Then, too, will be the initial offering of choice of all winter hats, at \$1.95 and winter ... to come yet—adv.

IN COUNTY COURT

Messrs. Gus and Peter Paulsen seems to have imbibed a bit too much of the forbidden liquid on Christmas day and it became the duty of Marshall Stewart to put them in the city jail for safe keeping. Next afternoon they were taken before Judge Cherry, where they did not deny the charge of being intoxicated, and Gus was sentenced to 45 days in the county jail, and Pete was sent in for 25 days, for it was not their first offense, tho they may have escaped court on other occasions.

A few nights ago the sheriff and the marshal raided the Pete Paulsen home and made a scattering of the inmates, we are told. Some hid in the bedrooms, others took flight from the second story windows, and some stayed in the cellar, perhaps. At any rate no arrests were made, and the officers retired—but they came again late, and found that the gamblers had again assembled, but as they were well barcaded, they managed to get any evidence of gambling they may have had out of the way before the officers got in. It is quite evident that a lot of the fellows who had better been at home were guilty of wrong doing, tho it was not proven. It is quite possible that some of these fellows who congregate now and then to rob and be robbed by crooked poker, may be caught in the act, and made to pay the penalty. Of course the penalty is said, now being enforced on one member of the party, the loss of his position being the result.

AND HE FELL AMONG THIEVES

About two weeks ago Geo. Rennick, son of James Rennick of this place, who has been farming north of Pilger, left to visit for a time at the home of his sister, Mrs. Oscar Milburn at Uteville, Colorado, a little postoffice some 80 or 90 miles from Lamar, in that state, which is the nearest railroad town, where his brother-in-law was to meet him.

At Kansas City, where he had to change cars and wait considerable time, he went out for a walk, and was held up in broad day light and robbed of his money, some \$60 in traveler cheques, which the fellows compelled him to endorse, and about \$30 in cash. With his load thus lighter, he left that evening, stopping a short distance out where he had a relative banker, who could fix up his finances a bit, and he then resumed his trip, and was just in time to be again held up for two days. This time it was by the big blizzard and snow storm which visited that country at that time. He got there, but it was late.

MRS. EDGAR SURBER

Mrs. Edgar Surber, 39, passed away last Thursday, December 13, at the family home 9 miles south and east of Randolph. Cancer was the disease from which she suffered and she had been quite ill for some four months. Because of the serious illness of his wife Mr. Surber held a sale last week Tuesday, his companion passing away two days thereafter.

Mamie Thompson was born at Harlan, Iowa, December 9, 1884, and was aged 39 years and 4 days at the time of her death. At the age of seven she moved with her parents to Wayne county and there received her education and grew to young womanhood. She married Edgar Surber at Wayne on November 2 1910, and during her married life lived in Wayne county, five years of that time being on the farm south of Randolph.

She was a loving wife and mother and a kindly neighbor, esteemed by her friends and her death is sincerely mourned. Besides her husband she leaves two little girls, Ruby Belle aged 11, and Edna Lucille aged 8. Her aged mother, who lives in Wayne also is left, together with three sisters, Mrs. Dolan of Iroquois, S. D.; Mrs. Bert Miller of Oranquid, Arkansas, and three brothers, Will, George and Levi, all of Wayne.

The funeral was held on Sunday, December 16, Rev. W. O. Jones of the Carroll Presbyterian church officiating. A large number of relatives, friends and neighbors attended the funeral as a last tribute of respect to the departed one.—Randolph Times.

STOCK SHIPMENT

Joe Ellenberg, one car cattle, South Omaha.
L. C. Gildersleeve, one car hogs, Sioux City.
Herman Heinemann, one car hogs, Sioux City.
Bernard Meyer, one car of hogs to Sioux City.

Greeting:

Once more we come to the closing of the year—the beginning of a new twelve months to be known as 1924 in the world history. It is good to look back—review the year just closing—discover your errors (if any) and then face about, look to the future with a resolve that it shall mark a step forward in all good things for the community in which you live.

In this spirit the Democrat makes ready to begin the next year, hoping to so travel as to leave but a few missteps to wish to recall—but few acts to regret, so that when the next annual review is made it will be only to see that constant advancement has been made in all good things.

With thanks for the favors of the many readers of this paper in the past and with a desire to merit such favors in the future, we wish all people of all lands a happy awakening on the morning of the new year. May health, happiness and prosperity be thine.

The Nebraska Democrat

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO TEACH IN GERMANY?

This home of a state normal school is naturally the home of many teachers. Wish they would answer the above question after they have read the figures which came to Henry Korff from acquaintances on the other side of the pond. His letter from Westphalia, where the French troops are stationed a part of them, we mean. This lady is a teacher, and salary is 360 millarde marks per month which is quite a stack of marks, you may be sure. But shoes wear out there same as here, and she had left a pair for the cobler to put on half soles. She went to see if the work was done, and how much the bill. It was 340 millarde marks, taking practically all of the month salary. But she had not received her pay—would not until afternoon. In the evening she went with her salary to get the shoes, but the price had gone up to 410 pieces instead of the 340 and so she left the shoes. A month salary for half-soles on shoes. It is quite the reverse here, we are glad to say.

BRUCE—OLSON

At Sioux City, Wednesday, December 26, 1923, Anton Olson of this place and Miss Elsie Bruce of Wisner, were united in marriage. The groom grew to manhood in this vicinity, making his home with foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hyatt. He is a young man of many good qualities, and a real farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce will soon be at home on the Meyer farm just vacated by Berperd Meyer, which he is to farm the coming year.

CARL BRONZYSKI DIES

Death claimed Carl Bronzyski, a pioneer of the county, passed away at his home west of Winside last week, at the age of nearly 74 years, the result of injuries received by a fall last spring, when his spine was injured. He was born in Prussia, and came to America in 1881, and soon after homesteaded on the farm which has since been his home. He acquired much adjoining land as the years passed, and left comfortable farm estates to the nine sons and daughters, who with the wife survive him.

The funeral was from the home last Sunday afternoon. Rev. Schroer of Hoskins and Rev. H. A. Teckhaus of this place and also pastor of the Lutheran church at Winside officiated.

CRADLE

FINN—Thursday, December 25, 1923, to Clifford Finn and wife, a son.
BARCELL—Wednesday, December 26, 1923, at the Wayne hospital, to Fred Barcell and wife, a son.

WAKEFIELD DEFEATS WAYNE IN BOWLING CONTEST

Wayne has a live bunch of bowlers, but they did not get the right swing on the ball when they rolled on the alleys at Wakefield last Friday evening. Friday evening the Wakefield teams will come to bowl at Wayne, and then the home players will be in condition, no doubt, to reverse the score given below.

Wayne goes to Wisner for a contest this afternoon.

WAKEFIELD	Avg.
W. Johnson	195-175-139-170
H. Tarnow	161-125-140-152
S. Carlson	141-154-180-158
R. Johnson	156-168-170-165
M. Gustafson	162-152-167-160
Total Score	815 774 796

WAYNE	Avg.
Art Norton	125-155-125-135
R. McDonald	146-140-136-140
Eli Hoshaw	182-163-144-163
C. Rockwell	142-134-153-113
M. Ringer	133-113-149-131
Total Score	728 705 706

WAKEFIELD	Avg.
R. Peterson	140-176-160-158
H. Munson	161-145-157-154
H. Dornam	162-176-154-164
L. Johnson	143-175-132-149
R. Ebersole	125-139-124-120
Total Score	729 811 727

WAYNE	Avg.
R. Jacobs	111-106-97-105
B. Winslow	133-120-148-134
E. Allen	139-142-163-148
P. Mildner	100-121-109-110
B. Quashwisky	104-125-144-128
Total Score	587 614 761

HALL—PRESTON

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Hall at noon today, (December 27, 1923) occurred the marriage of Mr. Clarence A. Preston and Miss Angie B. Hall, Rev. John Grant Shick officiating. Following the marriage which was solemnized with the double ring ceremony the bridal party repaired to the Methodist church, where a wedding dinner was served to nearly a hundred guests, many of them from out of town.

Home and church were decorated in the bride's colors of blue and yellow and all went merry as a marriage bell. The bride and groom will be at home near Belden on the groom's farm. Both bride and groom have many friends here and at their former home who wish them a happy life.

Eggs wanted at Fortner's—adv.

CHRISTMAS DAY GUESTS

Among those who entertained at dinner Christmas day were as follows: A real Christmas dinner party—a family party, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Surber Tuesday. All of their family except Guy were home. Bert and wife, Ed and children, Mabel and family, Bell from Torrington, Wyoming, and John and Frances. Then there was Uncle Eph A. Surber and wife, and plenty of western turkey, where they grow large fat and tender, with all the good things that properly go with a complete Christmas dinner. Our informant of this event says that the guests departed wishing their host and hostess many a "Merry Christmas."

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Martin entertained at Christmas dinner; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boyce and son Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Day and daughter Geraldine from Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brink of Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Martin and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Hervey Brooks and daughter Wanda Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Boyce, Harry Sweeney, Grandpa Laughlin and Frank Marth jr.

Mrs. Robert Mellor had as guests Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Huffman and children of Elgin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson of Winside, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ringland, Ruth and Joe; Mr. and Mrs. Hamer Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Shulthels, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mellor and children, Mrs. Chas. Shulthels and daughter Hattie, and B. C. Jurhus.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Orr entertained the following at dinner, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Cavanaugh, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cavanaugh, and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kostomlatsky, Wm. Orr, Mrs. Mary McMakin, Miss Cora Donahue, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Kostomlatsky and Fred Kostomlatsky of Sioux City.

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Blair had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hale, of Ft. Dodge, Iowa; Dr. and Mrs. Hodgson of Sterling, Colorado; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Blair of Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Bowen, Virginia and Paul, and Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Hawkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Carhart and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Carhart entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. F. Davis of Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Carhart.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ahern, and baby and Mr. and Mrs. James Ahern and children had dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Art Ahern.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Theobald entertained the following at a 8 o'clock breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Davy and children Katherine Lou and Burr, and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Auker, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Davis entertained the same people at dinner.

E. G. Smith and wife were host and hostess to Roy McDonald and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Mitchell, Lovin Johnson and Miss Mabel Sommer for a Christmas dinner. It was a very pleasant day for the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rundell had as guests Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Wright and family and Mr. and Mrs. Bryon Armstrong of Valentine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fanske had dinner together, and they had as guests Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Balcom, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCall and D. Wells, all of Sioux City and Mrs. Shannon.

Mrs. W. O. Gamble had as dinner guests Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gamble and children and Mrs. Anna Gamble Johnson and children and Mrs. Lowry.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Whitaker and three children Mildred, Harry and Helen spent Christmas at the home of her mother Mrs. Peter Coyle and son Richard. The guests were from Omaha.

The following were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Don Cunningham, Mrs. C. O. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisher and son Harry Ellis, Miss Olga Fisher and Mrs. Clara Ellis and daughter Miss Dorothy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. VonSeggern and children and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Claycomb and children had dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Bressler, sr.

Mrs. Winifred Main entertained Mr.

and Mrs. John T. Bressler Jr. and baby, Mrs. H. H. McElroy and Miss Winifred Main.

Mr. and Mrs. June Conger had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Conger, Clarence Conger and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ellis and children.

Mrs. R. Craven entertained the following dinner: Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Craven, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Craven, Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Hahn and Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Hahn and daughter Baraba of Randolph.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Ellis and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ellis spent Christmas with relatives at Bloomfield.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Senter will entertain Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Holle and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop of Laurel at New Years dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rippon were at home to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Jones at the Christmas dinner hour Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heine entertained at Christmas dinner her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Lerner and son William, and Walter Lerner, wife and little daughter—just a family affair, but very pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Bonawitz entertained the following guests for a Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Scott formerly Miss Ethel Bonawitz from Sioux City, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Trump, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bonawitz and family, J. C. Hansen and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Paulson had as dinner guests, Mrs. Theresia Melster, Joe Melster and Mr. and Mrs. John Melster.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Miner had as dinner guests Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Miner and daughters Eloise and Marion, and son Bud; Mr. and Mrs. Lou Owen and son LeRoy.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gildersleeve had as dinner guest, their daughters, Misses Wilma and Elizabeth Gildersleeve, Mrs. Harry Radaker of Newport and Mrs. Mae Young and her daughter, and M. Memmon of Ames, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strahan had as dinner guests Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Strahan of Madison, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Strahan and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strahan and children.

Dr. and Mrs. Tobias and children of Sioux City, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Will and children of Sioux City, Jack King of Lincoln were entertained at the Gus Will home Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wright had as guests, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wright and children, B. W. Wright and family, Mrs. J. A. Porter and daughters, Misses Alpha and Edith of Norfolk; Mrs. Tom Blatchford of Newcastle, and Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Wright of Newcastle.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gildersleeve entertained her daughter Miss Helen Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reynolds, two sons Edward and Henry, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gildersleeve.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weber had as dinner guests Mrs. Ed. Swaberg of Pender and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel and children.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mines, daughter Jean, Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Mines, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mines.

Dr. and Mrs. T. T. Jones, daughters Helen and Margaret, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nangle of Norfolk, were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eph Beckenhauer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Mildner entertained Mr. and Mrs. Dawson of Randolph, Mr. A. Rodgers of Sioux City, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mildner and two sons.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Vath and children, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ringer and children had dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piepenstock.

CLOSED EVENINGS AFTER JAN. 1
Our garage and auto repair shop will be closed evenings, except Saturdays, after the new year day. Correll & Brock—adv.

WITH THE OLD YEAR GOING, TO
OUR FRIENDS WE SAY

GOOD NIGHT

Just a few days ago I was without a job and funds. I asked for work and you gave it. I now have a job and some funds. That is why you are our Friends, and we thank you and wish you a Happy New Year and hope to see you again in the morning at our place of business.

JACQUES
Tailors and Cleaners

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

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

Fred Fisher was a passenger to his home at St. Edward Saturday.

Mike Hook came from Omaha Monday and spent Christmas with his mother.

Mrs. Burrett Wright went to Sioux City Saturday morning and spent the day there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Roe left Monday to eat Christmas dinner and visit their son Frank and wife at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Leslie Welch came from Kansas City Sunday and will spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Welch.

Mens fleeced lined Union suits \$1.29. Gamble & Senter.

AT THE
Crystal
THEATRE
E. GAILEY, Manager

Tonight—Thursday
LAST DAY
JOHN GILBERT in
"TRUXTON KING"
Also Round 17
"LEATHER PUSHERS"
Admission—10c and 25c

Friday & Saturday
AGNESS AYERS in
"A DAUGHTER OF LUXURY"
Also Comedy
"TEA N' TBA"
Admission—10c and 25c

Monday & Tuesday
NORMA TALMADGE in
"WITHIN THE LAW"
Also Fox News
Special Matinee at 3:00 p. m.
News Years Day.
Admission—10 and 30c

Midnight Show New Years Eve
MONDAY, DECEMBER 31st.
HARLOD LLOYD in
"DE JACK"
This picture will only be run once, so don't confuse it with our regular program.
Admission to Dr. Jack—10c & 25c

Wednesday & Thursday
CHARLES JONES in
"THE FOOTLIGHT RANGER"
Also Round 18
"LEATHER PUSHERS"
Admission—10 and 25 cents
Matinee every Saturday at 3:00
Door open at 2:30
One show only in p. m.

New Year's Greeting

I wish to thank all for the liberal patronage they have given me and hope that I may have the privilege of serving you again during the year 1924.

You will find here all the latest Columbia Records, Sheet Music, and a line of all kinds of musical instruments.

APEX ELECTRIC SWEEPERS. The best sweeper on the market today. Call and let me demonstrate it.

A. G. Bohnert

Homer had a community Christmas tree Monday evening.

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

Mrs. Guy Hunter and Miss Ethel Hunter of Wakefield were Wayne visitors between trains Monday.

Miss Albia Putnan went to Ponca Saturday morning and spent the week end visiting with home folks.

Mrs. G. A. Payne, who was visiting with Mrs. Yaryan her sister returned to her home at Sioux City Friday afternoon.

Ford's friends and supporters are said to be going right on with their campaign for his election—or at least nomination.

Figures are totaled up that show that there are nearly five million Methodists now belonging to that denomination.

Mrs. E. L. Doherty, who spent three weeks visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Fanske, returned to her home at Pierce Monday.

Dr. T. B. Heckert left Saturday morning for Red Oak, Iowa, to spend Christmas with his sister, Miss Clara Heckert at his boyhood home.

Mrs. L. W. Kravill left Saturday for Lincoln where she will spend the holidays visiting with relatives. Her husband joined her there later.

Mrs. E. C. Biggins, came from Gregory, South Dakota, Monday afternoon and will spend the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Griffith and other relatives.

E. Fleetwood, wife and Junior were passengers to Sioux City Monday, to spend Christmas there with his parents, Wm. Fleetwood and wife and with other relatives.

H. M. McChesney and son Stanley departed Saturday morning for Denver, Colorado, where they will spend the holidays with his aged mother. She is 91 years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong came from Sioux City Sunday and spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Ellen Armstrong, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Welch.

Mrs. B. B. Pollard and two sons Bernard and Newell, left Saturday morning for Dell Rapids, South Dakota where she will spend the holidays visiting with relatives.

FOR SALE—A dozen pure Durbe hogs, good breeding and excellent individually. Come and see them also their sire and dam. Boars priced right. Wm. Hoguewood, Wayne, Nebraska.—Phone 311.—adv. 1f.

We may have to bar Christmas trees from the state, because the gypsy moth comes in with them, and they are injurious to trees here. The trees from Canada are said to be the worst infested. They should make the tariff tax higher. That seems to keep a lot of things out.

Wayne Superlative \$1.60 per sack at the mill door. Open Saturday nights. Wayne Roller Mill, W. R. Weber, Proprietor.

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

Mrs. Ed Samuelson went to Sioux City Friday afternoon and spent a couple of days visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Grace Keyser and son Charles went to Omaha Monday morning and spent Christmas visiting with her mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rennick and two daughters Ruth and Celia went to Pilger Monday and spent Christmas with their daughter.

Mrs. Jane Darget, who has a beauty parlor in Mrs. Jeffries' store was called to her home at Valentine by illness. She left Friday.

Mrs. Jess Witt, Misses Gladys Nettleton and Myrtle and Bess Leary of Winside were Wayne visitors between trains Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ward after spending a few days visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Van Norman departed Saturday for Clarks.

Mrs. P. G. James went to Sioux City Saturday morning to meet her daughter Irma and Beulah, who will spend the holidays at their home here.

Mrs. Clarence Conger and daughter Ireta Pangburn left Monday for Creighton where she will spend Xmas with her parents and other relatives.

Ernest Gifford of Lewiston, former member of the legislature, dies at his home at that place last week. He was a prominent farmer and stock breeder.

Salesman wanted with automobile for country work. Quality line. Good pay. The Lennox Oil & Paint Company, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.—adv. D27-2f-pd.

E. E. Lackey left Monday afternoon for Cincinnati, Ohio, where he will attend a meeting of the American Association for advancement of Science. Prof. Lackey is on the program for a paper to be read before the gathering classifying the use of geography in the advancement of the work of science.

Mens Sheep lined Coats \$7. 90 at Gamble & Senter.

It looks as tho two young men captured in Thurston county last week are headed to the pen. Frank Witweger and Charlie Smith, aged nineteen and thirty-five respectively are the fellows. Stores have been robbed at Craig and Oakland, and automobiles stolen from that part of the land, and a real man hunt was put on and the men were finally captured north of Rosalle, and enough of the loot with them to make conviction reasonably sure. The way of the transgressor is hard.

One of the largest fires in the community for some time occurred out at the Ed. Holmquist farm place, two miles east of Wausa. Thursday morning between three and five o'clock. When Mr. Holmquist awoke and looking out of the window, was astounded to see his barn all enveloped in flames, and had already spread to such proportions that it was instantly seen that nothing could be done to save the building, even making it impossible to get the horses out, five of them being in the stable.

Over in Dixon county the banker association decreed that farm sales must be for cash, and that in hand before property is taken. Then the bankers say that those not having the cash and wanting to bid, must arrange in advance for the cash—and the bankers stand ready to fix to fix it up with those who are financially good. That may make prices drop a little, but perhaps no more than is good for the purchaser. Sometimes at a sale some people get excited and go in debt a little too deep. Cedar county bankers had made a similar ruling not many weeks before.

Lottery is being smote hip and thigh by the state administration. York and Broken Bow have each started in a sort of lottery, and a halt has been called. That is right—the law says no—the postoffice won't let a newspaper advertise lottery and use the mails at the same time, and a lot of lottery schemes have been winked at in the past. If the law is not right repeal it—if right, enforce it. If the postoffice may be properly used to distribute news of games of chance, quit ruling against them, and revive the old lottery that flourished so thrifflily in a southern state some thirty or forty years ago.

The bobbed hair habit, or fashion, says E. L. McColgin in the Dearborn Independent, originated in the municipal centers of France and England during the world war, and was an order of government in the interest of safety. Then it became first a patriotic duty, and then a fashion that was quite contagious. Opinions differ as to the desirability of bobbed hair. To more men it looks as tho it would be an economy of time, for most women, especially the younger ones, who have duties to perform at a stated hour in the morning must need rise much earlier to get their long tresses arranged. Perhaps that is as well, for they have perhaps had sufficient time in bed before time to dress the hair. It's the style now, and near irresistible in some cases.

Alex Holtz was a passenger to Sioux City Friday morning going over for a few days.

Mrs. Emil Siegert and two children left Monday morning for Wausa, and spent Christmas with relatives.

Bon Moran went to Omaha Saturday to spend his vacation visiting with his mother and other relatives.

See our \$4.90 leather vest. Gamble & Senter.

Mrs. Harry Radaker, came from Newport Monday afternoon to spend the holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gildersleeve.

Miss Susie Souders came from Valentine, where she is teaching, for Christmas vacation with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Souders, her parents.

Some people attend church to learn about heaven—others who go out in their auto may be the first to learn—sort of taking the short cut.

Miss Ayril Ellison from Mitchell is here to spend the holiday vacation with Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Lewis, her sister. The lady is teaching in the city schools there, and rather likes the western part of our state.

MR. BORROWER—Look to your own interest, if you are now paying more than 5% on your Farm Loan, you should write or phone me at once. I have funds to close loans up to and including March 1, 1924, and the actual cost of interest will not equal above mentioned rate. John H. Roper, Dodge, Nebraska.—adv. D6-4f

Alvin Jones former chief of police of Plattsmouth was said to be guilty of malfeasance in office on three counts as charged in the indictment against him. They have been having a general shaking up among the officials in Cass county, and it is thot that others will take the same dose that was given the chief of police of the city.

The body of Martin Rasmussen, about 50 years old, well known Dakota county farmer, was found hanging from the rafters of a buggy shed on the farm home west of Homer, by members of his family, when they returned from a visit to Sioux City about three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A plain case of suicide, says the Homer Star.

"Many good things are written and sent to the editor of a newspaper, and a lot of them he would gladly give to his readers; but there are limitations to the capacity of a country newspaper—so "copy" enough to fill a daily finds its way to the basket under the table. Will R. Woodruff of Stanton sends out a plea for football without gambling. We are with him, but cannot quote him.

E. D. Surber went to Sioux City Monday morning and accompanied his wife home from a hospital in Sioux City where she underwent an operation for gall stones.—Belden Progress.

George I. Parker, of Newcastle in the campaign to raise five million dollars with which to erect a memorial for the late President Harding.

Fortner wants your eggs.—adv.

Scott Millard, of Hartington who plead guilty in court of robbing the County Treasures office last September, was sentenced by Judge Graves last week to spend from one to seven years at hard labor in the state reformatory at Lincoln. Ed Cahoe, of Omaha, who was with Millard when he robbed the office was found not guilty. Cahoe claimed he did not know that Millard was stealing the money.

We just read that the country or the people are better off than ever before, and then goes on to tell of the bank deposits as evidence of the truth of the statement.—We supposed that it was when money was out working as a medium of exchange that the good times were the rule, not when it is hoarded in the banks. A circulating medium, not a certificate of deposit is what seems to really mean prosperity.

As noted in last week's Monitor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Blackmore drove to Sioux City on Sunday, December 9th, to be with their daughter, Ethel, who underwent a surgical operation at the St. Vincent's hospital on December 12. The operation was entirely successful and she is reported to be improving rapidly. Mr. Blackmore returned home last Sunday but his wife will remain with Mrs. Riley until after the first of the year.—Bloomfield Monitor.

The public treasury fund must not be used to aid the farmer—let him dig his way out as best he can. That is the correct attitude of the president; but it does not go far enough. He should include the tariff beneficiaries, the rail bonuses, the ship subsidies and the salary that goes unearned to a lot of pets holding soft jobs at Washington and other government places where there is no need of any one. We knew a fellow once who was holding down a chair at Washington to direct visitors to a certain part of the building. A printed card would have done as well. But he was a pet, and wanted the salary to go with his pension.

At this holiday season of the year we desire to again thank you for your friendship and patronage. Let each new year bring us into closer cooperation for the good of all.

It is in this spirit that we wish you a Happy New Year

State Bank of Wayne
Henry Ley, President Rollie W. Ley, Cashier
C. A. Chace, Vice Pres. Herman Lundberg, Asst. Cash.

LOCAL POSTMASTER GETS RE-APPOINTMENT

Miss Mary L. Hoyt, who has been our efficient and obliging postmaster for the past four years has been re-appointed for another term. A wire received today from Senator R. B. Howell states that the senate has just confirmed her appointment.

Miss Hoyt has filled the office to the complete satisfaction of all the patrons of the office and we are sure that all will be glad to learn that she will be in charge of the office for another four years and unite with the Monitor in extending the warmest congratulations to her.—Bloomfield Montier.

GOOD ADVICE

A Norfolk girl comes to The Press editor for advice. She wants to know if it is necessary to study home economics when she expects to follow a professional career. Perhaps it will not be necessary but nevertheless we regard it good judgement. Even professionally-minded women marry and marrying usually entails home making and the training will not come amiss. Better learn all the things there are to do about a home while you are girls and have the time and the teachers patient with your strugglings. Efficiency in the home is a very important factor in the success or failure of both men and women. Take the economics, little girl, all you can find time for.—The Press.

INCOME TAX IN NUTSHELL

WHO? Single persons who had net income of \$1,000 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more, and married couples who had net income of \$2,000 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more must file returns.

WHEN? The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1924.

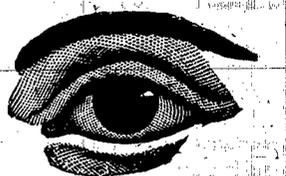
WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? Instructions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption and credits for dependents. Eight per cent normal tax on balance of net income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 50 per cent on net income over \$8,000 for the year 1923.

FOR CARPET OR RUG WEAVING

Call Phone, 265, and get good job at right prices.—adv-1f pd.



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.

Kearns Produce House wants your Cream, Eggs, Poultry

Nose stopped up? MENTHOLATUM quickly clears it and lets you breathe.

First Pavilion Sale
At Wayne
Saturday, Dec. 29th

The pavilion sale takes care of your offerings large or small. You should list what you have to sell at once with L. C. Gildersleeve, Wayne. Phone your offering early that it may be advertised in next week's papers. The bigger the known offering the bigger the attendance—and bidders make the sale. It is the proper place to sell a little surplus or to purchase what you may need.

SEND IN YOUR LIST

L. C. Gildersleeve
Sales Manager

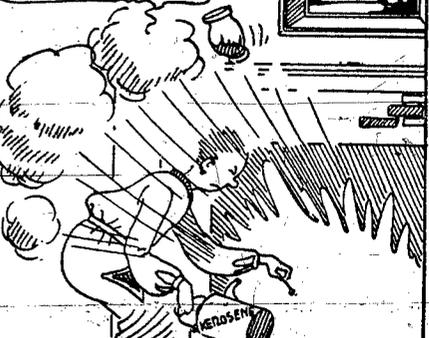
AW, WHAT'S THE USE



THAT'S NO WAY TO BUILD A FIRE — YOU, THE GREAT WOODSMAN, PUTTING THE PAPER ON TOP OF THE LOGS — YOU'VE GOT TO PUT KINDLING IN TOO — THOSE BIG LOGS WON'T LIGHT FROM THAT PAPER ALONE!



TRY AT LITTLE KEROSENE — THAT'LL HELP START IT



A Hair Razing Occasion

DON'T YOU WANT TO FINISH FIRE FANNY?

FARMERS PAY MOST OF TAXES

Tax Commissioner Smith Tells County Officers Single Tax System Is Almost Here—Real Estate Pays About 3-4 of the Taxes.

Nearly three-fourths of all taxes collected by the state of Nebraska are borne by farm lands, city and village homes, and other real estate. This somewhat startling fact was announced by State Tax Commissioner William H. Smith in an address last Wednesday afternoon before the state association of county clerks and supervisors, meeting at Omaha.

Mr. Smith quoted from the official records to substantiate his assertion. He declared that Nebraska has been progressing toward the single tax system in recent years, without the people generally realizing that tendency. For 1923, said the tax commissioner, real estate will pay 73.56 per cent of all taxes levied.

Out of a grand assessment roll of \$3,193,632,992 for the entire state this year, \$1,787,276,553 is represented by

	Percent	Ttl. State Tax
Farm lands and improvements	.5587	\$3,574,553.11
Farm lands under lease or contract	.00309	19,814.40
Farm live stock	.04780	805,874.89
Grains	.0081	52,091.23
Farm machinery	.0117	75,068.22
Town lots and improvements	.1739	1,112,867.71
Automobiles	.0146	93,672.35
Intangibles (1-4 valuation)	.0109	69,996.59
Household goods	.0070	45,267.24
Goods and merchandise	.0241	152,485.82
Banks, trust and investment companies	.0158	101,256.48
Telephone property	.0041	26,602.33
Telegraph property	.0004	2,960.30
Express companies	.00009	613.53
Railroad property (except terminals)	.0993	631,239.23
Pullman property	.0003	1,944.67
Fire insurance companies	.0019	11,988.66
All other property	.0171	110,029.94
Total	100.00%	\$6,397,265.98

"Every time the legislature meets, some new method of taxation is proposed, and in the end this usually results in increasing the burden on real estate, and invariably business activities also. The tax burden should be equalized and reduced rather than increased and centralized."

"Money invested in real estate mortgages was first exempted from taxation on the theory that to tax mortgages resulted in double taxation."

"Then the tax rate on money and credits was reduced 75 per cent as compared with the tax rate on other property under the provisions of what is known as the intangible tax law."

"Then a special act was passed providing for a tax of mills on the dollar on the gross earnings of certain insurance companies, this being in lieu of all other taxes. The average tax rate in Nebraska in 1922 was 26 mills, so that this class of property was made subject to a tax rate about one-fourth that of other property."

"Another act was passed providing that building and loan associations should be taxed at 4 mills on the dollar of their gross earnings in lieu of all other taxes also."

"Then the banks came in in 1922

farm lands and improvements, of 55.87 per cent of the whole.

Urban real estate is assessed in the total sum of \$556,433,856, or 17.39 per cent. The tax valuation of lease and sale contracts for state school land, on which the lessees pay, aggregates \$9,907,199—a little more than three-tenths of 1 per cent.

"Real estate will be reassessed in 1924 and there will be a strong effort made to reduce valuations," continued Tax Commissioner Smith. "I can see no advantage to the taxpayers in such a reduction, for it will simply mean that if values are reduced the tax levies will have to be increased."

"The only way taxes can be reduced is to quit spending so much money. The tax burden might be more equitably distributed but the legislature and not the taxing authorities, will have to provide the means for that."

Mr. Smith presented for the scrutiny of the county officials a tabulation showing the amount and relative proportion of the taxes levied on nineteen kinds of property in Nebraska, as follows:

	Percent	Ttl. State Tax
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All other property	.0171	110,029.94
Total	100.00%	\$6,397,265.98

and had the intangible tax law applied to their business and an effort is being made to continue the intangible rate on that class of property.

"And now a number of the railroads have gone into court and want their taxes reduced from 25 to 40 per cent."

"The banks and the railroads may win out—and then again they may not—but if they do the reduction they obtain will mean a proportional increase for other classes of property still subject to the general tax rate."

"While I was serving on the state board of equalization and assessment a few years ago, a member of the state railway commission came before the board and argued that railroad property might as well be entirely exempt from taxation because the tax was simply passed on to the public, anyway. But by the same line of reasoning taxes on farms and city real estate might as well be exempt because, if relieved of this burden, farm produce could be sold proportionately cheaper, and rents on business property and homes reduced accordingly."

"I believe that all classes of property should bear a proportional share of the tax burden."

RESTOCK PLAINS WITH PHEASANTS

Through the kindness of Senator George Wilkins and State Game Warden George Koster, Dakota county received two crates of full grown pheasants, consisting of four hens and two male birds. The birds have already been placed on the farms of Art Rymill and George Harris. These birds together with the hatch from eggs received last spring, we feel confident that it will put our county in a fair way for the propagation of these birds.

Those instrumental in planting of pheasants in this vicinity are offering a reward for the arrest and conviction of anyone shooting these birds. They already have evidence that one of the birds hatched last spring was shot, and if sufficient evidence can be gained arrest may follow.

The following is a news dispatch sent out from Lincoln, relative to the birds that are being sent out by the state:

"Forty crates of pheasants, three birds in each crate, are being sent to various parts in Nebraska where the birds will be liberated to restock the plains with the nearly extinct fowl, according to Secretary of Agriculture G. L. Shumway.

The pheasants are bought by the state fish and game department, a section of the agricultural department, from a game farm in St. Charles, Illinois.

"We send them out to responsible persons who agree to give them ordinary care and release them in suitable surroundings," Mr. Shumway said.

"Sometimes the pheasants are kept right in with domestic fowls until they are ready to be released in the open country," he continued. "Sometimes the farmers keep the birds in their barns in stormy weather and in one case I recall, pheasants sent out previously returned to the barn in which they had been kept when a storm arose."

The pheasants will feed along with the chickens, during the seasons in which they cannot roam the prairies and pick up their own feed, Mr. Shumway said.

The law of Nebraska forbids shooting of pheasants and provides heavy penalty for so doing.

Pheasants For Wayne.
L. M. Owen of this place tells that he received a crate from Mr. Shumway, and liberated them on his farm, and that he hopes no one will fail to observe the law mentioned above.

Mr. Owen informed us that the state had once before sent pheasants here, and that the male bird was shot; but he believes that one of the hens is still alive and living on his farm, or in that neighborhood.

A MENACE TO DEMOCRACY

(Fairbury Journal)
In President Coolidge's message to congress he favors a new cabinet member a secretary of education. This scheme to centralize educational work should be opposed with all vigor by those who believe in rule of the people as opposed to rule of an oligarchy. The proposal will, if successful, be followed by appropriations by congress which will require the states to match dollars in order to get a share. Education will be transferred from local to federal control and those states that refuse to make appropriations equal to that of the federal government will be denied a share of the funds although compelled to contribute through general taxation. Thus the people will be deprived of a voice in educational affairs, government will be removed farther away, responsibility will be an empty thing, a hollow mockery.

Along the same line is an attempt to regulate health through the federal government, to provide for a department of health with a cabinet member and lay down rules which must be followed by individuals no matter what may be the laws or lack of laws in their respective states, or their own belief. The right to follow the dictates of reason in conserving health will be denied and what we shall eat, what we shall drink, whereof we shall be doctored and operated upon and regulated in our bodily affairs will be turned over to a central bureau at Washington, many miles distant and operated by a medical trust.

Thus we are rapidly drifting toward an educational and a medical trust. The people are in a fair way to lose their inalienable rights and liberty of action. It is time to call a halt, time for a true democracy to assert itself strongly. Mr. Coolidge favors a centralized, Bureaucratic government and he is a menace to democracy. There is need of a leader who is a true democrat, favorable to the rights of the people and anxious to return to them their freedom of action and initiative, that which has always made American virile among the people of the world.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

Wayne, Nebraska, December 18th, 1923. All members present.

Minutes of meeting held December 4th, 1923, read and approved.

Whereas, it is necessary to maintain the roads and bridges on the county line between Thurston and Wayne counties, and said work can best be accomplished by concurrent action of the counties.

Therefore, be it resolved that the above work be divided as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 26, Range 5, east, in Wayne County Nebraska; the first mile to be maintained by Wayne county; the next mile to be maintained by Thurston County, and so alternating until the south boundary line of both Wayne and Thurston counties is reached.

All bridges of 16 feet or over, on said county line road to be built by the county, under whose jurisdiction it may fall after concurrent action in the ordering of the same, and the expense of same to be borne equally by both counties.

On motion the foregoing resolution was adopted and ordered placed on record showing concurrent action with the Thurston County Board who are present at this time, and who signed this resolution.

The following claims are on motion audited and allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the respective funds as herein shown. Warrants to be available December 29th, 1923.

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2356	J. S. Gamble, rent of house for Harmer family for Jan. 1924		\$ 15.00
2593	J. J. Steele, Co. Treas., freight advanced		6.22
2600	Immanuel Deacons Institute, care and maintenance of Esther Ellen and Frank Larson from August 1st to December 31st		150.00
2601	Huse Publishing Company, supplies for Co. Clerk		60.00
2613	State Journal Company, supplies for Sheriff \$9.07, County Judge \$3.00 total		12.07
2627	University Publishing Co., supplies for Co. Superintendent		5.24
2632	Ted Nydahl, road rent for 1923		15.00
2634	Lloyd H. Ruhlow, registrar of births and deaths for 3rd quarter		.50
2635	Omaha Printing Company, supplies for Co. Treasurer		74.38
2638	A. E. Gildersleeve, Sheriff's salary for November		23.35
2639	A. E. Gildersleeve, 9 days jailor's fees on Frank Samuel Busch		13.50
2641	A. E. Gildersleeve, 9 days board of Frank Samuel Busch		6.75
2643	M. S. Linn, groceries for Homer Ross		21.52
2645	K-B Printing Company, supplies for Co. Assessor		116.00
2648	Henry Tarnow, road work		5.00
2652	A. E. Gildersleeve, 4 days board of Lyle Martin		3.00
2694	Costs in case of Frank Samuel Busch, insane		8.00
	Dr. Edw. S. Blair, Physician		3.00
	A. R. Davis, Attorney		3.00
	A. E. Gildersleeve, Sheriff's costs		16.10
	L. W. Ellis, Clerk's costs		8.50

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2627	Thurston County, Nebraska, one-half bridge work on county line, claimed \$4030.64 allowed at		3236.79
2602	Pierce County, Nebraska, one-half bridge work on county line		356.42
2647	Frank R. Schulz, lumber		7.94
2687	Geo. H. Reiff, steel bridge		600.00

General Road Fund:
Commissioner District No. 2—Rethwisch

2589	Bolton Road Maintainer Co., road maintainer	235.00
2603	Pierce Co., Nebraska, one-half of grader work on county line	30.00
2646	David E. James, road work	81.00

Inheritance Tax Fund:
Commissioner District No. 2—Rethwisch

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2686	Sellon Brothers, road work		27.55
2630	Transcontinental Oil Co., gasoline		35.05

Wayne County Fair and Agricultural Association Fund:
Wayne County Fair and Agricultural Association, Wayne Co.

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2693	Wayne County Fair and Agricultural Association, Wayne Co.		1950.00

Automobile or Motor Vehicle Fund:
Road Dragging District No. 1—Erxleben

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2610	Frank R. Schultz, dragging roads		10.50
2615	Albert A. Killion, dragging roads		3.75
2616	August Longe, dragging roads		4.50
2617	Alfred Anderson, dragging roads		8.52
2618	Frank Longe, dragging roads		2.35
2619	August Kay, dragging roads		5.25
2620	Frank N. Larsen, dragging roads		30.00
2621	Theo. Larson, dragging roads		3.00
2622	Eric Thompson, dragging roads		3.75
2628	Charles R. Lindsey, dragging roads		2.25
2657	F. H. Kay, dragging roads		5.25

Road Dragging District No. 2—Rethwisch

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2663	F. W. Franzen, dragging roads		5.25
2664	Harold Bonta, dragging roads		6.00
2665	Edwin Jones, dragging roads		8.75
2666	H. B. Lage, dragging roads		10.50
2667	B. D. Morris, dragging roads		9.00
2668	Harry Otte, dragging roads		8.00
2669	E. F. Stamm, dragging roads		7.50
2670	W. A. Williams, dragging roads		6.00
2671	Wm. H. Wagner, dragging roads		9.00

Road Dragging District No. 3—Miller

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2102	Ted James, road and grader work		121.00
2104	Ivor James, road and grader work		95.85
2654	George Lidmila, grader work		6.30
2679	Paul F. Gehrke, dragging roads		7.50
2680	Robert Graef, dragging roads		7.50
2681	Fred Fenske, dragging roads		7.50
2682	Victor Johnson, dragging roads		8.25
2683	August H. Rehms, dragging roads		4.50

Road District No. 20

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2662	Henry Otte, road work		6.50

Road District No. 21

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2637	Henry Hansen, road work		1.00
2655	Albert Nygren, dragging roads		22.50
2688	Nicholas Oil Corporation, gasoline and kerosene		5.58
2689	Nicholas Oil Corporation, gasoline and kerosene		11.04

Road District No. 23

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2592	Bernard Dalton, road work		5.00
2621	Raymond Loeb, road work		5.00

Road District No. 24

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2644	Smith-Hovelson Lumber Co.—Sholes, lumber		12.35

Road District No. 25

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2691	H. J. Kaiser, road work		2.50

Road District No. 34

No.	Name	What for	Amount
2598	Arthur D. Glass, grader work		9.75
2604	Oscar I. Ramsey, road work		7.50
2609	B. C. Rabe, grader work		7.50
2672	Arthur Gadschke, running grader		15.00
2675	Ben Cox, running grader		18.00

HARD-HEADED HAYSEED
Senator Magaus Johnson of Minnesota, the Swedish-American farmer who has been added to the Progressive bloc from Minnesota, has been in New York and was quite a disappointment to the radical Reds and yelling Yellows.

The soft-handed intellectuals and white-collar and pink-tea parlor revolutionists did not get much satisfaction out of the legislator who is a landowner and has worked hard all his life.

He balked at any of their ideas of social revolution, dividing up wealth, and lands and the Soviet dictatorship of the proletariat that is trying to establish itself upon the necks of the American people.

Of course, the bolshevistic elements, who are trying to ride into power by a fusion of the farmer and labor votes are anxious to grab some man for a political stalking-horse.

Senator Johnson does not seem at all willing to fall for any form of radicalism and is not posing as one who would lead the inarticulate masses with a torch in one hand and a bomb in the other. Cedar County News.

Every kind of **INSURANCE**
Reliable Companies, Lowest Rates.
FRED G. PHILLO
Real Estate Insurance.

Dr. T. B. Heckert
Dentist
Opposite Postoffice

DR. S. A. LUTGEN
Physician and Surgeon
Office in Wayne Hospital
Office Phone 61 Residence 162

Pate: "How do you like this \$35 suit of clothes with the two pairs of pants?"
Fresh: "The material is excellent, but, by jove, its darn hot wearing both pairs at once."

The following claims are on file with the county clerk, but have not been passed on or allowed at this time.

No.	Name	What for	Amount
133	for \$52.50, 1043 for \$46.65.		1922
2198	for \$20.00; 2199 for \$20.00, 2200 for \$20.00, 2201 for \$20.00, 2485 for \$178.50, 2569 for \$144.10, 2590 for \$201.26, 2591 for \$44.50, 2626 for \$32.50, 2629 for \$28.05, 2633 for \$133.78, 2650 for \$4.50, 2656 for \$10.50, 2692 for \$1.80.		

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:
New Corn .53
Oats .33
Springs .10
Roosters .06
Hens .10 and .12
Eggs .23
Butter Fat .50
Hogs \$5.50 to \$6.00
Cattle \$4.00 to \$3.00

Albert B. Fall, former secretary of interior is reported dangerously ill at Washington. The questions he will be asked to reply to as to the leasing of Teapot Dome, well might make one in his apparent position ill at ease at least.

And Henry picked the bubble and let the hot air out of his little presidential boom. If Mr. Ford thinks as he said about the president and our present conditions it is right that he should say so; but a lot of other voters do not quite see it that way.

SOMETIMES IT'S RIGHT

Fluoting the South Dakota Platform, which it attributes to McAdoo, the Chicago Tribune exclaims: "Let us have legislation to enable the farmer to market his produce at a profit. Forsooth! Let us have legislation which will thrust aside economic law. Let us legislate to destroy the law of supply and demand."

BEEF BY QUARTER, DELIVERED

I have a number of fat young beef animals, and will kill and deliver by quarter to your order. Call phone 406 P 30. H. M. Bennett—adv.

Send Us Your Name and address on a post card or in a letter and we will mail free and postpaid, a sample copy of Popular Mechanics Magazine

the most wonderful magazine published. 160 pages and 400 pictures every month, that will entertain every member of the family. It contains interesting and instructive articles on the Home, Farm, Shop and Office—the newest developments in Radio, Aviation, Automobile and Garage. Each issue contains something to interest everybody. We do not employ subscription solicitors so you will not be urged to subscribe and you are not obligating yourself in the least in asking for a free sample copy. We gladly send it to promote the magazine you like if you can buy a copy every month from any newsdealer or send us your subscription—\$3.00 for one year—Popular Mechanics Company 200-214 E. Ontario Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



ADJUSTED COMPENSATION

President Coolidge explains his attitude toward the bonus in these, carefully measured, words:

In stating that reduction in taxation carries with it an obligation not to embark upon an extraordinary expenditure program I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the world war which would include among its beneficiaries the able-bodied of our veterans as well as the disabled. I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous, and remunerative employment is available for the able-bodied veterans as well as other citizens. The fit and able-bodied are offered the opportunity open to every other citizen. The government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people, and the people, and the payment of a bonus to millions of our former soldiers could only be accomplished at a cost to the whole community, including the veterans themselves, far outweighing the benefits intended to be conferred. If I felt that a soldier's bonus represented a great need, and a proper obligation which should be fulfilled by this nation, I certainly would not make a recommendation which would be adverse thereto.

This is entitled to the credit that is always due courageous plain speaking. That it represents the president's, carefully-matured opinion no one may doubt.

And it is an opinion deserving respect, not only because it comes from the president of the United States, but because it rests upon what is at least a tenable hypothesis.

Perhaps it is true that when levies are made upon our gratitude and sense of justice we should pause carefully to consider what it costs to be grateful, to be just.

Perhaps, too there is no debt of gratitude or justice that he owe to our world war veterans, and that as the president says their claim to adjusted compensation does not represent "a proper obligation." There is the privilege—even though for the most part it was forced upon them—to fight and suffer and invite death for their country's sake. That, possibly, should be compensation enough. And though they were paid, in cold dollars and cents, less than their legal due of \$30 a month, while the rest of us were at home, each in his own way profiteering, nevertheless they have now, as the president points out, as good a chance as any to get a good job in a "prosperous" country, made so by the Fordney-McCumber act.

But there, to some of us whose minds unfortunately cannot tack with the president's is the rub.

Why, if it is not proper to take money out of the pockets of one class of citizens to put it into the pockets of one class of citizens to put it into the pockets of another class, when that class is the soldiers—why is it unquestionably proper to take money out of the pockets of all us to create by high tariff taxation extra dividends for the steel corporation? Or for the owners of cotton and woolen mills in President Coolidge's New England?

Why are the farmers to whom they cannot depend upon the public treasury, the public taxing power, but must shift for themselves; why are the soldiers similarly admonished, by those who raised no such objection to a subsidy for shipping, or to payment of a billion dollars out of the public treasury to railroad owners as adjusted compensation for reduced earnings during a period when the railroads, like the soldiers, were in the government's keeping.

Are human rights so much less than property rights?

Is a man's property his own body his own life, less sacred to the government, and to the taxpayers, than his property in stocks and bonds?

Or is it meant rather that the services of the soldiers, in training camps and on battlefields, in time of war, were of less value to the government than the war-time services of the railroad owners or the peacetime services of the protected manufacturers?

The World-Herald can call attention to these palpable discriminations, but it cannot explain them. It can ask these questions, but is unable to answer them in a way to justify the president's position. It realizes that the answer must finally be left to the judgment and conscience of the whole American people—and perhaps, after all, that is the better way.—World-Herald.

MR. BORROWER—Look to your own interest. If you are now paying more than 5% on your Farm Loan, you should write or phone me at once. I have funds to close loans up to and including March 1, 1924, and the actual cost of interest will not equal above mentioned rate. John H. Roper, Dodge, Nebraska.—adv. D6-4t

SOCIAL NOTES

The A. Z. Chapter P. E. O. had a Christmas party Thursday evening at the community house when the husbands of the ladies attended. There were sixty present. The committee of ladies in charge were Mrs. J. Woodward Jones, Mrs. J. E. Hufford and Mrs. V. A. Senter. The house was very prettily decorated with Xmas decorations, and several trees. Mrs. Beery's class of ten little girls gave several folk dances, which was very much enjoyed by all. The rest of the evening was spent playing bridge and other games. A bountiful buffet luncheon was served. Christmas gifts were given out by Santa Claus and each one received a very nice gift. At a late hour they departed for their homes wishing each one a Merry Xmas, and all reported a very joyful evening.

Miss Mabel Britell, Miss Ruth Rennie and Miss Helen Mendenhall entertained twenty young ladies at the I. H. Britell home Wednesday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. Japanese decorations were used. The guests matched cards to form couples and each couple imagined and told a chapter in the life of O'Happy O'San, a Japanese girl. Other games and contests occupied the afternoon hours. At five-thirty Mrs. Britell and Miss Fannie Britell served a two-course luncheon.

The neighbors of Otto Lutt and family, about fifty strong gathered at the E. M. Laughlin home where the Lutt family were taking supper last Friday evening, and gave them a farewell party prior to their moving from the neighborhood. Games and music furnished the entertainment. Favors were won by Mr. and Mrs. Lutt and Chas. Helkes. A pleasant time was had by all.

The Coterie will have a New Years eve party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Ahern. The committee of ladies are Mrs. Warren Shults, Mrs. A. T. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Paul Minck.

Miss Mary House is entertaining a party of her friends at the J. T. House home this afternoon.

OMAHA NOTES, WITH COMMENTS

A new building to house the Federal Reserve branch bank has been assured. It will cost not less than \$250,000, and if congress approves, perhaps twice that much, W. J. Bailey, regional director, of Atchison, Kansas, has announced.

Why not sink millions in it, as they have done in other places? Fraud?

Proposals to license auto drovers in Omaha, make penalties for traffic violations more stringent, and adoption of a "full stop" system at intersections of thoroughfares were made at a mass meeting called to devise means to curb the reckless driving menace. Twenty-nine persons have been killed in Omaha this year by autos.

They should not only propose, but they should act—in fact, should have already acted.—Because a man has an auto, he should not be permitted to carelessly kill or maim people.

The 400 Nebraska county officers who held their twenty-ninth annual convention in Omaha were unanimous in selecting this city for the next annual meeting place.

Its a good place to go, if Omaha thinks it profitable to invite.

Warning that counterfeit \$10 bills and silver dollars are being circulated in Omaha and the state was issued by secret service agents here this week.

We have not received any yet, that we know of.

Resolutions urging an unsubsidized merchant marine, through joint rail and ocean rates for midwest farm and manufactured products, and equalization of rates to south Atlantic and gulf ports, were passed at the third conference of the Middle West Foreign Trade committee, in Omaha, as a means to help the farmer and manufacturer of this section to get his goods to foreign markets.

Unsubsidize is a fine word, and it should be applied to the railroads, the steel trust, the oil trust, the copper trust, the electric combine, the manufacturer's pinch on practically every commodity manufactured in this country who by the aid of a protective tariff are not only robbing the producers of raw material, whether from farm or mine, but depriving them of trade with people who need the products and can only pay for them in labor put into making them into beaded implements and commodities.

OLD HOUSE MUST GO Last week in district court at Hartington in the hearing of the case against D. Gandy owner of the old residence property just west of the Farmers Union Store, Judge Graves ruled that the building was subject



Dr. Rich Rectal Specialist Grand Island, Nebr.

Piles Can Not Be Cured With Salves or Ointments
THERE is only one sensible, sane and safe way to cure PILES and prevent them from coming back every few weeks to pain and annoy you again. This is by permanently healing them by a mild, nonoperative treatment which removes and heals them for all time.
I CAN PROVE EVERY STATEMENT I MAKE
I have been CURING PILES and RECTAL DISEASES of all kinds, except Cancer, here in Grand Island for more than twenty years and have hundreds of Cured and Happy Patients who will be glad to tell you of their wonderful cure.
YOU PAY NOTHING UNTIL CURED
Remember I do not ask you to buy anything or pay anything until you are cured. This is my way of doing business. You must be cured and satisfied before you pay one cent. Don't put off sending the Coupon.
FREE INFORMATION COUPON
Dr. Rich, Rectal Specialist, Grand Island, Nebraska.
Without any obligation on my part, please send the Free Complete Information about your Cure for Piles and All Rectal Diseases, except Cancer.
Name
Town State
217 R. F. D. or Street

to removal and so ordered. Mr. Gandy who lives in Minnesota, did not defend the action and default and decree were entered against him.

Something like a year ago this building was condemned by the state fire commissioner as unsafe, and condemnation proceedings were secured against it. City official hesitated to proceed with the work of tearing down the old building without an order of the district court, and now that this order is secured we understand that no further proceedings will be taken by the city firemen and city officials and the building removed.

This residence was built over 20 years ago by S. W. Mosher and used as a home by himself and family. At that time it was considered one of the best residences in Randolph but for some 15 years or more it has been merely trading stock, has been allowed to run into decay and ruin without repair or paint until at this time it is worth only what it might bring for old lumber. It is in such a state of bad repair as to scant protection for a family in real cold weather.—Randolph Times.

The above item may be of interest to a Wayne people, where there are some similar questions unsettled.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM OUR GOVERNOR

According to the report given out at Lincoln under the date of December 24, the new administration reports a saving to the people of Nebraska of \$1,702,343, in the first six months of present administration, compared with the same period of 1922. The reduction in expenditures in departments had been more than 900 thousand dollars. Let's all wish the officials who thus save for us, a happy, prosperous new year.

NORTHWEST OF WAYNE

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bush entertained at Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Glenn daughter Marckym of Omaha, Mr. and Mrs. John Grimsley, James and Harry Perdue, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Perdue and Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosco Jones entertained at Christmas dinner Ray and Esther Graves of Malvern, Iowa.

Mrs. Rosco Jones planned a surprise party on Mr. Jones Sunday evening. The evening was spent at cards after a delicious luncheon was served. Mrs. Floyd Conger returned Monday evening from a visit at Dalton with Mrs. Jack Davis.

WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church Rev. John Grant Shick, pastor Sunday school at 10:00 a. m., Conrad Jacobson, Supt. Epworth League at 6:00 p. m. Miss Ruth Rennie, Leader. Preaching service at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Dr. S. D. Hull, district superintendent, will spend Sunday with us, preaching at both the morning and evening services. At 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon he will hold the Quarterly Conference. These announcements should insure large attendance at all services.

Mrs. Shick, assisted by Prof. S. X. Cross, conducted the morning service last Sunday. She read a Christmas sermon prepared by the pastor, on the Gift of the Wise Men to the Infant Jesus. A large crowd enjoyed the fine Christmas program given by the Sunday school at night.

First Presbyterian Church Rev. Fenton C. Jones, pastor 10:30 Morning Worship. Sermon. "The Challenge of Time." 11:30 Sunday school. 6:30 Christian Endeavor. Leader, Max Ellis. 7:30 Evening Worship. Sermon, Building on the Past.

We wish everybody a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and suggest this RECIPE: Mix a mile of smiles with a bushel of good wishes. Throw in a barrel of friendship. Stir all together with a hand shake and serve WARM to every one you meet.

Baptist Church

Francis K. Allen, Minister Sunday school at 10 a. m. Morning Worship at 11:00 a. m. Sermon: "Foundations of Prosperity." Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Leader, Miss Nora Gilbert. Evening service 7:30. Stereopticon Word Slides and views—Money Talks. Fellowship meeting next Wednesday evening.

English Lutheran Church

(Rev. J. H. Fatterolf, Pastor) 10 a. m. Sunday school. 11 a. m. Public worship with ser-

mon. Subject of sermon "Marching Orders." 7 p. m. Luther League. School of religious instruction Saturday at 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Rev. H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor) Sunday School 10 a. m. Preaching service 11 a. m. January 1st, New Year service 3:00 p. m. You are heartily invited.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the county clerk of Wayne County, Nebraska, for county physician, from January 1st, 1924 to January 1st, 1925. County Physician to tender all necessary attendance and furnish all medicine necessary for all persons who are or may become a county charge upon said Wayne county, and all those whose circumstances are such as to require the county to provide for them such attendance and medicine, whether inmates of the county poor farm or not, and all prisoners who may be in the county poor farm or not, and all prisoners who may be in the county jail during the year.

Said physician to furnish at his own expense all medicine for persons dependent upon the county for the same, and also perform all surgical work for such persons, including the prisoners aforesaid. Bids to be made for so much for the year. The board of County Commissioners have and reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Bids to be filed on or before January 1st, 1924. Dated at Wayne, Nebraska, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1923. (Seal) CHAS. W. REYNOLDS, D6-4t County Clerk

Salesman, wanted with, automobile for country work. Quality line. Good pay. The Lennox Oil & Paint Company, Dept. Sales, Cleveland, Ohio.—adv. D27-2t-2d.

Dr. Young's Dental Office over the First National Bank. Phone 307. Adv.

Better than a Mustard Plaster MUSTEROLE For Coughs and Colds, Head-aches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and All Aches and Pains. ALL DRUGGISTS. 35c and 65c. jars and tubes. Hospital size, \$3.00.

We want to thank our friends at this time for the pleasant business relations we have enjoyed with you during the short time this store has been in operation.

—They make us feel that our efforts have met with a warm response, which inspires us with the desire to expand our sphere of usefulness so that we may not be found lacking in courtesy, friendliness and service.

—Our wish to you is that the New Year will bring you health and constant happiness.

Orr & Orr Grocers

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

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

Miss Nelle Curren spent Christmas with home folks at Emerson.

Miss Helen Young went to Beemer for the Christmas time with relatives there.

Miss Amelia Meyer went to Carroll Monday evening and spent Christmas with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd Schmeidskamp and children spent Christmas with relatives at Omaha.

W. A. J. Schouten of the Herald force went to Orange City, Iowa, Monday afternoon and spent Christmas with his mother.

Marion Aufer, who was at Sioux City hospital for an appendix operation came home Monday, in time for Christmas at home.

Miss Hattie Morton went to Norfolk Monday evening to eat Christmas dinner with her home folks, returning Tuesday afternoon.

Prof. and Mrs. J. G. W. Lewis are spending their holiday vacation at Lincoln. He went Saturday and she left Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Frank Sederstrom and son Edgar went to Bloomfield Wednesday morning to spend a few days visiting with her brother and family.

WANTED: Furnished rooms for light housekeeping, phone 73, Wayne. Dr. S. A. Lutgen was looking after business at Sioux City this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pritchard and Mrs. Roy King of Carroll were Wayne visitors Wednesday.

Miss Clara Smothers went to Norfolk Monday evening to spend Christmas with friends at that place.

Remember that Coryell & Brock's garage will close evenings, except Saturdays, after January 1.—adv.

Miss Fannie Britell, who teaches at Barton, Wisconsin, is home to spend the Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Britell.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale of Fort Dodge, Iowa, who spent Christmas at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Blair, returned home Wednesday afternoon.

Richard Hall, who teaches at Stuart, lives at Madison, and is now and then at Wayne is spending part of his holiday vacation in this vicinity.

Mrs. C. C. Peterson, who spent Christmas with her daughter Mrs. Chas. Reese and family returned to her home at Winside Wednesday morning.

Marian Bertrand from Randolph came the first of the week for a Christmas visit at the home of her grandparents here, Mr. and Mrs. John Gaertner.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peterson, who spent Christmas at the home of their son Roy Pierson and family returned to their home at Ravena, Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Glenn and daughter, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bush, returning to their home at Omaha Wednesday.

Mrs. Phoebe Brink and daughter Gladys who spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. Wrobel and family, returned to her home at Emerson Wednesday.

Mrs. Bertha Harrison went to Spencer Monday evening to be a member of the family reunion held at the home of her parents living there. The family circle was practically complete.

Misses Elizabeth Mines, who teaches at Dickens, Iowa, and Margaret Mines who attends school at Grinnell, came home the last of the week to spend their holiday vacation with their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mines.

Miss Mamie E. Wallace, accompanied by her friend and fellow teacher, Miss Abigail Manning, came out from Omaha where they teach, to spend the vacation at the Wallace Brothers farm southwest of Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryon E. Trump, who spent Christmas with relatives left Wednesday morning for Bancroft where they will spend a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Trump are from Plainview.

At Mrs. Jeffries Style shop, beginning now, all winter hats go in the bargain window—choice \$1.98. Why pay more, when we can please the early shoppers? Many of these productions cost much more, but we cannot carry over.—adv.

One of the pleasant family gatherings for Christmas dinner was at the home of Mrs. M. A. Pryor. Those present were F. R. Pryor and family of Emerson, J. T. Pryor and family of near Winside, M. C. Jordon and family and J. H. Brugger and family from west of Wayne and Chapin precinct. Miss Margaret Pryor assisted her mother in entertaining.

Among the teachers who are home for Christmas vacation may be seen Miss Mae Hiscox, from the school at Geneva; Mary Lewis from Plainview; Bessie Hiscox of Dixon, Leila Mitchell of Newcastle, Martha Crockett from Beresford, South Dakota; Ruth Rennie of Pierce, Stella Skiles from Coleridge, John Massie from Creston, Dorothy Barnard from near Randolph.

One lot of mens suits and overcoats one half price at Gamble & Senter's.

Fortner wants your poultry.—adv. Miss Ethel Swanson spent Christmas with home folks near Carroll.

Miss Florence Meyer from the hospital went to Plainview Wednesday evening to visit a short time with relatives.

Miss Ruth Ingham who attends school at Ames is spending her holiday with her parents Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Ingham.

Miss Hazel Malloy, who spent Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Malloy, returned to Omaha Wednesday afternoon.

J. H. Nicholas, who spent Xmas with his wife and children, returned to his work at Omaha Wednesday afternoon.

Jay Jones and family from Sioux City are here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Jones. They came for Christmas.

Mrs. W. A. Scott came from Sioux City Sunday morning and Tuesday Mr. W. A. Scott came, returning Tuesday afternoon.

Wm. Austin from Newcastle has been spending part of his Christmas vacation with Wayne friends, of whom he won many while attending school here.

Misses Clara and Minnie Korff went to Hartington for Christmas, and will visit there and at Coleridge with their brothers a part of the holiday vacation.

Ralph and John Carhart, who attend school at Champaign, Illinois, came home Saturday to spend their vacation with their parents Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Carhart.

Mrs. Whalen and daughter Ethel accompanied Mr. and Mrs. J. Gumb to their Fremont home for Christmas. Mrs. G. has been here assisting her mother for two weeks past.

Harold Hufford, who is employed at Omaha, came out Saturday evening to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hufford at the Christmas time, and greet a number of friends.

F. James and wife from Pierce came to visit Wayne relatives and friends, John James, his brother and S. C. Kopp and family, her parents, Miss Vineta Kopp, who is teaching near Randolph was also home for the holiday vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hendrickson and son Maxwell were passengers to Sioux City Wednesday morning, and the young man underwent an operation for tonsils and adenoids while there. They plan to visit a few days before returning home.

LeRoy Owen came out from Chicago, for Christmas dinner with his parents, L. M. Owen and wife, returning Wednesday morning. He tells us that he is as busy as the busiest in that busy place, so he could not tarry longer.

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THANKING our many patrons of the closing year for the generous patronage we hope to merit and receive a continuation of the same during 1914, which we hope will be a happy and prosperous twelve months to one and all.

The Wayne Filling Station

Merchant & Strahan, Props.

SERVICE

Phone 99

QUALITY



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

Mrs. Grace Trump went to Sioux City this morning to spend the day.

Mrs. Voley and two children of Wakefield were Wayne visitors today.

Miss Bernice Hansen went to Sioux City this morning and will visit until Sunday with Mrs. W. A. Scott.

Miss Anna McCreary, who spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swan returned to Aurora today.

We will be open all day, but no evenings except Saturdays, after the new year, say Coryell & Brock.—adv.

Mrs. J. P. Gaertner and daughter Mrs. Jennie Davis and son Lucian went to Sioux City this morning and spent the day.

Mrs. Ed. Samuelson and father Mr. Pilger went to Pierce Monday evening to spend a week visiting with relatives.

Big Discount Sale now on at Gamble & Senter's.

John Heeren and wife from Carroll were Wayne visitors Wednesday. Good roads and an automobile, and our good weather makes a trip from Carroll easy and often rather uneventful.

Miss Florence Gardner from Butte, and Miss Lila from Inman were home for the holiday vacation. Friday Miss Florence went to Nebraska City to visit relatives until the first of the week.

Mrs. Addie Cooper, who was visiting with her sister Mrs. West and with Dan McManigal left Wednesday morning for Omaha, and from there she will return to her home at West-ern.

Mrs. Udey and daughters Miss Margaret and Mrs. H. M. Crawford left Wednesday morning for Omaha where they will spend a short time visiting with her daughter Miss Blanche Udey.

Mrs. M. Horn, who was visiting with Mrs. John Horn at Carroll passed through Wayne this morning on her way home to Rushville. She was accompanied to Wayne by Mrs. Horn and daughter.

Mrs. Jeffries will offer her line of underwear for ladies this week Friday and Saturday at one-third off. That is a real bargain opportunity. Fine line in union suits from which to select. Come and see the values.—adv.

A number of the Wayne students at the university at Lincoln, are home for a ten day holiday visit. Among them we note Helen Reynolds, Esther Vennerberg, Edith Huse, Ruth Ringland, Bonnie Hess, Fauniel Senter, Helen Felber and John Hufford.

Organizer James Finn tells us that the membership of his Klan is about to be doubled again, and that he started with some men that he knew to be good men, and that he will not sacrifice quality for quantity. Every member must measure up 100 percent, or not be considered.

A. M. Helt and family at Ong were at home to their daughters Margaret, who teaches at Beemer, Olive at Pierce and Clara, who is attending the college here for Christmas, and the holiday vacation. Raymond is superintendent of the school at Ong, and so the family circle was complete for the holiday time.

Miss Mary House, who is teaching at Branson, Missouri, came home Saturday evening for the holiday vacation. Miss House is having a very pleasant experience among the folks of the Ozark region of Missouri, where habits and manners are quite different from in this great prairie state which has been her home most of her life. The young lady must be enjoying the experience and the fine climate of which we read so much.

Eggs wanted at Fortners.—adv.

Miss Mame Johnston, who spent Christmas with friends at Sioux City returned to Wayne this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferrel drove out from Sioux City Sunday and visit at the home of J. L. Payne and wife, Mrs. Ferrel's brother. They returned Monday.

Jane Dagget and Minnie Johnson, from Sioux City are now here, having opened a beauty parlor at the Mrs. Jeffries Style Shop. They are ready to begin their work.

Al Helleberg, left Sunday evening for Columbus to spend Christmas with his wife, Mrs. Helleberg returned with him Wednesday afternoon and will spend a few days here with him.

Wm. Buetow, George VanNorman, Chas. Martin and Chas. Jeffrey heard of the big lynx killed up in the "Devil's Nest" beyond Bloomfield and left Wednesday morning armed to kill, to search for the mate to the monster animal. They need a lynx hide, they think.

Leslie Rundell, who is attending the University of Illinois at Champaign, came home the last of the week for the holiday vacation. We had hoped to meet him and hear a bit of that great school, which is one of the real seats of learning. We know that the young man has been busy from the reports that have come of the good work he has been doing there.

Curt Linke, wife and sons came down from Clearwater, where they moved about three years ago, to spend the holiday with Wayne relatives and friends; her folks the Schroeder families, her father and brothers. Mr. Linke tells us that they have harvested good crops these year, and that he is farming 240 acres, which is enough to keep him busy most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Frances and two children, who were here from Sioux City for a Christmas visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Frances, return this afternoon. Mr. Frances has been in the east for the past year, but once more at Sioux City, where comes to fill the place of district sales manager for the Cudahy Packing interests, a position that requires full time of a real executive business head. Mr. Frances makes good.

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Fortner wants your eggs.—adv. Marlon Preston of the Bristow teaching force is home for the holiday vacation, visiting her parents, H. A. Preston and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ferrel drove out from Sioux City Sunday and visit at the home of J. L. Payne and wife, Mrs. Ferrel's brother. They returned Monday.

Jane Dagget and Minnie Johnson, from Sioux City are now here, having opened a beauty parlor at the Mrs. Jeffries Style Shop. They are ready to begin their work.

Al Helleberg, left Sunday evening for Columbus to spend Christmas with his wife, Mrs. Helleberg returned with him Wednesday afternoon and will spend a few days here with him.

Wm. Buetow, George VanNorman, Chas. Martin and Chas. Jeffrey heard of the big lynx killed up in the "Devil's Nest" beyond Bloomfield and left Wednesday morning armed to kill, to search for the mate to the monster animal. They need a lynx hide, they think.

Leslie Rundell, who is attending the University of Illinois at Champaign, came home the last of the week for the holiday vacation. We had hoped to meet him and hear a bit of that great school, which is one of the real seats of learning. We know that the young man has been busy from the reports that have come of the good work he has been doing there.

Curt Linke, wife and sons came down from Clearwater, where they moved about three years ago, to spend the holiday with Wayne relatives and friends; her folks the Schroeder families, her father and brothers. Mr. Linke tells us that they have harvested good crops these year, and that he is farming 240 acres, which is enough to keep him busy most of the time.

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EVENTS OF 1923 PASS IN REVIEW

Happenings at Home and Abroad During the Twelve Months That Have Just Closed.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S DEATH

Futile Attempts to Settle German Reparations Problem—France Occupies the Ruhr—Turkey's Diplomatic Triumph—Terrible Earthquake in Japan—American Prosperity and Politics.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

With the exception of Germany, ruined by her own acts, and Japan, shattered by the forces of nature, all the world was better off at the close of 1923 than at its beginning. This is especially true of the United States, Italy, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and probably Russia, though the information coming from the land of the Soviets has been so colored that it was difficult to determine true conditions there.

Economic recovery of the world was retarded, as it was during the previous twelve months, by failure to settle the matter of the German reparations and by the steady decline of Germany toward the point of absolute collapse. The occupation of the Ruhr by France and the resulting disputes with Great Britain brought on repeated crises each of which seemed to threaten the final disruption of the entente cordiale.

Several proposals for commissions to determine Germany's capacity to pay were made, but each of them required the participation of the United States and each time the American government found unacceptable the restrictions insisted upon by Premier Poincaré of France. As the year drew toward its close, however, the reparations commission was preparing to appoint two committees of experts to help work out the problem, and President Coolidge approved of the appointment of Americans on these committees.

Turkey gained power and prestige through the Lausanne peace conference and the resulting treaties with the allies and with the United States. Late in the year she added herself to the list of republics with Mustapha Kemal Pasha as her first president.

Under the leadership of General Primo Rivera and other army officers and aristocrats, there was a house-cleaning in Spain that resulted in the turning out of the crowd of politicians that had for years been battering on the spoils of misgovernment. The so-called democratic government was overthrown and a dictatorial council substituted.

President Harding's death in San Francisco threw all the United States—and indeed all the civilized world—into heartfelt mourning. Vice President Calvin Coolidge, succeeding to the chief magistracy, carried on in general the policies of his predecessor. Mr. Harding had been considered the certain nominee of the Republican party in 1924, and his demise threw open the lists and made the political contest intensely interesting.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

German reparations and complications resulting from the failure to pay them occupied much of the attention of European diplomats. Early in January the allied premiers held a futile conference in Paris, and France prepared for separate action to collect from Germany. About the same time Secretary Hughes announced the United States would not consider Berlin's proposal for a four-power European peace pact and also informally advised France not to occupy the Ruhr. France, however, was determined, and the reparations commission gave her the opening by declaring Germany in wilful default in coal deliveries. Germany formally protesting and Great Britain not approving, the French on January 11 began the occupation of the Ruhr, seizing its most important cities one after another. President Harding expressed his disapproval by recalling the American troops from Germany. Chancellor Cuno, with the support of the reichstag, declared a "moral war" of passive resistance and ordered all state employees not to obey the French. The mine owners and later the industrial magnates fell in with this program and for months the French were balked in their efforts to get any considerable revenue from the region. They seized customs, bank funds and railways, and arrested many industrial leaders and officials, but the passive resistance was not broken until late in September. The occupation was assisted actively by Belgium and passively by Italy. Great Britain, though she did not actually hamper the French, gave them no help.

On May 2 Germany made a new reparations offer of \$7,500,000,000, with many conditions, and it was immediately rejected by France. England also declared the offer insufficient. Berlin then asked a new reparations conference on the total sum and offered annuities of 1,500,000,000 gold marks. Great Britain invited France and Italy to join her in a reply to this, and submitted a draft of her proposed answer, but this also fell through. The British government thereupon sent a note to France and Belgium declaring the Ruhr occupa-

tion illegal and a failure, insisting on an impartial reparations inquiry after the plan suggested by Secretary of State Hughes, and saying France must pay enough of the money lent her to enable Great Britain to pay America. Again no results, Premier Poincaré declaring Germany must settle the reparations question before an economic accord could be reached. Chancellor Stresemann, who had succeeded Dr. Cuno, announced the abandonment of passive resistance and said no more reparations would be paid and the treaty of Versailles would be repudiated. He also put an end to the aid which the government had been giving the inhabitants of the occupied regions. Soon after this the industrial magnates of the Ruhr and Rhineland signed a pact with the French for the resumption of work and of payments of material.

In December the reparations commission decided to appoint two committees of experts, one to examine German money in foreign lands and the other to try to devise means by which Germany might balance her budget and stabilize her finances. Poincaré now seemed in a yielding mood and President Coolidge announced he approved of unofficial American participation through the selection of Americans as members of those committees.

Turkey's diplomatic victory at Lausanne was not easily won. While the conference there was deadlocked in January Mustapha Kemal mobilized armies to move against Constantinople, Mosul and other points and called three classes to the colors to combat the Greeks in Thrace. The quarreling in the peace conference was incessant. On January 31 the allies submitted a treaty to the Turks, demanding its acceptance within four days. The Turks agreed to sign it if the economic clauses were reserved for future settlement. Lord Curzon departed in a rage, and on February 6 the conference broke up. Diplomatic conversations continued, however; the British indicated they would make concessions, and the conference was resumed on April 23, Russia being excluded. On July 24 a treaty was signed which gave to Turkey nearly all she had demanded, the question of all concessions being left for later consideration. A few days later the United States and Turkey signed treaties of amity and commerce and extradition. By October 2 the allied military forces had evacuated Constantinople and the Turks soon after took formal possession of their old capital.

Warfare between Italy and Greece in the autumn was narrowly averted. An Italian military commissioner and his aids were murdered in Albania and on August 28 Italy demanded that Greece apologize abjectly and pay reparations. The Greek reply being unsatisfactory, the Italians promptly unbarbarded and occupied the island of Corfu. Greece appealed to the League of Nations, which was disposed to take up the affair; but Premier Mussolini declared Italy would withdraw from the league and ignore its decision if it insisted on arbitrating the dispute. The situation was most embarrassing for the league, but the allied council of ambassadors rescued it by assuming jurisdiction and ordering Greece to comply with Italy's demands almost in their entirety. Greece gave in, apologized and paid 50,000,000 lire indemnity, and on September 27 Italy evacuated Corfu.

Mussolini achieved another triumph by an agreement with Jugo-Slavia whereby Italy obtained possession of Fiume. In January American and British commissions met in Washington to negotiate the refunding of the British war debt to America, and their task was soon completed to the apparent satisfaction of both nations. The Washington treaties on reduction of armament and concerning the Pacific were ratified by Italy in February, and by France in July. Through the efforts of an American commission sent to Mexico, the government of our neighbor was finally brought to amicable terms and the long-withheld recognition was accorded by Washington on August 31.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Overshadowing all other events in the United States was the death of President Warren G. Harding. He had long planned a trip through the Middle and Far West and to Alaska in order to talk with the people and get their reactions. Though tired out and far from well, he started on June 20, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and several members of his cabinet. After delivering several important addresses, notably one advocating American membership in the World court, he sailed to Alaska. Returning thence to San Francisco, he fell ill there on July 28. Four days later, on August 2, he passed away. The taking of his body back to Washington, the services there, the trip to Marion, Ohio, and the interment there of the little town's distinguished citizen on August 10 gave the people of the country ample opportunity to show in what high esteem and affection they held Mr. Harding. Literally the entire nation mourned sincerely, and all the other nations gave expression to their grief.

Vice President Calvin Coolidge took the oath of office as President at his father's home in Plymouth, Vt., and assumed his new duties at once, retaining the entire Harding cabinet and announcing that he would carry out the Harding policies where possible. It had been taken for granted that the Republican party would nominate Mr. Harding in 1924, and Mr. Coolidge immediately became a probable nominee. However, before the year

closed other candidates came forward, notably Senator Hiram Johnson of California, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. For the Democratic nomination there were several probabilities, including Senator Underwood and William G. McAdoo, avowed candidates, and Senator Ralston of Indiana. Gov. Al Smith of New York and Governor Silzer of New Jersey. There was much talk of the possible nomination of Henry Ford by one of the old parties or by a third party, and his admirers were exceedingly active.

The Republican national committee, according to the wishes of the President, selected Cleveland as the place for the national convention of 1924, and set June 10 as the date for its opening. Previous action by which the representation of the southern states was reduced was rescinded by the committee.

Secretary of the Interior Fall-retired from President Harding's cabinet on March 4 and was succeeded by Hubert Work, the latter's place as postmaster general being filled by the appointment of Harry S. New. Attorney General Daugherty, against whom impeachment charges had been made the previous year, was fully exonerated by the house judiciary committee, the report being adopted by the house on January 25. Among the appointments made by President Harding were Robert Woods Bliss as minister to Sweden; Miles Polinder as ambassador to Peru; R. M. Tobin as minister to the Netherlands; E. T. Sanborn as associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and Gen. Frank T. Hines as director of the veterans' bureau. The latter appointment was followed by charges of mismanagement, waste, etc., against the former director, Colonel Forbes, which were investigated by a senate committee.

Having passed the agricultural credit bill and many acts of lesser importance, and killing the ship-subsidy bill, the Sixty-seventh congress came to an end on March 4. The Sixty-eighth congress met on December 3 and the Republican majority was so slender that a bloc of so-called progressives held the balance of power. Speaker Gillett was re-elected and President Coolidge then delivered his first message, in which he declared himself in favor of American membership in the World court, advocated reduction of taxes and opposed the soldiers' bonus.

Two governors got into serious trouble. Walton of Oklahoma, who said he was fighting the Ku Klux Klan, came into conflict with the state legislature and assumed virtually dictatorial powers. Despite his efforts to prevent it, the legislature met in special session, the house impeached him on numerous charges and the senate, sitting as a trial court, found him guilty and removed him from his office. Walton was then indicted by a grand jury. The other state executive in trouble was Gov. W. T. McCray of Indiana, who got into deep financial entanglements and also was indicted.

The Supreme court on April 30 decided that foreign vessels could not bring liquor into American ports, even though sealed, and later the liquor stores of several liners were seized at New York. Foreign nations protested but could not well take any action. However, late in the year the government negotiated an agreement with Great Britain whereby the right of search was extended to about twelve miles from shore, and in return it was expected the ship liquor regulation would be modified. The extension of the search limit was made necessary by the activities of the smuggling fleets which kept the country well supplied with wretched liquor. On May 4 the New York legislature repealed the state prohibition law. In October a conference of governors on law enforcement was held in Washington, and President Coolidge pledged the full aid of the government machinery, but insisted each state must assume its own share of the burden.

President Coolidge had the appointment of one ambassador last year. Col. George Harvey resigned his post at the court of St. James on October 4 and Frank B. Kellogg was selected for the place.

Immediately after its summer vacation the Supreme court rendered an important decision upholding the laws of the Pacific coast states which prohibit aliens from owning land. These laws, of course, are directed against the Japanese especially.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Germany's internal troubles, political, economic and financial, were inextricably tangled up with her international woes and brought her to so low a state that her regeneration seemed at times almost hopeless. Royalists, separatists and communists conspired, revolted and rioted. Unemployment increased and in the cities all but the industrial magnates and the profiteers were reduced to near starvation, although the crops were large and the rural districts were overflowing with food stuffs. The government tried to meet the situation by keeping up the flood of paper marks and of course the mark declined until billions could be had for one dollar and those who had anything to sell refused to accept the practically worthless currency. In August Chancellor Cuno presented a "rescue plan" to the reichstag. It was rejected and Cuno resigned, Gustave Stresemann succeeding him and forming the first coalition majority government in Germany's history. He undertook to reform the finances by the issue of a new currency, the Renten mark, backed by the country's resources. This was far from successful.

Throughout the year the royalists

or nationalists of Germany were exceedingly active, those of Bavaria usually taking the lead. In September the Bavarians actually revolted against the Berlin government and made Gustave von Kahr dictator of the state. The reichstag thereupon gave Stresemann dictatorial powers. A little later the socialist governments of Saxony and Thuringia refused to obey the chancellor, and he subdued them by a show of military force. He yielded to Bavaria's demand for greater autonomy, but this was not enough. On November 8 Hitler, leader of the Bavarian Fascists, and General von Ludendorff attempted a royalist coup d'état in Munich and other cities and threatened to march on Berlin. This revolt was rather easily put down by the national police and the workers and Hitler and Ludendorff were arrested. On November 10 Frederick William, the former crown prince, suddenly returned to Germany from Holland.

In October the separatists of the Rhineland got into action and set up a republic which was looked upon with favor by France. However, it was not able to maintain itself very successfully, and there was almost continuous fighting with the national forces. Another separatist movement was started in the Bavarian palatinate, but it failed for the time being.

Late in November Chancellor Stresemann's coalition went to pieces and, being denied a vote of confidence in the reichstag, he resigned. Dr. Heinrich Albert, unpleasantly remembered in America, and Adam Stegerwald both failed to form acceptable ministries, and so Dr. Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic party, was made chancellor on November 29 and got together a cabinet that included Stresemann as foreign minister and that was expected to carry on his policies.

The revolution in Spain, which was connected with the unsatisfactory war with the Moors, took place in September. The revolt, led by General Primo Rivera, Marquis de Estella, was against the cabinet and corrupt politicians and also was an expression of reaction against the growth of socialism and syndicalism among the workers. The king supported it and the cabinet resigned on September 14. A military directorate was established and Rivera was made sole chief of the administration. The new government made itself popular at once by a campaign of profiteering and gambling, by cutting expenses to the bone and by other drastic measures of reform. Trial by jury was suspended because of the corruption of the courts. Altogether, it was a happy revolution for Spain.

Bulgaria also had a revolution, almost bloodless, when Stamboulsky's peasant government was overthrown on June 9 and the premier himself was captured and killed. Professor Zankoff was made head of the new government. In September the Communists and peasants resorted to arms in an attempt to regain power, but they were soon suppressed.

Andrew Bonar Law, prime minister of Great Britain, resigned on May 20 because of the illness that caused his death in October. He was succeeded by Stanley Baldwin, who had been chancellor of the exchequer. On October 1 an imperial conference and an economic conference of the British empire opened in London, and various important measures were debated and adopted designed to bind the component parts of the empire by closer commercial ties, at the same time leaving them their full measure of self-government. These questions brought to the fore the old question of free trade or protection, and since the government had promised there should be no change in the tariff policy during the life of the existing parliament, Prime Minister Baldwin dissolved parliament on November 16 and an election was called for December 6. Former Premier Lloyd George, who had been on a speaking tour of the United States, arrived home just in time to make up his old quarrel with the other wing of the liberal party, and went into the campaign with vigor. When the votes were counted it was found that while the Liberals and Laborites both had won many seats from the Conservatives, no one of the three parties had a majority. The Laborites, however, announced that their leader, Ramsay MacDonald, would undertake to form a government as soon as called upon, whereupon Prime Minister Baldwin declared he and his cabinet would retain office at least until the new parliament had met in January.

During the early months of the year the Irish republicans continued their guerrilla warfare on the Free State, but on April 10, their chief of staff, Liam Lynch, was killed in a fight and on April 27 Eamon de Valera ordered his followers to cease hostilities and negotiate peace. The Dublin government refused to treat with him and on August 15 he was placed under arrest.

Chinese factions fought bitterly throughout the entire year, and in October President Li Yuan-hung was succeeded by Marshal Tsao-kun. Considerable excitement was caused in May by the capture of a number of foreigners by Chinese bandits, who demanded large ransom and immunity. The prisoners included several Americans and English, and for a time armed intervention by their governments seemed likely. However, the Pekin government bought off the outlaws after long negotiations.

In Russia, as the soviet rulers gradually modified their Communistic policies, there seemed to be steady progress toward stability. Most other nations still withheld recognition of the Moscow government, but a number of them made commercial arrangements with the soviet regime. The Russian supreme court condemned Archbishop

Zepplak and Vicar General Butchkevich of the Roman Catholic church to death for revolutionary activities. The latter was executed, but Zepplak's sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

Early in December another revolution was attempted in Mexico, the leader being Adolfo de la Huerta who was offended because President Obregon would not support his candidacy for the presidency. The revolt spread rapidly, but before the month closed Obregon seemed to have the situation well in hand.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Only one really big strike marred the record of the year in the United States, and that did not last long. The miners in the anthracite fields and their employers tried in vain to fix a new wage scale and working conditions, and on August 21 they broke off negotiations. With the approval of President Coolidge, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania undertook to handle the problem, and proposed a compromise on August 29. The strike began officially two days later, but the negotiations were continued. Pinchot's plan was accepted September 8 and the miners resumed work on September 20.

At various times during the year the railway labor board adjusted the wages of certain classes of rail workers, usually raising them. Some of the roads made separate agreements with their employees, giving them increased pay. April 9 the steel industry raised the wages of common labor 11 per cent and adjusted the pay of other classes, and on April 13 the Chicago packing house employees and building trade workers were given an increase. The steel makers had been attacked bitterly for maintaining the twelve-hour day, and on August 2 Elbert H. Gary of the U. S. Steel corporation announced its elimination.

The American Federation of Labor met in annual convention in Portland, Ore., and, among other acts, voted against the formation of a political labor party and also against the recognition of the Russian Soviet government. The advocates of these measures and indeed all the more radical factions in the federation were routed by President Gompers, who was re-elected.

DISASTERS

Unequaled in modern times was the disaster that befell Japan on September 1 when violent earthquake shocks and resultant fires destroyed Yokohama entirely and about two-thirds of Tokyo and ruined many smaller towns. The number of killed was estimated at 225,000, and the injured at more than half that number. Though many of the houses were flimsy, the property loss was enormous. The hundreds of thousands of refugees suffered severely, but the American government and the American Red Cross were swift with relief measures, and other nations joined in the work. Shiploads of food and millions of dollars were rushed to the stricken land, and the Japanese government was materially aided in its task of rebuilding the ruined cities.

Among other serious disasters of the year were: January 3, twenty persons killed by collapse of a bridge at Kelso, Wash.; February 8, mine explosion at Dawson killed 120, and one at Cumberland, B. C., killed 30; February 18, twenty-two patients and three attendants were killed in insane asylum fire on Ward's Island, New York; March 10, Greek transport sank with 150 soldiers; April 6, tidal waves in Corea and Japan killed 600; May 14, Hot Springs, Ark., partly destroyed by flood and fire; May 17, seventy-three killed in burning of a schoolhouse at Cleveland, S. C.; June 10, disastrous floods in Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado; June 15, thousands of Persians killed by earthquakes; June 18, several towns destroyed by eruption of Mt. Etna; August 14, coal mine explosion at Kemmerer, Wyo., killed 98; August 18, Hongkong badly damaged by typhoon; August 22, million-dollar flood in Arkansas valley, Colorado; September 8, nine U. S. destroyers wrecked on California coast, 23 lives being lost; September 15, typhoon and floods killed 5,000 in Japan; September 17, large part of Berkeley, Cal., destroyed by flames; September 27, forty killed in Burlington train wreck at Lockett, Wyo.; November 13, earthquake in Shansi province, China, killed 1,500; December 1, nearly 600 killed by bursting of dam near Bergamo, Italy; December 9, nine killed and many injured in wreck of the Twentieth Century train at Forsythe, N. Y.; December 15, destructive earthquake in Colombia and Ecuador.

NECROLOGY

Death reaped his usual harvest of prominent men and women in 1923. The more notable of his victims were, in January: W. T. Whiting, Wisconsin paper mill magnate; Edwin Stevens, actor; Mrs. Cora L. V. Richmond, spiritualist leader; Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, eminent rabbi of Chicago; George Hamlin, singer; Constantine, former king of Greece; W. M. Moore, financier; Alexandre Ribot, French statesman; Frédéric Harrison, English historian; Wallace Reid, motion picture star; Max Nordau, German philosopher; Dr. Paul Rekasch, former minister to China; Dr. W. S. Haines, toxicologist of Chicago; Henry Clews, New York banker.

In February: Bishop C. J. O'Reilly of Lincoln, Neb.; Cardinal Prinsco, archbishop of Naples. E. E. Barnard, astronomer; ex-Senator J. A. H. Way of Indiana; Prof. W. C. Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray; Judge M. Knapp of the federal court of appeals; Bishop C. D. Williams of Michigan; Prince Miguel de Braganza; Theobald Delcasse, French statesman; Mrs. J. A. Logan; George R. Peck, lawyer and orator; Charlemagne Tower, American statesman; ex-Senator G. O. Perkins of California; Frederic D. Belleville, actor; ex-Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas.

In March: Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York; William G. Beale, Chicago lawyer; Orson Smith, Chicago banker; Charles D. Norton, New York banker; Chancellor J. E. Day, educator; Dr. G. Frank Lydston, noted surgeon; Dr. John M. McBryde, southern educator; M. D. Campbell, member of federal reserve board; Senator S. D. Nicholson of Colorado; Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, actress; Congressman John R. Tyson of Alabama; General Manoury, French war hero; E. D. Hubert, Chicago banker.

In April: Earl of Carnarvon; Horace Boles, former governor of Iowa; Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp; Mother Superior General Carmela of the Franciscan nuns; Stuyvesant Fish, financier and railway man; George A. Yule, Wisconsin financier; W. T. Hazen, former chief of United States secret service; Taylor Granville, actor and playwright; Jess Dandy, comedian; Bishop Daniel Tuttle; ex-Governor Fred M. Warner of Michigan; Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York; Maj. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin; A. B. Seelenfreund, international secretary of B'nai B'rith; Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, D. A. R. leader; Emerson Hough, author; Bishop Alfred Harding of Washington.

In May: Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles; Howard Saxby, lecturer; Congressman John W. Rainey of Chicago; Sadie Martinot, one-time musical comedy star; Brig. Gen. H. M. Robert; N. C. Wright, publisher of Toledo Blade; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, former editor of the Toronto Globe; A. G. Webster, physicist; Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of Southern Christian Advocate; George Jay Gould; Dr. Florenz Ziegfeld, veteran musical educator; O. B. Halvorsen, Norwegian statesman; Capt. H. W. Baker, ship owner of Detroit; ex-Governor J. W. Folk of Missouri; Congressman Claude Kitchin of North Carolina.

In June: Judge Thomas G. Windes, Chicago jurist; Pierre Loti, French writer; Maurice Hewlett, English novelist; John McParland, president of International Typographical union; Paul Cornoyer, American artist; Milward Adams, theatrical producer of Chicago; Edward R. Potter, sculptor. In July: A. W. Marchmont, English novelist; Dr. J. G. Kiernan, alienist of Chicago; Bishop James Ryan of Alton, Ill.; Mrs. Oyrus McCormick, philanthropist and widow of harvest manufacturer; Vice Admiral de Bon of France; former Supreme court Justice William R. Day; Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado's first woman senator; Congressman Luther W. Mott of Oswego, N. Y.; Albert Chevalier, English actor; Dr. L. Wilbur Messer, Y. M. C. A. leader; Louis Couperus, Dutch novelist; John M. Siddall, editor of American Magazine; Judge W. H. Gabbert, Colorado jurist; Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee; Gen. Hencloak Vilas, ex-leader of Mexican rebels; Sir Charles Hawtrey, English actor.

In August: Warren G. Harding, President of the United States; Col. John I. Martin, veteran sergeant at arms of Democratic national conventions; Mrs. Candace T. Wheeler, author; Prince Fabrizio Colonna, Italian statesman; Randall Parish, author; Juanquin Sorolla, Spanish painter; Frank D. Weil, noted horseman; Charles Archer, English actor; Marie Wainwright, actress; Ralph L. Polk, publisher of city directories; Baron Kato, premier of Japan; Kate Douglas Wiggin, author; Alonzo Kimball, artist; Princess Anastasia of Greece, formerly Mrs. W. B. Leeds; Thomas Mosher, publisher.

In September: Edward Payson Dutton, publisher; W. R. Thayer, author and journalist; Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, botanist of Chicago university; Paul J. Rainey, explorer; Max Bohm, artist; Dr. Edward Ryan, noted Red Cross worker in Persia; Viscount Morley, English statesman and author; Chauncey I. Filley, former Republican leader in Missouri; Chief Justice C. L. Brown of Minnesota supreme court; Edwin G. Cooley, Chicago educator; Sir Halliday Croom, British surgeon.

In October: J. W. Bengough, Canadian poet and artist; Oscar Browning, English historian; Prof. Malcolm McNeil of Lake Forest university; ex-Governor H. H. Markham of California; Ralph Peters, president Long Island railway; Dr. Boris Sida, psychopathologist; Dr. C. P. Steinmetz, famous electrician; Andrew Bonar Law, former British prime minister.

In November: G. R. Huntington, president Soo railway; S. E. McCall, Massachusetts statesman; Frederick L. Rawson, English metaphysician; Clifford Thorne, noted lawyer of Iowa; Anthony Caminetti, former commissioner of immigration; G. C. Taylor, president American Railway Express company; Frederick Dixon, former editor Christian Science Monitor.

In December: Earl of Loreburn, former British lord chancellor; A. O. Bonney, veteran newspaper editor of Danvers, N. Y.; Sir William MacKenzie and Baron Shaughnessy, Canadian railway magnates; John R. Rutherford, editor of Providence Journal; William A. Pinkerton, famous detective; Lawrence Sperry, American aviator, drowned in English channel; ex-Congressman Ben T. Cable of Illinois; Dr. Harold N. Moyer, noted alienist of Chicago.

EIGHTH GRADE SPELLING
(The Wayne County Teacher)

Following list is made up of that were missed last year on eighth grade examination papers in Wayne County. There are about 100 of them. It might be a good idea for the eighth graders of this year to study them.

The word "believe" was found misspelled 100 times, the word "character" thirty-five times, the word "develops" fifty-five times, the word "disease" forty-nine times, the word "enemies" thirty-nine times, "government" eleven times, "imperative" and "interrogative" each fifty-two times, "parallel" sixteen times, "recommend" forty times, "secretary" one hundred and three times and "straight" fifty-two times.

Aberdeen
about
Abraham
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accident
accompany
accomplish
accurately
acknowledgment
acknowledging
acre
across
action
adenoids
administration
adverb
aeroplane
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Africa
against
agricultural
agriculture
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Alabama
Alaska
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Alfred
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altitude
always
America
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ammunition
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antiseptic
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Baldwin
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exclamation
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experiment
explorer
explorer
family
farmer
farthest
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fever
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field
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finally
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fingers
Finn
firmer
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fishing
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floor
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Hiawatha
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Henry
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Hereford
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Hitchcock
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Holland
Holmes
Holstein
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horizon
horizontal
horn
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hotter
hottest
hour
Howell
Huckleberry
humorous
hungry
hurry
hurt
Iceland
Ichabod
Illinois
illustrate
imaginary
imperative
importance
Important
improve
improvements
impurities
Inch
independence
independent
Indians
indicative
indirect
indoor
injure
innocence
insects
interest
interested
interesting
Interfere
interior
interpret
interrogation
interrogative
inter-state
introduced
inventory
invitation
irregular
irrigation
Irving
island
islands
isn't
itemized
Jefferson
jersey
jingle
journey
judicial
jungle
jury

to take the examinations whose work is satisfactory. Each pupil should present a statement from his teacher to the one conducting the examination to that effect. Not that the pupil wishes to TRY the examination but that he is PREPARED to take the examination. The statement should name the subjects that the pupil is to take. In this way all those who are not able to pass the examinations will be eliminated. Failure is not only a needless expense to the county but it is a source of discouragement to the pupil. It is believed that better results will follow a careful selection of those who are to take the examination.

The Questions
The questions used in the examinations this year will be based upon the old course of study. An attempt will be made to make the questions practical and cover as nearly as possible the essentials of each subject. The aim will be to appeal to the common sense and judgment of the pupils and not to memory only.

Reviewing for Examinations
The examination is distinctly a teaching process. The reviews should not be given from set questions but from well developed plans and outlines. A good review means hard work for the teacher. The children should not be allowed to drift around by themselves. Such reviewing is a waste of time. It will pay better to review the subject as mentioned above for the promiscuous questions make the work haphazard and ineffective.

FROM THE MONTH'S LETTERS
(From the Wayne County Teacher)

District No. 26:
We had a program and box supper on the evening of Friday, October 26. We took in \$32.75. We have not yet decided on anything to use our money for.
Clara Ireland, Teacher.

Miss Sewell,
Wayne, Nebraska.
We invite you to attend the Thanksgiving Program and Box Social Friday evening November twenty-third.
Etta Overman and Pupils.

District No. 16:
District No. 51:
We now have our new window shades and window curtains. They improve the looks of our room very much. Our new toilets are up too. We are planning to start work on our Xmas program after Thanksgiving. It will be a very short one this year as we've so much to do.
Marguerite Keeney, teacher.

District No. 58:
Miss Florence Nelson, teacher in district 58, entertained the patrons of her district at a Hallowe'en party on the evening of October 30. The guests were taken into the basement which was fixed up for the occasion, then up into the school room which was very prettily decorated with Hallowe'en trimmings. They then chose sides and had several games of contest. Refreshments of sandwiches, coffee and pumpkin pie were served. All present reported a splendid time.

District No. 13:
The pupils in district 13 held a program on Wednesday evening, November 21, in observance of Education Week. Mary McQuistan is the teacher.

District No. 69:
Our flag was displayed each day of Education week and our visitors during the week were; Mrs. John Bergeron, Mrs. Irma Brown, Mrs. Frank Baker, Miss Pearl Hogan, Miss Rita Brown, Mrs. True Prescott, Miss Daisy Gaines and Miss Elinor Isom.
Mrs. Gaines, teacher.
(This school is very proud of its nice, new bright colored, woolen flag recently purchased with box supper money.)
A little Thanksgiving program was given in this school on Wednesday, November 28. Some of the mothers visited that day and enjoyed the program very much.
Miss Lydia Behmer, teacher in district 78, gave a Hallowe'en party for the patrons and pupils of her district. All patrons with the exception of two mothers were present. Games and stunts were enjoyed by all.

Sandwiches, cocoa, pickles, pumpkin pie cake and wieners were served.

District No. 16:
The program and box social given by the pupils of the school on November twenty-third was attended by a large crowd.
The proceeds were \$26.60. We have not decided what will be purchased with this money, but it will be something that is needed in the school.
Etta Overman, teacher.

District No. 80:
We had a program and box social at our school house on the evening of October 30th. Mr. Jarvis of Carroll was our auctioneer and the boxes netted us \$25.30. We are undecided as to how we will use the money.
Enid Foltz, teacher.

District No. 83:
We had our Hallowe'en Party Friday afternoon and every one had a very enjoyable time. Several of the parents and smaller brothers and sisters came to the school house about 2 o'clock, and were first welcomed by eight Jack-o-Lantern ghosts. We gave a short October program which consisted of recitations, songs, a dialogue and a Jack-o-Lantern drill.
After the program we had "Fortune Telling" which caused much merriment and other prize winning games. The last one was the "Family Group" gathering, such as "Spark Plug, Barney Google and Sunshine. Then came the passing of the Hallowe'en lunch to all.
The October decorations and school exhibit for the two months' work was enjoyed by the parents.
Our spelling contest ended Thursday night. It was work in all grades for the first eight weeks and the first prize for the highest average was given to Margery and Joy Jensen who had averages of 100 per cent. Leora Morris received second prize and whose average was over 99 per cent. I find this to be a good motive and am planning to continue it.
Elsie Gemmill, teacher.

District No. 54:
A box supper and Hallowe'en Program were given in district 54 on the evening of October 26. The sum of \$12.85 was cleared. With this money stage curtains, a football, an indoor baseball and a new victrola record were purchased.
Nellie Wingett, teacher.

District 65 had a correct English week. A small prize was given to the one correcting the most mistakes. Those who have not yet been absent this year are Blaine Götman, Gerhard Wacker, Esther Wacker, Frieda Wacker, Eva Austin, Ralph Austin, Laonice Miller and Opal Swanson.
Violet Meng, teacher.

District No. 41:
We wish to inform you that we, the teacher and pupils of school district forty-one have to the best of our ability observed Educational Week beginning November the eighteenth and continuing through the week. We have submitted some of our work for your inspection.
Following are the questions and answers given in this school. The questions were given by the teacher, Verna Olson, and answers written by Edith Benedict, age 13, an eighth grader.
1. Write your definition for patriotism. Patriotism is love for and devotion to the welfare of one's country.
2. Name a statesman whom you consider patriotic. Abraham Lincoln.
3. Give three reasons why this man was patriotic. Abraham Lincoln was patriotic because he gave up many things he liked so he could help his country.
He fought for his country. He worked very much for his country.
4. Name three patriotic songs. The Star Spangled Banner, America and America, The Beautiful.
5. What is the battle hymn of the republic? Name its author. Battle Hymn of The Republic is a song written by Julia Ward Howe.
6. What sacrifice must a patriot be willing to make for his country? All his property, (his land or money), his honor, his life.
7. Name three observances which a public school performs to show the patriotism of the community. The Flag Salute, Display of American

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA
Beef Steers Open Weak Active and Higher.

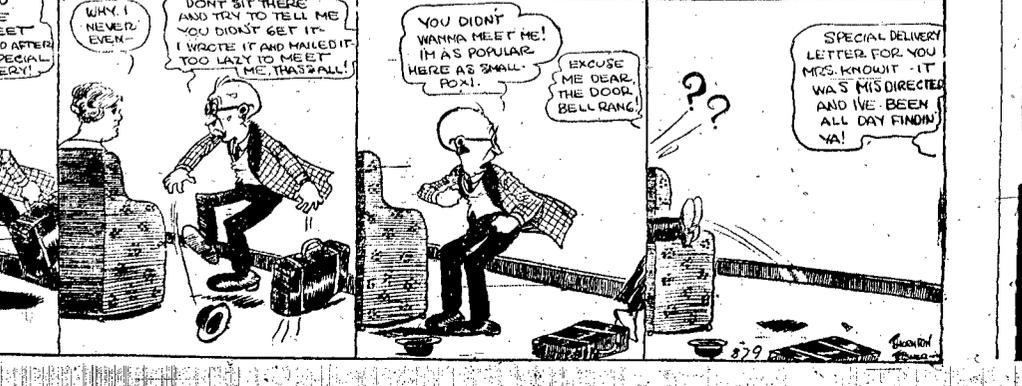
A 15 TO 20c RISE IN HOGS
Light Receipts of Sheep and Lambs
Sell Freely at 25c Advance—Best Fed Lambs Reach \$12.85—Clipped Wethers \$7.50.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, December 25, 1928.—Monday's receipts were very light 2,500 cattle and the market active and 10c to 15c higher all around. Quality was plain but demand was broad and an early clearance made.
Quotations on cattle:—Good to choice beefs, \$9.00@10.00; fair to good beefs, \$8.00@8.75; common to fair beefs, \$7.25@8.00; trashy warmed-up steers, \$6.50@7.25; choice to prime yearlings, \$10.75@12.00; good to choice yearlings, \$9.25@10.50; fair to good yearlings, \$8.00@9.00; common to fair yearlings, \$8.50@7.75; good to choice fed heifers, \$8.75@8.00; fair to good fed heifers, \$8.25@6.50; common to fair fed heifers, \$4.00@5.00; good to choice fed cows, \$5.00@6.25; fair to good fed cows, \$4.00@5.00; cutters, \$2.75@3.50; canners, \$2.00@2.50; veal calves, \$4.50@6.00; heavy and medium calves, \$3.50@6.50; bologna bulls, \$3.00@3.75; beef bulls, \$3.75@4.75; butcher bulls, \$4.00@5.75; good to choice feeders, \$7.40@8.15; fair to good feeders, \$6.50@7.25; common to fair feeders, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice stockers, \$7.00@7.00; fair to good stockers, \$6.25@7.00; common to fair stockers, \$5.00@6.00; trashy stockers, \$4.00@5.00; stock heifers, \$3.75@5.00; stock cows, \$2.75@3.50; stock calves, \$4.00@8.00.
Hogs Sell Well at 15@20c Higher
Only about 7,500 hogs were received Monday, and they found a ready sale at prices 15@20c higher than the close of last week. Best light butchers sold up to \$7.00, and bulk of the tradng was at \$6.75@7.00.
Fat Lambs Advance 25c.
With only 3,500 sheep and lambs on the market Monday, values ruled 25c higher and trade was active at the advance. Fat woolled lambs sold up to \$12.85, and shorn wethers brought \$7.50.
Quotations on sheep and lambs:—Fat lambs, good to choice, \$12.00@12.85; fat lambs, fair to good, \$11.25@12.00; clipped lambs, \$10.35@10.60; feeding lambs, \$11.25@12.25; wethers, \$6.00@8.00; yearlings, \$8.00@10.25; fat ewes, light, \$6.25@7.25; fat ewes, heavy, \$4.25@6.00.
Must Be a Cause.
Nothing can be done without a cause, nor has anything been done which cannot be done again.
Where Medicine Originated.
The oldest records of medical matters extant are those of Egypt. The most important remains of the history of medicine during antiquity come from Greece. Chiron, according to tradition, is the man who introduced the art of healing into Greece. The greatest of the ancient Greek students of medicine is Hippocrates.

Mr. I. Knowitt If Ippy possessed any sense he'd keep still!



By Thornton Fisher



NO. 333 Nemo's SELF-REDUCING CORSET

Nemo Self-Reducing No. 333 is a real bargain. It has a low top and medium skirt. Made in durable pink or white coutil; sizes 14 to 36—and costs only \$3.00.
If your dealer can't get it, send name, address, size and \$3. We'll send the corset.
Nemo Hygienic Fashion Institute
120 E. 16th St., New York (Dept. S.)

FARMERS AND THE CREDIT SYSTEM

(By a Farmer's Wife)

Those who advocate increased credit facilities for farmers are, evidently, unacquainted with the ways of country people.

The average farmer would be much better off if he were unable to obtain credit.

He cannot seem to realize his obligations when signing a note. No matter how much he owes, any ready cash he gets by selling cows, cream, pigs or poultry, he looks upon as his own to spend as he chooses, irrespective of "the paper" he has out against him.

Even educated farmers are prone to let things slide with a childlike faith that a good crop or a raise in prices will bring them out all right.

There is no end to the money that people can spend on a farm in improvements and labor-saving devices, and the countryman is, usually, the prey of every glib-tongued agent that comes along. If he can buy anything "on time" he appears to think he is getting it for nothing—until the day of reckoning arrives.

Most farmers are land poor. In their desire to be considered rich and important in their neighborhood, farmers pay taxes on and try to cultivate more land than they can afford to buy the equipment necessary to do it well. Although they may realize in the abstract that it is better to get twenty bushels of wheat on an acre of fifty acres than ten of a hundred, they prefer to tell that they have "a hundred acres in crop," it sounds bigger. So they borrow money for the extra equipment and nine times out of ten come to grief.

If they couldn't borrow the money, they would be obliged to curtail their soaring ambition.

A man will take up a homestead, break the sod and sow wheat. The first crop, with ordinary weather conditions, is generally good, as wheat does well on sodbroken land. He may get fifty bushels from an acre. Fifty hundred bushels from fifty acres is going to him. He reasons three and would be better, so puts in a hundred acres. To do this, he may spend thousands of dollars for extra equipment but that wouldn't be his but to stubble his first crop, which will probably not be that treatment more than

will probably send him a end of six months that 1920. He tells them they will until after threshing time which gives him another six months when he will owe \$1,105, but if wheat is low and other bills press, he will probably get the note renewed again. In the Northwest, the banks usually renew the notes adding the ten per cent interest compounded semi-annually until they decide that the borrower's assets will not cover his liabilities when they close him out. Then, and not until then, does the average farmer seem to realize what signing a note means. Probably, at first he could have paid the interest by economizing closely and not allowing his family to spend all the money he got for his horse at the county fair.

County fairs, undoubtedly, are incentives for raising better farm produce, but most of them might be better managed. For instance, concessions should not be given to cheating, gambling games where a gullible rustic can drop five dollars in as many minutes. Farmers, like poets, seem totally lacking in the business instinct. For an example, one year during a drought in the Northwest instead of selling their cattle and using the money to buy hay for their work horses and a few milk cows, the ranchers borrowed money to buy hay at exorbitant prices, with the result that most of them went bankrupt.

If they had been unable to borrow the money to buy hay, they would have been obliged to sell their cattle and, probably, remained solvent. What farmers really need is adequate marketing facilities. Some way could and should be devised so that farm produce could be more evenly distributed. When eggs are selling for ten cents a dozen in some localities and forty cents at the same season elsewhere, something is radically wrong and should be remedied.

Farmers are not financiers, but even if they were, they could not make money if obliged to sacrifice wages as they are doing at present. Extended credit does not provide a market for the farmer which is the one thing needed to a satisfactory solution of the Agricultural Problem.

When the Grain Growers' Association came into being many ranchers in the Northwest hailed it as a means of salvation, but they were doomed to disappointment. Those who sold received sixty cents a bushel for wheat at threshing time with a promise of two more payments. At the last payment in May, those who joined the association received eighty-three cents for hard winter wheat, and eighty-nine for Northern Spring, while the ranchers who sold to the elevators received more than ninety cents for winter wheat and

more than a dollar a bushel for spring. The officers of the Grain Growers' Association made excuses, but the fact remained that the farmers, who put faith in them, lost money.

Probably there were too many farmers in the association, and not enough business men.

Farmers as a class are not able to compete with sharp-witted city business men.

If city people and financiers, instead of trying to exploit their country cousins, would do all in their power to aid them, we should not have such an appalling and menacing agricultural situation.

Farmers don't need credit, but cash, or an opportunity to sell their wares and labor for what they are worth.

"REFERENDUM" TO BE HELD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ON THE PLAN SELECTED BY THE JURY.

The competition of the American Peace Award, created by Edward W. Bok, and offering \$100,000 for the "best practicable plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world," closed on November 15th at midnight. 22,165 plans were received.

The Jury of Award, consisting of Elihu Root, chairman; General James Guthrie Harbord, Colonel Edward M. House, Ellen F. Pendleton, Roscoe Pound, William Allen White, and Brand Whitlock, has been at work on the plans since the middle of October, and is expected to have made its choice by January first. The Policy Committee which has been administering the Award now announces that during January it will present the winning plan to the American people for their consideration and vote.

This "referendum" will be conducted:

1. Through the daily and weekly press.
2. Through the Cooperating Council of the American Peace Award.
3. Through Mayors' committees in many communities.
4. Through the universities and libraries of the country.
5. Through local organizations of all kinds.

Organizations whose combined memberships total many millions have already agreed to submit a copy of the winning plan and a ballot to their members.

The press of the country covering both the dailies and weeklies is generally cooperating with this attempt to secure from the American people a wide expression of opinion on this most important subject. Many papers, which have a consistent policy of not carrying ballots of any kind have made the first exception in their history in this instance.

With so many agencies of such a wide variety cooperating, the committee feels that the "referendum" should be most effective. However, it emphasizes the need of securing, not a great volume of ballots representing the hasty, unconsidered action of the voters, but the real opinion of the voters after they have carefully read the plan, or a luminous digest of it.

TRUTH AND OTHER THINGS

Powell, the erudite and busy Washington correspondent of the Omaha Daily Bee, insists that I am trying to push Charlie Bryan into the race for vice-president, thus getting him out of the way, so that I will have a clear field for the democratic nomination for United States senator.

My best reply to Powell and all the other friends who are trying to push me into the wicked United States senate is that I have no thought of such a calamity. Moreover, I am wholly unable to understand why Powell and the others should be so instant in effort to make me a senator. Of course it goes without saying that if those fellows shall persist in pushing the democratic nomination upon me—well, of course next year the nomination in Nebraska will be equivalent to an election. But indeed I protest against this constant pushing of me toward the senate. It is too soon. Here it is more than a year since I was elected to the seat I now hold in the lower house of congress, and up to the present hour not a vote have I been permitted to cast for or against any member of legislation. Why not leave me in the lower house long enough to get my seat warm?

All of which means that all this talk about making Edgar Howard a candidate for United States senator, or for governor, is without my consent. I am going to make the very best record I can make as a congressman during the present year. Next November the people of my district will be asked to look at my record, and possibly they may decide to keep me here at least long enough to enable me to get reasonably well acquainted with my duties as a congressman.

That's all.—Columbus Telegram.

For a market for poultry, eggs and cream, contact Partner—adv.

EDGAR HOWARD'S MAIDEN SPEECH GETS A BEE STING

Below we quote the report of the Omaha Bee's Washington correspondent upon hearing our congressman, Edgar Howard's maiden speech in the halls of congress. He thinks the Quaker congressman has made political capital for the republicans because he criticizes the democrats for doing in a lesser degree what he thinks is not good on the republican side. Howard is right—if the democrats do not get into the collar and pull in the right direction give them the lash of publicity. It is a cure for many political ills. The correspondent under a Washington date line of the 20th says:

"With his eyes cast heavenward, his hands folded in saintlike style over his breast, his voice keyed to soft music and his hair flying in Washington'sephyrs, Congressman Edgar Howard of Columbus delivered his maiden speech in the halls of congress today. His remarks, which tinged with the words love, kiss, and other sentimental expressions, won rounds and rounds of applause.

"Go on, go on, I'll give you my time!" congressmen shouted when Edgar was informed at various times that he had reached the limit in speech-making under the five-minute rule.

Finally one congressman arose and demanded the floor saying he had a government weather report to put in the record.

"The gentleman must tell me whether the report is wet or dry before I yield," the Columbus man said.

"It promises wind and rain," the congressman replied.

"Well, I'll yield," Edgar replied.

The Nebraska congressman's speech was a seathing denunciation of Representative Rainey, democratic caucus leader, for the latter's open criticism of house republican insurgents for tying up the organization. Edgar pointed to the fact that a few days ago Rainey had applauded the insurgency of the progressive republicans in their fight on rules.

"With the cadence of our own hot kisses of affection upon the cheek of the listed leader of the progressive republicans still reverberating sweetly through the capitol chambers, my caucus leader comes to tell me that the progressive cheek to which he pressed a wanton lip is now a thing unclean," Howard said. "He is fickle in his love-making.

Attention Called to Victories

"What must be the damage to the democratic nominee for president in 1924 if this attack shall be permitted to be regarded as the heart sentiment of the democratic membership in congress?

"My splendid caucus chairman should read once again the political record of the years and rediscover the solemn fact that the only democratic victories in 80 years have been won by aid of progressive republicans.

"Speaking of progressive democrats in the house, I welcome all progressive republicans to our breasts in the 1924 election in the contest between the common herd on one side and the questionable hosts on the other."

"A CALAMITY," SAYS MR. HEAD

When once upon a time William Jennings Bryan, being a candidate for office, lifted up his voice and sang, "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet!" it seemed that a limit of some sort had been reached.

Now it seems as if some sort of a limit had been reached again.

Walter Head, distinguished banker, financier, economist and standpat statesman, has done the reaching.

Returning to Omaha from Washington Mr. Head expresses a fervent hope that George W. Norris will continue his service to state and nation as a senator from Nebraska. He declares it would be a "calamity" if Senator Norris were to retire at this time. And he summons "Nebraskans generally" to urge Senator Norris to remain in the harness. "If they do this," says Mr. Head, "I do not think he will refuse."

If Charles G. Dawes should hear of that he would scream out "Hell and Maria!" at the top of his robust voice. Republican politics is certainly getting too deep for us.

Here is Walter Head declaring that President Coolidge's message was "a wonderfully clear and positive statement of fundamental principles of sound finance and good government." And Senator Norris declared crabbly that it was all wrong—"the bunk" in effect.

Senator Norris, generally speaking, stands for everything Walter Head opposes and opposes everything Walter Head stands for. He is an insurgent leader and Head is a leader of the regulars. On questions of finance, taxation, tariff, railroads, the two, both calling themselves republicans represent the poles of political thought. By all the rules of logic and common sense they belong in opposing parties. As it is they do belong to opposing factions of the same party.

Yet Walter Head says it would be a "calamity" if Norris were not to remain in the senate to oppose republicans.

can presidents, fight the republican organization, hamstringing republican measures and policies in which Head believes.

Can anybody explain it? Has Norris turned standpatter? Or has Head gone insurgent?

Neither is a rational conjecture. Perhaps the reason is a more practical one.

Perhaps the regular republican leaders have come to the unpleasant conclusion that there is no chance to carry Nebraska next year, for President Coolidge, for republican congressmen, for a republican state ticket and legislature, except under the shield of Norris' leadership. Perhaps they realize they must have Norris with them, to "fool the public," if they are to get away with the gravy. And perhaps they are willing to pay the price. Evidently they are. The question then arises whether the price offered Norris for his services as a Judas steer, to lead the progressives into the Old Guard shambles, is big enough.

Only in the light of this consideration is it possible to understand what Walter Head meant, as a sincere and candid man, when he asserted it would be a "calamity" if Norris refused to stand for re-election.—World Herald.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

IN THE COUNTY COURT

In the matter of the estate of Elsie Merriman, deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate:

You are Hereby Notified, That I will sit at the County Court Room in Wayne, in said County, on the 4th day of January, and on the 4th day of April, 1924, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment, and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 4th day of January, A. D. 1924, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 4th day of January, 1924.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 7th day of December, 1923.

J. M. CHERRY,
County Judge.

OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

(From the Wayne County Teacher)

I think that not all of the teachers have as yet sent in their "Fire Prevention" reports and names of pupils absent for fire picking with number of days missed by each. If yours are not in please send them right away.

We will be very glad to receive your fifty cents for the Wayne County Teacher if you have not already handed it in.

Don't be discouraged teacher. There is scarcely a district in which there is not some FREAK of a father or mother who thinks he or she knows more about running the school than you do, (even though that is what you are hired for) and who of course tries to tell you how to do it, especially in regard to the treatment of THEIR children. In about nine cases out of ten trouble in school is traceable to the parents rather than to the pupils. Also, every once in a while we run across a FREAK among parents in connection with the work of the health examinations and in the recent request for filling out of the Fire Prevention Home Inspection Blank for school pupils we found a few. I do not know what they are afraid of. It is just ignorance, I guess. All it was for was to try to make clearer the danger of fire in the homes and to try to show how to prevent fires.

There have been three vacancies in the rural schools of the county since school began. Bertha Marshall taking Gertrude Lutt's place in district 3, Ida Earnsworth taking Lois Denney's place in district 31, and Fern Snyder taking Ruby Reed's place in district 82.

It makes it bad for the pupils to have to change teachers during the school year.

Nellis: "What's the matter with Rinke's neck?"

G. Clark: "He must have gotten his tonsils sun-burned looking at the top floor of Terrace."

Those Correspondence Schools

Dumb: "Why are you mailing all those empty envelopes?"

Bell: "I am cutting classes in a correspondence school."

—Eastern—

"So Bill proposed, did he? And did you say, 'This is so sudden!'"

"Well, you see I meant to, but all I could think of was 'At last!'"

Bon: "Do you know, my alarm clock went off at three-thirty this morning."

Guy: "Were you there?"

Patronize the advertisers.

VEGETABLE COMBINATIONS ARE GOOD



Corn, Beans, Tomatoes and Other Combinations Are Excellent.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the abundance and variety of fresh summer vegetables has dwindled till one is entirely dependent on stored and canned products, the question of varying the monotony of cabbage and carrots becomes very real. One way to do it is to serve combinations of vegetables according to what is in season or on the pantry shelves.

The classic example of a mixture of vegetables is of course succotash—corn and lima beans. During the season of fresh vegetables succotash is at its best, but even when both vegetables are canned, separately or together, or dried, the result is very good. Corn with tomatoes; corn with tomatoes and string beans; corn with tomatoes and okra, are all excellent combinations.

Peas Blend Well.

Peas seem to blend well with other vegetable flavors, especially those which are slightly sweet. They are often served with an equal quantity of carrots, diced either before or after cooking. Peas in beet cups are both decorative and appetizing for somewhat formal meals. Peas with chopped cooked celery are usually liked.

Instead of peas with carrots string beans may be used. String beans appear in many of the special meat and vegetable blends for which the United States Department of Agriculture furnishes standardized recipes to 4-H club girls.

SUMMER STAINS AND HOW TO REMOVE THEM

Department of Agriculture Suggests That All Blemishes Be Treated Promptly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Possibly because wash fabrics seem to stain more easily than wool, or because summer clothing is less protected by coats, or because one's occupations during the hot months are different from those in winter time, summer garments appear to have a greater tendency to get stained. Farmers' Bulletin 861, Removal of Stains from Clothing and Other Textiles, which may be obtained on application to the United States Department of Agriculture as long as the supply lasts, suggests that all stains should be treated as promptly as possible, for a fresh stain comes out more easily than an old one. Find out what made the stain. Consider the material before applying any treatment. Try simple methods first, and work very carefully.

The best way to apply a bleaching agent is as follows: Place the stain over a bowl of hot water and apply the bleaching agent, a drop at a time. When the stain changes color, dip into the water. Repeat until the stain is removed. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse well. If the stain is obstinate, immerse it in oxalic acid or javelle water diluted with an equal quantity of hot water. Neutralize with ammonia and rinse. Use javelle water only on white cotton and linen articles.

Some of the common stains that occur in summer time and the methods of removing them are listed below:

Fruit and fruit juices—Use boiling water; bleach if necessary.

Grass—Use cold water; soap and cold water; alcohol; or a bleaching agent.

Grease and oils—Use French chalk, blotting paper or other absorbent; or warm water and soap; or gasoline, benzine, or carbon tetrachloride.

ink—Try cold water; then use an acid or bleach if necessary.

Iron—Use oxalic acid; hydrochloric acid; salts of lemon; or lemon juice and salt.

Mildew—If fresh, use cold water; otherwise try to bleach with javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Perspiration—Use soap and warm water; bleach in the sun or with javelle water or potassium permanganate.

Scorch—Bleach in the sunshine or with javelle water.

Strup—Use water.

Okra is another vegetable that is relished even better in combination than when served alone. Okra with tomato and a suspicion of onion is excellent, either plain, scalloped, or in a soup made of meat stock.

Tomatoes may be stewed with onion and served simply as a vegetable or added to corn or okra or both in a meat, fish, or poultry stew; put in a baking dish with layers of bread, cooked macaroni, hominy grits, or potato, or strained and made into gravy. A very good stuffing is made for eggplant or peppers by first cooking chopped onion in butter and then adding canned tomatoes and bread crumbs in equal parts, seasoning with salt and pepper.

Combine Celery and Turnip.

Equal parts of white turnip and celery cooked together make a palatable combination. Rutabaga turnips boiled with white potatoes and both mashed together are liked by many people. Cooked cabbage and white potatoes fried together was an old-fashioned dish which used to be popular as "bubble and squeak." Sliced, boiled sweet potatoes baked in layers with apples are a little new to many people. Combinations of various greens of good results. To spinach and may be added sorrel, mustard, parsley, pepper or okra. Kale is strong in flavor and is improved by adding New Zealand spinach or beet greens.

Many people have difficulty in pressing woolen garments without making them shiny. The United States Department of Agriculture advises using a thick cloth to sponge and dampen the goods. Plaits or folds may be basted in place, but the stitches should be drawn as soon as the cloth is steamed; otherwise the thread will mark the material. Heavy irons are more satisfactory on materials such as used in men's suits. Lay the thick, damp cloth over the material and then press.

The appearance of woolen materials that have worn shiny may be improved by covering the right side of the material with a cloth wrung out of ammonia water (4 or 5 drops of ammonia to 1 quart of water), pressing with a medium-hot iron until the cloth is partly dry, and then brushing the place vigorously with a stiff brush.

In silk and wool, wrinkles such as are caused by packing may be removed by hanging the garment either out of doors on a damp day, or in a steamy room.

Department of Agriculture Advises Using Thick Cloth to Sponge and Dampen Goods.

Department of Agriculture Suggests That All Blemishes Be Treated Promptly.

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