

The Nebraska Democrat

ESTABLISHED 1884

WAYNE, WAYNE COUNTY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.

\$1.50 PER YEAR

LITTLE WILBUR AHLVERS BURNED WITH JELLY

Thursday evening Wilbur, the 14 month old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Ahlvers was badly burned about the face, one arm and his side. Mrs. A. was pouring jelly from the kettle to mold and setting the glasses and bowls on a table. She had just filled a cup, and set it down when the little fellow, who is but just beginning to walk, ran and grabbed the cup, and pulling it from the table spilled the contents over one side of face and down the neck, under the clothing. In addition to the burns on the face, one arm and side were burned to a blister, so that great patches of skin came off. A physician was at once called, and his burns treated and bandaged; but he suffered much for the first few hours. Healing soon began, and at this writing he is well on the way to recovery, the bandages being removed from the face, the arm and body are still bandaged.

HOME FROM CALIFORNIA

John Larson and wife and son Erwin and wife rolled in from California last Thursday night, and the lad having finished school there, and wed one of his class mates, they plan to stay here now for a time, and perhaps permanently, and take up agriculture on one of the Larson farms—tho they may first take a course at the agricultural college and begin a real farm work after that.

In speaking of conditions in southern California, Mr. Larson said that there is a great exodus from that land, and that it would be greater but for the fact that many who would cannot get the means to move on with. He thinks that times will be worse rather than better there, for he says the higher up they were, the deeper they go into the hole when they fall—and some of them, had been going up pretty fast in the days but recently passed.

In speaking of crop conditions after they got into the country that grows crops he said that, except for the small irrigated districts thru which they passed they saw no spot that had any better prospect for crop than in Wayne county. Perhaps people will do well to consider his words if tempted to change location. At any rate, that is the usual verdict as to Wayne county most any year.

MRS. JEFFRIES BUYS BEAUTY PARLOR

A deal has been concluded by which Mrs. Jeffries of the Style Shop becomes owner of the beauty parlor which Mrs. Minnie Baker and Miss Esther Mathews have been conducting in the Jeffrey building, the change to take place Saturday.

Mrs. Jeffries has already commenced work for better equipment, and is putting in a cistern that she may have soft water for the work. She has also engaged an operator who will be equipped to take complete charge of the work and be supplied with equipment of the latest kind, to bob, shingle bob, marcel, shampoo, wave, and perform a lot of those little stunts for beautifying which the writer is not qualified to call by name.

TWO SPLENDID RAINS

Sunday Wayne vicinity enjoyed a bit of a drizzle at intervals during the day, but the total fall was little less than the fifth of an inch.

Tuesday evening a shower came this way from the north which left an inch and one-tenth of moisture at Wayne. This shower fell pretty fast at times, but did not seem to be accompanied by much wind, so it is hoped that small grain was not blown down much. It was just what the corn seemed to need, as many fields have been worked when too wet, in the battle with weeds, and needed such a rain to soften the lumps. The two might be called in the million dollar class.

ROY JEFFREY KNOCKED FROM STACK TOP

Friday last Roy Jeffrey, on the Ed Owen farm which place he is farming was struck by the hay sweep as it came up loaded for topping out a stack of hay, and knocked him from the stack. Mr. Jeffrey was badly shaken up and bruised by the hay and the following fall; but his physician says that no bones were broken and that he is getting along nicely. Such an experience is one that no body cares to have repeated.

HENRY KORFF HOME

Last week Henry Korff and wife and other members of the family visited in the southern part of South Dakota, and got home the first of the week. Mr. Korff tells us that they are putting up a very heavy crop of hay, and that crops are looking well, tho corn is not quite up to the usual size for the time of the year.

Mr. Korff tells us that he was interested in finding out some of the laws of the state, and as he may be sent to Lincoln to help build laws for Nebraska it was but natural that he should make some such study. He considered the gasoline tax and that law. He finds that it is a way to make the man who uses the roads, whether home of transient pay a part of the cost of maintaining them. He did not have an opportunity to get the figures as to the revenue the law brings, but he knows that they have some good road funds that are available for quick use.

He also spoke of a local cigarette tax that is bringing money to the state, but he did not say that he favored these taxes, but he was seeking information regarding them. We feel pretty certain that when Mr. K. has some problems studied out, he will tell for what he stands and why, and it is none too soon for Wayne county people to do a bit of thinking for themselves as to what they want and why. Just get informed before the storm breaks.

He seemed puzzled as to whether South Dakota will give its vote to LaFollette or whether it was just a case of those who would follow the Wisconsin man doing all of the talking. At any rate, he heard many saying they would vote for the progressive.

HENKEL-THOMAS

At Sioux City, Wednesday, July 9, 1924, Mr. Wendell Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Thomas, west of Carroll and Miss Helen Henkel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Henkel were united in marriage.

After a short wedding trip they returned to Wayne and Carroll, where a reception was given in their honor at the home of the bride's parents, west of Carroll Tuesday evening at which many of the relatives and friends of the family were present, in spite of the storm which came at a time which must have deterred many who otherwise would have attended from being present.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will make their home at Wayne, the young man being engaged in writing insurance of different kinds, with some other work.

TELEPHONE WIRES PUT TO MANY USES

There was a time when only telegraph messages were sent over wires. Later, Alexander Graham Bell sent voice messages over wires through his telephone. But the rapid advancement of our present methods of communication went on, and not long ago means were devised to send both telegraph and telephone messages over the same wires at the same time. Now this startling feat has been pushed into the background.

Six separate and different uses of telephone wires were made during the Republican convention at Cleveland and the Democratic convention at New York. The wires were used for local telephone purposes, for long distance telephone, for telegraphing news stories to newspapers, for connecting up the public address system at the conventions, for connecting sixteen radio stations scattered over the country which broadcast the convention proceedings, and for sending photographs by telephone.

SPECIAL DRESS SALE

I have a new line and large assortment of ladies dresses in many popular weaves, shades and patterns that will be on sale at my Style Shop at greatly reduced prices, as quoted below, for Friday and Saturday:

Any \$25.00 dress in stock at \$19.98.
Choice of \$20.00 dresses, at \$15.98.
Your Pick of \$15.00 dresses during these days at \$10.98.
Come and see the bargains.

MRS. JEFFRIES STYLE SHOP

TO SURFACE 12 MILES ROAD

FAIRBURY, Neb., July 12.—On July 17 sealed bids will be opened and contracts awarded for surfacing and sanding about twelve miles of the east and west highway leading through Jefferson county, beginning with Fairbury and extending west five miles and north and east seven miles.

THE FLANAGAN BOYS COME AGAIN TO WAYNE

Father Flanagan's Boys' show from Omaha, Nebraska, are booked to give a performance at the Community house Tuesday July 22.

From all reports this is one of the most interesting and entertaining shows to be seen here this season, consisting as it does of a boys' band, an orchestra, boy soloists, orators and comedians.

Father Flanagan's Boys' Home of Omaha was started six years ago to fill the needs of all homeless, abandoned and wayward boys and in its brief existence has already gained a national reputation. In that time it has cared for nearly 2,000 boys of every race, creed and color.

It is nonsectarian and nonproselytizing, and is endorsed by prominent people of nearly every State.

Situated at Overlook Farm of 160 acres, ten miles west of Omaha on the Dodge street road, it is frequently referred to as the "Paradise of Boys." A new \$200,000 thoroughly modern, fireproof building is now completed and this, together with the farm buildings, work-shops, etc., makes almost a complete city.

The Home has a fine herd of cows, several splendid teams of horses for farm work, a blacksmith shop, shoe repair shop, creamery, laundry, bakery, etc., on the farm.

There are now living in the Home over 280 boys and great rivalry exists in securing a place in the troupe which will show here.

There being no admission charged—everything being free—it is anticipated an enormous crowd will turn out.

DORSETT-HULL

At Longmont, Colorado, Wednesday, July 9, 1924, Mr. H. D. Hull of Fort Collins and Mrs. Ellen Dorsett were united in marriage. The groom is a stranger to Wayne people, except a very few, and they speak of him as a very estimable gentleman. The bride, Mrs. Ellen Dorsett lived for many years at Wayne, moving to Longmont, Colorado, about four years ago. The bride and groom plan to make their home at Longmont; and go to Florida when winter comes for a wedding trip, and to spend the winter months.

WHEAT TURNING OUT WELL

Every now and again there is a ray of new light on the farmer's horizon. Now it comes in the form of a better wheat crop than was expected several weeks ago, and a better price than has prevailed for a long time. The total yield for Nebraska will not be normal, due to a short acreage and unfavorable weather conditions in a few sections, but on the whole there will be a fair sprinkling of wheat throughout the counties that usually produce wheat. This means some ready money at a time when it will be very acceptable, and it ought to help all round, says and exchange.

MUCH LIVE STOCK MOVING

More than thirty cars of stock have left Wayne during the week, being mostly hogs to Sioux City and Omaha. Wednesday the afternoon train from the branch line had a string of more than twenty loaded stock cars, pretty well divided between hogs and cattle.

Shortage of corn and high price at which it is held, and low price for hogs are causes that stimulate the stock run these days.

VICTIM OF SHELL SHOCK

Fremont, Neb., 12.—Richard Leary, who came here from Omaha on the Fourth to celebrate, suffered a recurrence of shell shock prostration, when he heard the loud explosions of fire crackers and cannon. He went to a hotel, where he has remained since. Yesterday members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars arranged to have Leary cared for at a local hospital.

The deadlocked democratic convention shows that a national primary law is what we need and must have. When the votes are counted—the man is nominated the majority want. All the convention needs to do is to write the platform and choose the campaign manager. And we would even put the main questions on the primary ballot for the people to vote on, so the platform would be what the people want as well as the candidate. But you'll find all the big political bosses against this simple plan. The people can rule if they have sense enough.—Blatt Pilot.

NEIHARDT READS POEMS AT COLLEGE

"The Song of the Indians Wars," the third volume of his projected epic series of the American west, will be completed within three weeks, John G. Neihardt, Nebraska's poet laureate said Wednesday. Dr. Neihardt was in Wayne July 15-16 at the invitation of the Budget Committee and the Neihardt club and read from his latest work Wednesday evening in the College auditorium. The portions read were those dealing with the Beecher's Island fight and the gold rush into the Black Hills. Both selections received the enthusiastic attention of his audience and are portions which, especially the Beecher's Island fight, will undoubtedly cause a great sensation when published.

The work in its entirety deals with the Indian campaigns from 1868, when Red Cloud's Sioux defied the whites at Laramie to the death of Crazy Horse, the last of the great chiefs, in 1877. It is the story of the final struggle between the two races for the possession of the west and as a subject for an epic is unsurpassed. It will be the fifth and last volume of the completed series, the first two, "The Song of Three Friends" and "The Song of Hugh Glass" having been already issued. The third and fourth volumes, "The Song of Jed Smith" and "The Song of the Great Migration" have not yet been begun.

At five-thirty Dr. Neihardt was the guest of honor at a picnic lunch in the park, sponsored by the Neihardt Club. Over one hundred were present.

THAT GOVERNORSHIP

A peculiar situation arises in Nebraska politics as the result of the selection of "Brother Charley" as running mate for Davis.

Bryan was nominated for governor in both the Democratic and Progressive primaries. Upon the state central committees of these parties will now devolve the task of selecting candidates for governor.

We believe that the position of the Progressive (should be Farmer Labor) Party will be immeasurably strengthened by the selection of a representative trade unionist or dirt farmer to head its ticket. Strong candidates for other state offices were selected at the primary. Now to find a REAL candidate for governor and the Farmer-Labor forces have won Nebraska.—Mid West News.

HEAVY BURDEN ON PEOPLE

In past nine years, more than 100,000 permanent federal officials have been added to the rolls—increasing cost \$195,591,000.

State officials payrolls have been increased in numbers and cost so that altogether one out of every twelve workers is a government employe.

Additional laws enacted by Congress and state legislatures all increase taxes and take money away from the producing citizen.

It has been the slogan of the last two presidents that government payrolls must be cut down in numbers. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington and Idaho have consolidated boards and commissions and materially cut their overhead.

Every state in the union and every department of the federal government could probably trim at least 25 per cent off its overhead.

Why not do it?

OLD SETTLERS PICNIC

The question which is now being asked quite frequently is "Will Winside Have the Old Settlers Picnic?" Winside has been holding this county event for several years and we believe that the manner in which it has been conducted each year has been quite satisfactory to the old settlers or sponsors of the event who reside within the county. There is scarcely a question but what it will again be held here but it would be well for former officers to call a meeting soon and definitely decide the matter and if the people are unanimously in favor of it to begin at once to arrange for a real program this year. The earlier work is commenced on the program the better the opportunity to get worthy attractions.—Tribune.

ANNOUNCEMENT

I am adding to my complete line of musical instruments and Columbia Grafanolas the Smith-Barnes pianos. If you want to save money on a good piano come in and see me. A. G. Bohnert.—adv.

GOLF AT FREMONT

Monday an invitation was opened at Fremont, and C. M. W. C. Hunter, J. J. Ahern, F. Morgan and A. D. Lewis from Wayne went to participate.

They are all having a great time, according to the report in the Tribune we borrowed from Fred Blair. Eighty-six golfers from various parts of the state were present. One of the social features of the occasion was a banquet held at the country club house—and another was a fish bake at the tourist park to which all were invited to be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce. We venture the guess that the Wayne delegation were the equal of any other bunch there. Nor are they failing to make a showing creditable to them as players. We cannot give the score of all, for lack of time, and because it is not complete at this writing.

When the drawings were made and the qualifying rounds were made, the Wayne men were in the forefront.

C. M. Craven, who was pitted against W. J. Farley of Aurora won 80 to 92, and it should be remembered that the figures represent the number of strokes required to make the round, and the low figure is the winner. Mr. Craven was second man in that point of all consisting, J. C. Marr of Fremont making the round in 79, just one shot less.

W. C. Hunter won over a David City man, B. F. Dowhitt, 86 to 95. Mr. Hunter was called home, and so his career for this year stopped there. Hunter was high man last year.

J. J. Ahern made a score of 90 to his opponent's 97. F. S. Morgan is quite a favorite, the paper said, and he made a score of 95 to his opponent, 88.

A. D. Lewis had his sticks and balls so adjusted as to give him a place in the next bout, he making the round in 83 shots while his opponent took ten more to get to all the holes.

The latest reports from Fremont meet are that Morgan defeated Marr of Fremont and today is playing in finals against Dr. Dooly.

Morgan defeated Lewis, who had won over Ahern. Craven was defeated by C. F. Robush of Hartington. L. E. Ehlers, who was moving up toward the top in the Secretary Flight was defeated by J. C. Duncan of David City. This leaves Morgan the only undefeated man from Wayne.

From the notes we learn that the green is in near perfect condition. All players are enjoying the meet to the utmost.

DEMO SERVICE MEN OF KNOX COUNTY ORGANIZE

Verdigris, Neb., July 12.—The Nebraska Democratic Service Mens movement reached here and Knox county swung into line. At a meeting here last night they selected as officers, Henry R. Hrbek of Verdigris, chairman, Emil Dobry of Center, vice chairman, L. J. Markitan of Verdigris, secretary treasurer, and will send a representative to the Hastings convention in August.

BUILDS PLUNGE NEAR BLOOMFIELD

Bloomfield, Neb., July 16.—G. J. Kemnitz, living out along the Star route, northwest of Bloomfield, has provided the opportunity for individuals to hark back to the good old days of the past. He has created an artificial lake 80 rods long and 200 feet wide, its depth ranging from 7 to 8 feet, which is fed by pure sparkling spring water.

BREAKS ARM AND HIP

Mrs. J. S. Boyce is at the hospital this week, suffering from a broken and sprained wrist and a fracture of the hip, which came as the result of a fall Friday. She has a weak ankle, which sometimes turns unexpectedly, and this it did that day, and tho on a smooth floor, the momentum caused her to fall. She is getting along nicely, but of necessity her injuries will keep her in bed for some time.

MEET FRIDAY EVENING

The Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold their regular meeting at I. O. O. F. hall Friday evening, and it is the wish of the post officers that as many members as possible attend that they may have their help in transacting the business of the organization.

INFANT DRINKS KEROSENE, DIES

Carroll Neb., July.—Lorraine, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Sundahl, living on a farm near here died early today as a result of drinking a quantity of kerosene.

LISTEN TO MUSIC OVER WOAW FRIDAY EVENING

Tomorrow evening the singers and musical members of the faculty and student body will make the welcoming over the state when a party of college people will broadcast from Omaha WOAW a fine program under direction of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Beery and Mr. Willis C. Hunter. Dr. Conn is to speak, and the first part of the program is to be from 6:00 to 7:30 and will consist of 14 numbers.

The second part of the program will begin at nine o'clock and consists of about 19 numbers, and includes some of the songs written by members of the student body. The program was published in the Democrat last week, and those interested in all radio people will be, may know what is coming.

STORAGE OF EGGS EQUAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The uneven seasonable production of eggs results in a surplus during the spring season and a corresponding scarcity during the fall and winter. It is one of the functions of the wholesale egg trade, says the United States Department of Agriculture, to equalize the supply and meet the demand at all seasons as nearly as possible. This is done by moving a part of the spring eggs through the usual channels for immediate consumption while the rest are carefully candied, packed in new cases, with new fillers and flats and shipped to the larger cities where they are placed in cold storage and held until fall and winter when there is a shortage of eggs. Eggs specially packed for storage in new cases made of orderless white wood, with new fillers and flats, are called "storage packed" and sell for slightly higher prices per dozen than ordinary packed.

Approximately 12 per cent of the total annual production of eggs is stored. The season of shortage begins in March, is most active during April and May, and continues at a lessened rate during June and July, and closes about August 1. Withdrawal of eggs from storage is slight in August, but gradually increases in September and October, is heaviest in November and December, and continues through January and February until the stocks are practically exhausted by March 1 or earlier. Apparently 40 to 50 per cent of the total annual holdings for the United States is stored in the five markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

The holding of eggs in cold storage is a legitimate and needed market function which benefits both producers and consumers. Without cold storage, eggs would hardly be worth enough in many localities in the spring to pay to gather them, and in the fall the supply would be far from sufficient to meet the demand and the price so high as to be prohibitive. Through the storage of eggs there is a demand in the spring for the surplus, resulting in attractive prices to the producers, and in the fall and winter a large supply of wholesome storage eggs is made available at prices within the reach of consumers. At the same time the demand for new-laid eggs is sufficient to maintain a price on them at a level which makes winter egg production profitable.

Harvest of early oats has commenced in this county. Oat crop prospects are said to be better than the average in this vicinity. But little wheat is grown in Wayne county. The first wheat crop report from the state comes from Thompson, and the threshing machine shelled out about 17 bushels per acre, and the offer was \$1 per bushel.

At Filley they are planning to consolidate their churches. We do not suppose this will not be in any sense a violation of the anti-trust laws of the land. If the consolidation is finished as talked the new organization will be known as a communal church.

Work has commenced on a new \$250,000 school building at Columbus.

Crop prospects are improving. Both corn and wheat are reported as being good in many localities.

The report comes from Winside that Curt Benschow of that place suffered from an accident very similar to that which befell Roy Jeffrey here, and that he is again able to be about after having been knocked from the top of a hay stack by a sweep load of hay.

AMERICAN LEGION'S STATEMENT OF JULY 4th, 1924

Few people have much conception of the cost of promoting and putting across such a celebration as was staged at Wayne July 4th, and a reading of the following report from the committee of the American Legion who carried the burden will be of interest:

Musicians' Expense	
Des Dunes entertainers, concert	\$ 350.00
Des Dunes entertainers, transportation	203.50
Des Dunes entertainers, pavement dance music	135.00
Des Dunes entertainers, loss of time July 3rd	135.00
Des Dunes entertainers, meals	34.30
Des Dunes entertainers, rooms	40.00
Barbary Coast orchestra, community house dance	60.00
Carroll Clown band, entertaining	25.00

Boxers and Official Fees	
Jack McGill, 1st preliminary	150.00
Earl Wade, 1st preliminary	100.00
Ray Thum, 2nd preliminary	180.00
Willie Dixon, 2nd preliminary	120.00
Clark Conners, main bout	210.00
Virgil Dixon, main bout	50.00
Monte Munn, referee	14.80
Monte Munn, transportation	24.00
Jones Book Store, gloves	40.00
Willie & Virgil Dixon, transportation	40.00

Bout License	
Irwin Sears Post No. 43, club license	10.00
Dr. T. T. Jones, Physicians license	5.00
A. T. Cavanaugh, time keeper license	5.00
Martin Ringer, bond for club license	8.00

Ball Game	
Winside, score 7	150.00
Bloomfield, score 5	100.00
Bloomfield, expenses	50.00
Bert Shellington, umpire	20.00
Carhart Hardware, baseballs	15.00

Free Acts	
The Hamiltons, acrobat	150.00
DesLisle Chappell, acrobat	125.00

Fire Works Display	
John Rehder, Fire Works	220.71
American Express Co. express on fire works	27.52

Insurance	
Martin Ringer, rain insurance	169.88
Cavanaugh & Jones, rain insurance	169.88

Lumber Bills	
Carhart Lumber Co., light ring	117.14
Fisher Lumber Co., ticket booths & schutes	13.00
Theobald & Horney Lumber Co., lumber & wire	55.95

Parade and Races	
Races, foot races and other events	30.00
Girl Scouts, 1st prize drifting	15.00
Boys Scouts, 2nd prize drifting	10.00
Jack Morgan, 1st prize on ponies	2.50
Margaretta Poltz, 2nd prize on ponies	2.00
Harry Ellis Fisher, 3rd prize on ponies	1.00
Clayton Powers, 1st prize in comic	1.00

Printed Bills, Cards and Posters	
Nebraska Democrat, tickets	12.25
Nebraska Democrat, dance tags	3.75
Nebraska Democrat, bills and programs	44.50
Wayne Herald, bills	36.00
Kemper-Thomas Co., banners	32.75
Kemper-Thomas Co., arrow signs	35.00
Kemper-Thomas Co., booster plates	25.00
Larson & Larson, ticking for sign	7.00
Earl Merchant, lettering	15.00
Ross Jacobs, bill posters	12.50

Miscellaneous Expense	
City of Wayne, 4 special police	40.00
Jones Book Store, flags	2.30
Carhart Hardware Co., nails	2.17
Boys scout, peddling bills	6.85
Craven Hardware, balls paint nails and brushes	2.00
Fred Blair, cotton gloves	2.75
W. A. Hiscox Hardware, rope	1.35
Gem Cafe, meals	23.40
Powers, draying	37.50
Geo. Fortner, corn meal	10.50
J. J. Ahern, hunting and ribbon	16.95
Wm. Piepenstock, flag straps	14.00

Meyer & Bichef, wagon reach and rope	4.25
Harry Prescott, ticket seller	6.00
Community house, rent	15.00
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., long distance phoning	12.25

Total	\$ 223.07
Advertising in Different Papers	
Norfolk Daily News	29.40
World Herald	3.00
The Nebraska Democrat	37.50
Wayne Herald	45.00
Bloomfield Monitor	7.50
Pierce County Leader	6.00
Wakefield Republican	2.00
Carroll Index	2.00
Pender Times	2.00
Belden Progress	2.00
Wausa Gazette	2.00
Pilger Herald	2.00
Dixon Journal	2.00
Cedar County News	2.00
Randolph Times	2.00
Hoskins Headlight	2.00
Amos Enterprise	2.00
Pont Printing Co. (Stanton)	2.40
West Point Republican	2.00
Laurel Advocate	2.00
Allen Printing Co.	2.00
Wisner News	2.00
Winside Tribune	2.00

Total	\$ 162.80
Tax	
State tax on boxing 5 percent	\$2422.00
	121.10

Total	\$ 121.10
Day Receipts	
Donations by business men	872.25
Concessions	617.68
Gate receipts	2422.00
Pavement dance	451.25

Total	\$4533.18
Total expense	4100.90
Profit	432.28
Finance committee J. C. Johnson	
Finance Committee	
J. C. Johnson	
A. L. Swan	
J. J. Steele	

WE ALL WANT TO KNOW

When a presidential nomination comes to a man of one of the dominant political parties, we realize that he must be a man of some size and influence, whether or not we knew much about him. So, since the nomination of John W. Davis as the standard bearer for the democrats we have been reading what we could of him, and think that most voters are doing the same. For the benefit of such people we are passing on the following from an editorial column of the Lincoln Star relating to Davis and his nomination. Read it please, and pass judgment:

The circumstances surrounding the nomination of Mr. Davis should particularly commend it to the voters of the country.

He is not indebted to any boss or to any group of men. He was the free and open choice of the convention, a decision reached after days of strife and turmoil. It was a fine and splendid thing, a magnificent choice, because John W. Davis represents that which is best in American life.

Much has been said relative to Mr. Davis' connection with Big Business. When his record becomes better known during the progress of the campaign, the progressives will come to recognize in him a friend instead of an enemy. Admittedly one of the finest legal minds in the country, he has shown the same conscientious devotion to the cause which he represented whether it be a gigantic financial or industrial institution, the Irish Free State, Eugene V. Debs, Moher Jones or a labor union. He has appeared as counsel for the interests of labor as often as he has represented capital.

Democracy has given America an idealist in John W. Davis, who is capable of restoring vision and decency in American political life and of bringing her to a position of influence and power among the nations of the world.

TWO INJURED WHEN BRAKES FAIL TO HOLD

Noel L. Ray and Frank LaMars, members of the Elwin Strong show troupe, were taken to Albion Sunday morning in an unaccountable condition. The men were victims of an automobile accident which occurred on a hill four miles south of Elgin.

At the office of Dr. Barnes where they were brought by a passing tourist the men themselves were unable to give an account of what had happened but their benefactor declared that the accident was the result of failure of the gears to work on the large truck in which they were riding.

The truck was on its way to Albion from Neligh and the two injured men were said to have been sleeping in the rear end when the gears failed to work as it was about to pass over the top of the hill. The truck dived backwards and over a six foot embankment, lighting on its side.

The driver of the truck was injured but it was several hours before the two victims regained consciousness.—Elgin Review.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

Mary Graham Bonner

SUNBURN

Your first day by the ocean. The color you get is so fine. But that night you commence to regret that color so fine.

So sang Peter Gnome as he perched on the end of little Eugene's bed. Eugene had been spending his first day by the ocean. He had not been to the ocean before that season and he thought it was so nice to get a wonderful sunburn.

He sat right out in the sun and he quite admired the fine color he was getting.

But that night how it did hurt! Oh, how it hurt and it seemed as though his face and his neck and his arms and his legs were a-fire.

He was so hot and he didn't seem to be able to get cool. He hadn't realized he had become dreadfully sunburned until he was at home.

He had thought he would simply have a fine appearing sunburn, and that it would not be so dreadful.

He had quite forgotten that it had been the same way the summer before when the blisters had come after the sun had burned him so much.

"You see," said Peter Gnome, "it gives you no idea during the time you are there of how it is going to burn and hurt that night—that very same night."

"I've come to tell you how sorry I feel for you. I haven't come to scold you or tell you that it was as I expected."

"I hate the 'I told you so' person, and I wouldn't want to be like such a person."

"But, Eugene, do not try to go to sleep without looking after your sunburn."

"You are half asleep now and you think you will be able to sleep comfortably."

"But no, your sleep will be hot and you will wake up feeling as though you had not rested at all."

"Get up now and put some cold cream all over your sunburn, or any other kind of grease. Olive oil is very good, but the smell is not quite so pleasant."

"Just cover yourself with grease. It is the only thing to do after sunburn."

"But do tell all your friends to be



"You lie in the hot, hot sun."

careful about the hot, hot sun, for it burns more than they think."

"You go in swimming and you come out feeling a little cool. Then you lie in the hot, hot sun."

"You find the sun so warm and so comforting and when it begins to make you a little red, that doesn't bother you."

"Besides, it doesn't make you so red until quite a little while afterward."

"The sun has been working when you have scarcely realized it."

"Then you go into the ocean again and once more you come out feeling so cool!"

"And once more, too, you lie in the hot, hot sun."

"It is so natural a thing to do, but when you have not been out in such hot sun before your skin is tender and it cannot stand the heat of the sun as it can later on in the season."

Eugene tossed about in his sleep which wasn't exactly sleep, really.

Then he got up and covered himself with cold cream. The next morning he felt better and he did the same thing the next night.

But he always remembered after that to be careful the first time he was out exposed to the hot, hot summer sun, that his skin was still tender from having been so well covered during the winter and spring, and that he must get used to it gradually or it would be most horribly painful and annoying.

Why Jean Was Sorrowful

Jean was flower girl for a big church wedding and felt important over the fact. After the ceremony everyone was busy congratulating the bride and groom, and poor Jean was almost forgotten. She felt she was not getting her share of attention.

Presently the best man found her crying in a corner. He inquired the cause of her grief.

"Isn't I married, too?" she sobbed.

Billy Was Un-polit

Barbara was taking Billy to a party. Before they had gone more than half way he had fallen down twice with disastrous results to his white hose and his clean suit.

IS IT TO BE AGAIN?

Will Irwin, judging from his volume "The Next War" is a realist, with a very optimistic outlook on life. It seems he wrote this book because he desired to show that war during the infancy of the human race was a valuable and effective means of spreading civilization; that for the past few hundred years war has been an outburst of madness and insanity of nations; and that if allowed to continue in the present course of development, it will lead the world to destruction.

Will Irwin uses the historical method of attacking this problem. A great deal of the book is devoted to a brief summary of the development of the institution of war. He deals with the factors that enter into war at the present time and finally by a strain of the imagination, gets a glimpse of the future.

This book could more appropriately be entitled "The Trend of Society in Regard to War, Past, Present and Future." But he has chosen the title "The Next War" because that is a phrase that is familiar to most civilized people. And people the world over are fascinated by and are eagerly devouring all the wild speculation they can get on the subject.

In substance, Will Irwin says that prophecy concerning the trend of political affairs is next to impossible. The future courses of nations were not foretold before the late war, nor has such prophecy been of value in the past. Affairs belonging to the political side of war are uncertain. But forecasting the methods, strategies, and effects of future wars is much like a purely mathematical problem and is even easier. Of course, the first thing to do in attempting to view the future is to take a glimpse of the past.

Man alone among the higher animals, seems characteristically to fight his own kind to the death. Before there was law or morals, man doubtless got the thing he wanted by killing the possessor. With the organization of society, groups and tribes began to do the same thing and we had war.

When the curtain rises on recorded history, tribes were collecting into nations, and kinship was firmly fixed in human affairs. War was a permanent institution. Every throne was propped up by an army. Warfare then and for centuries afterward was mostly a matter of individual fighting. The settled and more highly civilized people did not have time for intensive training for war. The barbarians therefore beat them in war, took their arts and property, and settled down among them. The barbarians won in battle and gained the property, but they were triumphed over by the civilization they conquered. They in turn were weakened for warfare, and another wave of barbarians would repeat the process.

Viewed in this light, warfare was a positive benefit. The German Junkers claimed they had waged the late war to spread their culture by conquering. The ancient peoples spread their culture by being conquered.

In the days of primitive nations, warfare had no rules. The conqueror did as he pleased with the conquered. Finally the idea was established that it was not right to slaughter women and children. When it was done, it required explanation and apology. Christianity, when it came, tried to eliminate the unnecessary horrors and to fix the tradition of chivalrous warfare. At times this ideal was lost, but by the twentieth century this code had become a chapter in every military text-book, a course in the education of every professional soldier, and finally sanctioned by the Hague Peace Conference.

In the period, since the religious wars and for a long time before that, warfare had settled into the hands of professional armies, officered by the aristocracy, and recruited in general from the dregs of population. These forces were comparatively small, even in time of war. The number of men in battle and the financial burden was never very great. Even an unsuccessful war laid on the people only a slight burden of taxation.

During the French Revolution, the new republic, opposed by an alliance of all the kings of Europe, invented the principle of conscription. And also, though crudely, they showed the possibility of organizing national resources and industries. That thing grew as a principle of statecraft, and became settled and universal after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

There was a third current running into that cesspool that overflowed in 1924. The era of kinship, as a focus of human loyalty, had passed into the era of Power. The age of machinery and intensive manufacturing had arrived. Every nation was turning out more goods than could be consumed at home, and surplus capital was piling up. An European statesman who wanted to expand trade and resources of his nation could always find the pretext. Many times, nations were not completely conquered, but they were taken partly under control, leading in time to full conquest. This has been called "financial imperialism." European diplomacy, backed

by enormous armies, by great national banking houses and by munitions manufacturers, had become almost frankly commercial.

During the forty or fifty years following the Franco-Prussian War, there was a conflict on between the European nations for the balance of power. This was brought about by a highly developed art of diplomacy and the "race of armaments."

So, in 1914, the nations went to war well balanced in power and armed to the teeth. It was to be a supreme struggle; all intelligent Europe knew that. And from the very beginning, the "code of civilized warfare" began to melt away. The code had provided for the protection of civilians but success of many of the new instruments of warfare depended upon the speed and surprise of attack; furthermore, war had become not a fight between armies, but a war between groups of people. There were no civilians.

Through all the centuries of warfare, the means of killing had not been greatly improved. April 22, 1915, the Germans rolled across the Western trench-line a cloud of chlorine gas, which was a new method with enormous possibilities for killing men. The Allies must, and did, reply in kind, and from that day to this, great and little scientific minds have been engaged in finding and perfecting new means of destruction.

In all probability, the next war will not be a conflict between armies, but the destruction will be aimed at the centers of population, because, if it is to be a war between peoples, why not strike at the heart of the matter? The army is the shepherd's dog. The wolf fights the dog only in order to get at the sheep. It is the sheepfold that the armies will fight to reach in the future.

The possibilities of gas and many means of destruction not dreamed of at the present time will make it possible to slay people by the wholesale, whereas in the last war, they were slain only by the hundreds. Colonel Fuller says bluntly in his illuminating essay that the armies which entered the late war were antiquated human machines that military brains had ossified. Warfare, he says, must be, and will be brought up to the standard of civilian technique. Henceforth, general staffs must not wait for unstimulated civilians to invent new machines or methods of attack and of defense. They must mobilize high technicians and inventors in the "pause between wars" as well as in war, and bend all their energies toward discovering new ways of killing.

Will Irwin devotes considerable attention to "war and the race" in which he quotes the arguments set forth by Dr. David Starr Jordan in his book entitled "War and the Breed." In the next war, with its overwhelming air raids, its gases blotting out life over many square miles, its bacilli, possibly its rays, munitions workers, and the service of the rear will be special objects of attack. There we shall kill by wholesale, not by retail, out selected female breeding stock, as well as the select of our men at the front.

The loss of accumulated wealth of the world, which is property, touches human life indirectly in a thousand ways and is of more than secondary importance. But here lie bewildering perplexities.

In all the major wars of the past three centuries, one traces a certain progression from armed contests between individual nations to an armed contest between alliances. These alliances are ever increasing, and it will be impossible for nations to remain neutral during future wars.

In future wars, the destruction of property as well as life will be so great that wars will be prohibitive. There, perhaps, lies the best chance of eliminating it from the world.

The ideas of moral conduct have changed in the last few years. Men have begun to wonder why it is wrong to kill a fellow citizen in time of peace, but right to kill the enemy in time of war. Returned soldiers the world over are thinking along these lines; now is the time to act in order that we may profit by the sentiment that has been created by the late war. Nations must get together, pass laws to define and to forbid national murder and burglary, and agree to punish with their collective force any violator of that law.

Nations have been tempted by the tempter. The God of war, the Devil of the universe, has had people see, as from a high mountain, their nation possessing all the territory of the continent on which they dwell; their nation and their nationality the most powerful, intelligent, and glorious on the globe; they the ruler, teacher, and protector of all inferior peoples of the earth. Thus the tempter allows nations to dream, but he shifts the scene before they see all. Certain destruction which follows as the reality of the dream is not seen. With this sort of illusionary vision, nations have plunged into war. And to-day, nations, intoxicated by the tempter, with this dim illusion before them, are preparing for war.

Woodrow Wilson had in mind very much the same situation Will Irwin has discussed. Wilson tried to change the channel of civilization by riprap-

pling the diplomats of the world who are the bank that has been formed at a treacherous point in the stream of time. But the fourteen logs slipped from his hands and have only caused a temporary whirlpool in this flood water of society.

All the important nations of the world are making or trying to make military preparations. And all are doing it under the pretense of self protection. Of all the nations, France and England seem to be the most provocative of war.

The institution of war has gone through a long period of development. At present, it is much unlike its original nature. People no longer derive physical and psychic benefits and gain nature. People no longer derive physical and psychic benefits from it. All of the original benefits of war are being substituted by conflict in the various activities of life and industry. The majority of the human beings are no longer struggling for survival, but are waging a battle for self improvement. Of course, people have striven for self improvement in the past, but the ideal we hold in mind, the height to which we hope to rise, individually, and eventually as one common race, is not men who are leaders of great armies, and empires that are all powerful dictators of nations and subjugators of peoples. The ideal we hold in mind is one of men who feel they are masters of their own destiny, not to be ruled by circumstance and the passions and whims of the body, but by the judgment and will of the mind; men who will be citizens of the world. And instead of shouting the glory and praise of an inferior nation, they will rally around the flag of a world empire, which will be the world, the native land, and the proud possession of every man.

Now I have not answered the question, "When will there be another world war," nor have I mentioned the many complex situations that are the reality of life. I have mentioned what I consider to be the dream, hope and desire of the student youth of the world. And as education becomes more universal and the real fallacy of war permeates the whole of society, the institution of war will cease to exist. At the rate civilization is gaining momentum, it may be a fair guess to say that in ten years all danger of a world war will be past.

The above is a review of Will Irwin's "The Next War" submitted in the Literature and Social Problems course by Dail Burkinshaw.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of B. W. Davis, deceased:

On reading the petition of Anna L. Davis, Executrix, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 12th day of July 1924, and for distribution of the residue of said estate, it is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1924, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Nebraska Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

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

COMETS HEADED THIS WAY

Three comets—those most mysterious of all heavenly wanderers—are due for a visit to the general vicinity of the earth and sun this year, according to an announcement by the U. S. naval observatory at Washington. Astronomers throughout the country are preparing for the arrival of the denizens from the great open spaces of the universe and expecting new discoveries of scientific interest. The list of 1924 comets, prepared by the naval observatory, includes Encke and Temple the first in November and Tuttle in December. In 1925 six comets are due in March, July, August and October. The scientists paint startling pictures of what might happen if the head of a comet were to strike the earth or even come close to it.

THE DELEGATE'S RETURN

Omigosh, omigosh, back home again. I know I'd get back, but didn't know when. My shirts are all dirty; my socks are in rags. I paid the hotel bill with my traveling bags. The wife didn't know me, I slept in the barn; The children were frightened and made an alarm. The village has grown so, my papers run out— That I'm in a new world I haven't a doubt. Omigosh, omigosh, back home again.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

A TREE KANGAROO

Far away in Australia lived this Tree Kangaroo and life to him was very pleasant.

He was very handsome. His coat was of thick, long fur and the color of it was brownish-yellow. His waistcoat was of white though he wore a front belt of a pale yellow shade.

His face was black though across his forehead he had a grayish band and his ears were black on the outside and yellow inside.

His legs were of a yellow shade—yellow stockings he would have said he wore—and his paws were black.

His tail was as long as his body and his body was of good size.

The children of the family dressed like the ladies of the family in gray suits, which were simple and pretty.

"The daytime," said the Tree Kangaroo, "is for sleeping and eating."

"Sometimes a fly or many flies will disturb my sleep and I have to kill them to have peace and rest."

"I give them good hard blows, too."

"But I like to sleep during the day and my place for sleeping is in a tree."

"That is why I am called a Tree Kangaroo. I am devoted to trees."

"My home is in a tree. I would not be happy in any other kind of a



Like to Sleep.

home. I like a nice mountain home but a tree is the place in which to be cozy and comfortable.

"At night, when it is dark, I go out to travel and do my marketing."

"I can jump from most enormous heights so a tree home does not bother me."

"People who live in houses always have to go out of them from the ground floor."

"But I can jump from my tree home right to the ground without any bother at all."

"If I lived in a house I would not bother to go downstairs to get out-of-doors."

"I would simply jump down from a window. But people can't jump as I can."

"They wouldn't make good Tree Kangaroos."

"I don't mean to hurt their feelings when I say this. I hope they do not feel badly that they can't do more than they can."

"I hope they do not spend their time saying:

"Oh, dear, if only we were Tree Kangaroos, how nice it would be."

"I hope they don't say things such as this for as long as they are people I suppose they must make the best of it."

"But how thankful I am that I am really and truly a Tree Kangaroo."

"Of course they may say that as long as I am a Tree Kangaroo it is a good thing that I make the best of it."

"But I'm not making the best of it for I love being what I am."

"And it is so splendid to have a tail as long as one's body."

"That is such a help in balancing when one is jumping. Now maybe people could jump from their upstairs windows if they could balance with tails."

"But they haven't tails, poor dears!"

"Oh, well, I will not feel sorry for them as probably they are happy enough. They don't know the joy of being a Tree Kangaroo and so they don't know what they miss."

"As long as they are happy in their own way I shall not try to upset them."

"But I must make ready to go out for a little exercise, and a good run, for it is night time now and I've had a good supper of leaves and a splendid daytime sleep."

Real Sailors?

Small Boy (at dock)—Papa, those are not real sailors, are they?

Papa—Why, yes, my son. They have just sailed that big ship across the ocean, and in about a week they will sail back.

"Well, I suppose they must know something about sailing, but they are not really and truly sailors, are they?"

"Indeed, they are. Why do you think they are not?"

"Why, I've been watching them almost an hour, and I haven't seen one of them hitch his trousers stand on one leg, and say 'Yo-ho, my hearties' once."

Perfectly Scareless

"David," called the mother of a five-year-old, "I wish you'd stay away from that yard. The dog might bite you."

"Why, mother, does that dog scare you?" he asked. "Just watch—I walk by him perfectly scareless."

"Killjoys" of Various Kinds, but All Pests

Are you a "killjoy"? Your negative is indignant and emphatic. Good! But wait a minute.

The activities of the ordinary killjoy we know. The fraternity is out to spoil in the mass all innocent fun and gaiety. But there are other killjoys. These are not organized; they don't seek to spoil the fun of crowds. Their line is to take the joy out of individuals, one at a time. And yet they do it without malice or deliberate intent. But the effect is exactly the same.

Some parents are killjoys, observes London Answers. They are too particular with their children, too careful, too much concerned. A childish game in which angels might join is brought to a sudden halt. "Bobby, you mustn't do that!" "Elsie, little girls should not tear about as though they were boys. Sit down quietly at once."

The joy is killed. Uncle gives Tommy a shilling, and Tommy, with great joy, pictures what he will buy. But a killjoy parent insists that the money should be put in the savings box.

Little Mona, with great joy, lays the table for tea. Mother will be so surprised! But mother has a rebuke. "Never do that again, Mona! If you had broken a cup I should have been very upset!"

Today, without knowing or meaning it, you may have acted as such a killjoy. Have you snubbed anyone? Have you turned against the enthusiasm of one of the young and joyous your older, perhaps cynical, wisdom? Have you laughed in superior fashion at some eager idea?

Then you are a killjoy. Anything which darkens the sun of youth or causes shining, eager eyes to cloud or ends innocent happiness, kills joy, and those who do the darkening, the clouding, or the like, are killers.

Sister of African King Longs for Fine Clothing

Evidence that the sister of a king, even though she be in "darkest" Africa, sometimes hankers for finery, is found in a letter written by the reigning monarch to the agent of a trading post at Hlabatin, says a dispatch from Olympia, Wash.

Several of the royal communications were received by Archibald C. Tweedie of the state department of labor and industries from his brother, George Tweedie, who is stationed at the trading post. One of the letters is as follows:

Mr. B. O. Dorkin, Hlabatin: Please allow my sister, Miwa, to have £2 ladies' dresses dont give her more with kindest regards, Yours faithfully, King of Pondoland.

The letter is written in English in a plain and legible hand. The trading post at Hlabatin is about 150 miles inland and Tweedie and Dorkin are said to be the only white men in a radius of 100 miles.

Problem!

Sunday afternoon—and the Bible class was over. The teacher was standing by the door saying good-by to all the bright little darlings who had listened so attentively to her discourse.

"Good-by, Susie!" she said, with a sweet smile to one small child.

"Good-by, teacher," came the shrill reply, and then she added with pride: "It's my birthday tomorrow!"

"Why," returned the teacher, "it's mine, too!"

The little girl's face was clouded with perplexity as she answered: "How did you get so much bigger'n me?"

Western Mustang

The ponies of the western states, the mustangs, are mostly southwestern breeds, apparently Moorish in origin, coming to this country by way of Mexico and having been brought over originally by the Spaniards. To these ponies the term "bronco" is often applied. Many of the small horses at the present time have been crossed more or less with the American trotter, the thoroughbred, or the Arabian horses. These still are known as "broncos," although in recent years they have been more commonly termed cow ponies and are used exclusively in herding.

Why He Looked Tired

The head of a large business house noticed that one of his clerks had been looking off color for some months, and, one morning, when he was looking rather paler than usual, he tackled him on the subject.

"You look tired this morning, Jones," he said kindly. "Don't you sleep well?"

"No, sir," was the reply. "The fellow I share a room with and I suffer from alternate insomnia."

"Alternate insomnia! What is that?"

"Whichever gets to sleep first keeps the other awake all night!"

Remarkable Mines

Among the most extraordinary mines in the world are those at Hibbing and Coleraine, in Minnesota. There are to be found the only open-mouthed iron mines to be seen anywhere. The iron ore is so close to the surface that all the railroad had to do was to lay tracks and back in and haul out whatever ore it pleased. It is unusual to find metals or other valuables of nature close to the surface. The diamond and ruby mines furnish exceptions. The commoner minerals are often buried deepest.

Colony of New Haven Had First Blue Laws

In 1715 it was ordered by the general court that a suitable man be appointed to construct a code of laws for the New Haven colony. The appointment fell to Governor Eaton and he was instructed by the general court to study the laws of Massachusetts colony, and also the "Discourse on Civil Government in a New Plantation," by Reverend Mister Gorton, to aid him in his work.

Governor Eaton promptly issued a code of laws, many of which were from the Massachusetts code. Duly presented to the elders of correct jurisdiction, the fruit of the governor's toil was by them approved and passed, says the Detroit News. The general court, moreover, ordered 500 copies to be printed for the New Haven colonists.

At this period of history New Haven was an entirely different and separate colony from Connecticut, the latter being made up of the towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield and wild adjacent territory.

The term "blue laws," therefore, undoubtedly came from the fact that the first printed laws of either colony, being those of Governor Eaton, were enveloped in blue paper. So the code of Governor Eaton comprised the real and original blue laws and since these were enacted for New Haven colony it is further established that they should be called the "blue laws of New Haven colony" and not of Connecticut. The laws of other colonies were also used in constructing the code and many of them are at the present time upon the statute books of Connecticut. Many of the better laws of that state today are founded on them.

Monarch Bows Before Mayor of London City

All English towns cling to ancient traditions, ancient rights, some of which, of course, are maintained because of legal necessity, writes Temple Bouverie in World Traveler Magazine. The city of London always has been tenacious and jealous of its old rights. In the "good old days" the stout city fathers didn't hesitate to oppose, and fight if necessary, the king himself. Even nowadays, when the king visits "The City" (which is what you call "downtown," where the banks and the big traders hang up their hats) on days of ceremony he surrenders his sword—only by gesture, it is true—to the lord mayor of London, who meets him at Temple Bar. In days of old, when kings were bolder, the doughty bankers and merchants of "The City" weren't taking any chances and wouldn't stand for the king with armed men passing the gates that marked the city's frontier.

Today, the lord mayor, representing the ancient liberties and rights of his mighty city, is given the password of the Tower of London by the governor of the Tower under "the king's sign manual," which is to say that King George actually puts his "John Hancock" to the list of words making up the military password over a period of three months.

Freezing Eyeglasses

Since optical glasses cannot be cut unless they are fixed in an immovable position, it has been the practice to glue them to iron frames of various sizes and shapes. Until a few years ago the plates of glass, when finished, were knocked off the frames by means of a light mallet, the blow being delivered cautiously upon the edges of the plates. Naturally enough, this was a delicate and dangerous bit of work, and unless performed by the most expert of workmen, resulted, of course, in the injury of the lens. But the discovery was made that the blocks of crystal separated more readily when they had been exposed to a certain degree of cold. The result has been what might be called a revolution in the making of special glasses.—Washington Star.

Obsolete Documents

The folding rooms of the capitol are filled with thousands of publications that are either obsolete or worthless for public distribution, the public printer declares. In the storage vaults of the capitol may be found annual reports on finance dating as far back as 1876, agricultural yearbooks of the crop of 1879 (although new additions are printed at the rate of 400,000 copies annually), reports on the Paris exposition of 1878, ten-year-old nautical almanacs, prayers of the chaplain of the Sixty-second congress, army regulations dating back to 1865 and thousands of obsolete congressional directories.

Knew Their Origin

A young woman recently received instruction in the art of Indian basketry, and had made several copies of Indian baskets of which she was very proud. A friend, who had been living in Arizona, called upon the young woman, who showed the baskets with considerable pride.

"They are really very well done," commented the visitor, "but, of course, they are not the real Indian baskets."

"Why, Mrs. Robinson," indignantly exclaimed the maker, "how can you say that when I just told you that I made them myself?"

And Father Fleed

"Father," said little Algernon, "why has my hair grown so much longer than yours, when yours has grown so much longer than mine?"

Exit father!

DAIRY FACTS

MARKETING HAY IN ONE-POUND CARTONS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Instead of hauling their hay 35 miles to the nearest market as they did for a number of years, farmers of White Pine county, Nevada, are now keeping the hay at home, feeding it to dairy cows, making their cream into butter in a co-operative creamery, and selling their butter to the towns that formerly bought their hay. For some years alfalfa hay, the main cash crop in two communities, had been selling for less than the cost of production. To remedy this condition, progressive farmers and the county extension agent made a careful study of the possibilities of developing other sources of farm income. They found that the mining towns which bought their hay were also importing all butter used from distant dairy centers, paying high transportation rates. As many farmers had a few cows, it was decided to try marketing the hay in the form of butter. A creamery was organized, the dairy specialist of the state agricultural college trained butter makers, and churning was begun in May, 1923, averaging at first about 100 pounds a week. Herds have increased in production as skill in feeding developed, and the market has extended as the excellent quality of the butter became known. By the end of the year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture, the butter sales averaged more than \$1,000 a month and demand still greatly exceeded the supply.

Pastures Provide Most Economical Cow Forage

Dairy farmers are urged to make their plans for growing next year's feed crop, in a statement made public by A. C. Baer, head of the dairy department at Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Here follows a list of crops which Baer says will furnish cheap, but excellent feed for dairy stock:

Early wheat, barley or rye pasture. Improved native pasture.

Sweet clover pasture for early summer.

Sudan grass pasture for late summer.

Early fall wheat or barley pasture. Alfalfa hay for supplementary or winter feeding.

Prairie hay for supplementary or winter feeding.

Row crops, corn, kafir or cane for silo.

Cowpeas or soy beans for hay if alfalfa cannot be grown.

"Pastures provide the most economical forage for dairy cattle."

Minerals for Dairy Cows

"Complex salt mixtures should not be purchased by farmers," asserts the Wisconsin experiment station. "If the cow is getting good clover or alfalfa hay in addition to her grains and silage the only thing she needs in addition is some common salt, possibly some bone meal or wood ashes, and, if necessary potassium or sodium iodide to prevent goiter. There is absolutely no need to spend money for any other minerals."

Cows Develop Unevenly

Dairy cows grow unevenly. Recent tests in Missouri show that the first spurt of development comes before birth, at the age of five or six months. The second spurt begins two months before birth and ends four and a half months after birth. The third spurt begins at about a year after birth and ends twenty-six months after birth. To cash in on these facts, feed an abundance when growth is naturally most rapid.

Soy Beans Gain Favor

Soy beans are steadily growing in favor among dairymen. They have some advantage over the two crops previously mentioned. When properly inoculated, they will grow on soils more acid in nature than alfalfa or red clover. They produce a good yield of palatable hay if cut when the beans are just starting to form. When weather conditions are favorable, the hay can usually be harvested without losing many of the leaves.

Alfalfa Hay Is Leader

Good alfalfa hay is generally placed at the head of the list of roughages suitable for dairy cows. Little need be said of its merits as a roughage. Were it not for the acid condition of the soil in many districts, the crop would be grown much more extensively than it now is. To overcome this, dairymen are advised to make an application of lime and include alfalfa in the ration.

Inexpensive Fly Spray

A spray commonly used by Iowa dairymen and recommended by the dairy section at Iowa State college, is made by mixing four and one-half quarts of coal tar dip, four and one-half quarts of fish oil, three quarts of coal oil, three quarts of whale oil and one and one-half quarts of oil of tar. Dissolve three pounds of laundry soap, add the spray mixture and dilute the whole to thirty gallons with lukewarm soft water. This spray is not very expensive.

Oxygen Blowpipe Used for Breaking Up Metal

The breaking up of large, solid masses of iron or steel, for the purpose of remelting, has heretofore been such a slow and costly operation as to be seldom indulged in, and many blocks of metal of this kind have therefore been abandoned as worse than worthless. The oxygen blowpipe, a cheap and simple apparatus and quick in operation, has wonderfully changed all this, says the Compressed Air magazine.

For example, we can have a cylindrical mass of metal, technically known as a "ladle set," more than six feet in diameter, of equal length, and weighing more than forty-five tons. A most hopeless case. A long piece of one-quarter-inch iron pipe is connected by flexible hose with a "bottle" of oxygen. The free end of the pipe is made red hot and the oxygen slowly and carefully turned on. The end of the pipe begins to burn with intense heat and when thrust against the block it begins to bore a hole right into the mass to a depth of three feet or more. The hole will be, say, an inch in diameter, and the molten metal will flow out of it in a little stream. In this way a considerable number of holes are quickly burned. These are charged with gelignite and fired all at once after the block has been placed in a special pit.

Thus is obtained a mass of pieces that are generally as small as required.

American Girls Easily Best Dancers in World

"The American girl makes the best dancer in the world, bar none."

That is the sweeping statement made by Miss Fawn Gray of New York, herself a dancer, who has just completed a "round-the-world" trip, during which she studied dancing in various cities, according to the New York World.

"Next to the American girl comes the English girl for all-around dancing," continued Miss Gray. "I danced in London, in Paris, at Monte Carlo and at Deauville, and, strangely enough, there was more real competition in London than at any other place. In Berlin the girls are a little too stiff for graceful dancing."

"You'd imagine that the French girls would be the most graceful and accomplished in showing off their dresses, wouldn't you? Well, while I was there a competition was held to decide the best manikin in Paris, and it was won by an American girl."

Miss Gray visited Honolulu on her trip, and while there danced Hawaiian dances in competition with real Hawaiians.

"I won all three of the contests in which I took part," she concluded, "so that alone would tend to bear out my contention that the American girl is the best dancer in the world, now wouldn't it?"

Identifying Pictures

French chemists have perfected new methods of identifying pictures, according to the American Chemical society. They use groups of red, blue, green or white light to light the picture, and they examine the suspected canvas with the spectrometer. This puts in relief the retouchings, scrapings and changed signatures which constitute a false picture. By employing the ultra-violet ray they make the zinc white and certain varnishes stand out by fluorescence. By scraping off small amounts of paint they have made spectrographic analysis and have been able to determine, for example, in a false Renoir, the presence of a cadmium yellow, when Renoir only used chrome yellow.

When Asquith Laughed

Mr. Asquith was addressing a political meeting one day when someone in the audience made a very personal remark concerning Mrs. Asquith.

"Who said that?" demanded the speaker angrily.

There was a sudden silence. Then a man in the rear stood up and pointing to a farmer wearing a dilapidated straw hat, shouted: "It was him wif the coo's breakfast on his head."

The reply was altogether too much for Mr. Asquith, and he had to join in the general roar of laughter.—Boston Transcript.

Ceylon's Tea Exports

Total exports from Ceylon of both black and green tea during 1923 were 188,601,928 pounds, as against 171,892,249 pounds in 1922. The exports were, however, approximately 6,000,000 pounds below the average for the last ten years. The United Kingdom was by far the leading importer of Ceylon tea, taking 121,010,088 pounds in 1923, against 117,281,922 pounds in the previous year. The United States was the second largest purchaser of tea, taking 14,956,508 pounds during 1923, an increase of 750,000 pounds over 1922 imports of Ceylon tea.

Gloves Collected

An American woman of some prominence who is traveling in Europe has started collecting gloves which have been kissed by kings. She herself has been presented on several occasions to kings who have placed the royal and courtly kiss on her gloved fingers. From others who have had similar experiences she will "beg, buy or borrow" the gloves for her collection.

He Helped to Relieve It

"I suppose you saw a good deal of poverty in Europe?"

"Yes, a great deal. In fact I came home for fear of going broke myself."

The Y DAIRY

CREAM AND MILK OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Because cream is sold in small quantities than milk is no reason why less care should be given by inspectors in insuring a safe supply of good quality, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It is just as desirable for cream to come from tubed, culled-tested cows or be properly pasteurized, or both, as that milk should be heavy cream for whipping purposes. Often sold raw and its quality should be above suspicion. Cream from old or returned milk of poor quality is undesirable.

All cities need carefully defined grades for cream, according to the department, with a fixed minimum of light, table, or coffee cream, which is the usual cream of commerce. The federal standard for cream which goes into interstate or foreign commerce is 18 per cent butterfat, and in different cities it varies usually from 18 to 20 per cent. Sometimes what is known as "double cream" is sold, and when that term is used the cream should contain twice as much fat as is required in ordinary cream, usually from 38 to 40 per cent of butterfat. "Whipping cream" may contain less butterfat than "double cream," but, according to a ruling by the bureau of chemistry, cream thus labeled, if shipped interstate, must contain at least 18 per cent butterfat.

Feeding Will Regulate Quantity of Milk Flow

The question of the richness of milk has received much attention in experiment stations in this country and in Europe, and the evidence is conclusive that the fat percentage of the milk cannot be changed permanently by any method of feeding. Certain experiments have shown that sudden changes in the ration, for example, greatly increasing the protein or oil content of the ration, may result in a small fat increase for a few days with some cows, with others no effect is produced. In any case the results are only temporary. No ration method of feeding has been found by means of which a Shorthorn or a stein can be made to give milk as rich as that of a Jersey or Guernsey.

However, the feed and management does not have a marked influence on the quantity of milk produced by the cow. The amount of milk a cow produces depends upon the ability of the cow to convert feed into milk and butterfat and upon the feed and care a cow receives. No cow can be made to produce milk above her capacity, no matter what kind of feed she gets or how much.

Calf Feed Important

Experience has taught the importance of feeding the calf milk of uniform temperature from day to day. Best results are obtained when the temperature is kept between 80 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. A young calf should not be fed milk that has stood to sour. The pail should be thoroughly cleaned after each feeding during the winter time as well as during the summer season.

Clipping for Cleaner Milk

The production of clean milk is made easier by clipping the cow's udder and the tail from the switch up. This will prevent particles of dirt heavily infected with bacteria from dropping into the pail. Another practice that will aid in keeping the milk clean is washing the udder with a moist cloth and drying it thoroughly before starting to milk.

Dairy Hints

Screen milkhouse.

Cool cream down immediately and keep cool until sold.

Place a salt box in the pasture and keep salt before the cows constantly.

Observe new pastures and plow to seed the poor grass spaces next year.

Cream separators and other dairy utensils should always be cleaned properly immediately after use.

All utensils which come in contact with milk and cream should be kept clean at all times.

Milk pails and other utensils should be free so far as is possible from crevices where dirt may lodge and be hard to remove.

The milker should always milk with clean, dry hands. It is a filthy habit to say the least, to milk with dirty hands, and it is a mistaken idea to think that milking with wet hands makes milking easier.

Cleanliness in milking should be observed at all times. Before milking begins, the cow's udder and teats should be wiped off, preferably with damp cloth, in order to prevent particles of straw or loose hair getting into the pail.

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GARDNER & WADE, Publishers

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924
NUMBER 29

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

Subscription Rates

One Year \$1.50
Six Months .75

WAYNE MARKET REPORTS

Following are the market prices quoted us up to the time of going to press Thursday:
Corn \$1.00
Oats .45
Sorghum .33
Hogs \$6.50 to \$6.75
Cattle \$6.00 to \$10.00

Senator Wheeler of Montana is said to have decided that he cannot consistently support the democratic nominee for president this season, and is to be for LaFollette. But he declined to be a running mate for the progressive, when asked.

One great difference between the republican and democratic national conventions was that the former took its orders from the bosses, did their bidding and did their growing in undertone, to which full and expression may be given in November. The democrats acknowledge no boss, and went to bat then and there for settlement. It took 103 rounds, and that should settle it—but if not, they are as free in November as any party.

According to the reports of the speeches made for July 4th by Willis Reed of Madison he incorporated a bit of constructive matter with the historical and patriotic sentiment so common for such occasions. He would like to see prices standardized, beginning with the dollar, which now fluctuates, measured in commodities, as much as 50 to 75 percent in many instances. Its debt paying power is standardized, but not its purchasing power.

Our total national wealth, we are told, has increased from less than \$100 per capita a few years ago until it is now estimated at \$3,000 each. Quite a percentage of the people could figure out in the former time that they had their share, but on the present basis many more are discontented because they fail to see what has become of their portion. Then comes the question to their mind, who has my share? And the echo answers, "who?" It is a problem for all to consider.

The old Missouri river has been flowing unobstructed to the sea for a thousand years, and there was a time when it carried much freight on its surface, but that was before the days of the railroad. But perhaps this freight burden will come again. We notice that a barge service is now to begin between Nebraska City and St. Louis, and it is soon to come on to Omaha, then to Sioux City, and then Yankton. The boats are to be used to freight live stock and farm products. That should help relieve the railroads of their congestion. Perhaps it would be possible to bring coal up stream at a saving in freight.

A movement is under way in different parts of the state to form new local organizations and gain added membership for the National Producers Alliance. A meeting with that end in view was held at Bloomfield last Friday evening. The weakness appears to be in getting results along the lines usually advocated by this and kindred organizations. In the great number of organizations operating, all with the same general object under consideration, but each having to a different time, and not willing to give and take with each other for the sake of getting somewhere. Is it because of the selfishness which organizers and agitators get that so many different groups are going independent and getting nowhere that they do not work together?

The coming campaign promises to be one of the most bitter and hard fought in the history of American politics. Not only are the two old parties set for a terrible struggle, but the situation is further complicated by the presence of a third party, the field representing groups which by their ballots will make the result of the election depend on the last minute. No one of his great blabber follows believes that LaFollette can carry the election, but his great vote out enemies are among those who believe it probable that he may achieve the end of throwing the election into

the house. That this is possible may be readily demonstrated. A majority of the electoral votes—267—is required to elect. The most conservative observers believe that Davis is now assured of 147, Coolidge of 88, and LaFollette of 38. This leaves 239 votes doubtful. In order to win Davis must take 120 of these or more than half. Coolidge, although he needs 169, is in a better strategical situation because he is a factor in all the doubtful states, a position which the other candidates do not enjoy. With the exception of Nebraska, where the fight will be a real three cornered affair, the doubtful state campaigns will be Coolidge vs. Davis and Coolidge vs. LaFollette. LaFollette, as we have stated, harbours no illusions of personal success. He is attempting to form a party and must take what crumbs of victory he may. The greatest triumph he can hope to achieve is to prevent either of his rivals gaining a majority and force the matter in to the house where he can again control the situation. On the election of a president in the house the state delegations vote as units, each state having one vote. Here the true method in LaFollette's madness comes to light. Twenty states are republican, twenty democratic, five are evenly divided, and three are controlled by LaFollette. Here the Wisconsin man will be in position to bargain. The party which will give assurance of carrying out the essential features of his platform can have his three votes and the presidency. He will be in a position to dictate either the policy or the president. The house proving absurd, the scene of action shifts on March 4 to the senate where the insurgents again hold the balance of power. Here Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, western progressive, is elected vice-president and automatically becomes president of the United States. Impossible? Not even improbable. Aren't politics delightfully humorous?

TIMES CHANGE—EYES OPEN

Not many years ago the National Tribune, the official organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, could see no good in any movement to anticipate and head off a condition which they now admit exists, unless it was a republican move—and there appears to have been no republican movement of that kind in recent years. They now admit that a bad condition exists in the following editorial to which a veteran of the Spanish-American war calls our attention:

Triumph of Capitalism

The worst things that have been said about capitalism are in a fair way illustrated by the war of the capitalists on Congress and the people. The capitalists not only control a chain of the most important banks of the country and the Federal Reserve, but they also control the mammoth department stores and thru them the newspapers. The recent spectacular consolidations of well-known and old-time organs of opinion and popular thought, such as the New York Herald and the New York Tribune, show how well capitalism is working out its plan.

The department stores, which have been among the main factors in bringing about this consolidation, have for their first step a reduction of their advertising expenses. It is much better for the balancing of their accounts to have advertisements in but two papers where it formerly had to spread over five. This was noticeably put forward in the consolidation of the New York papers, and also the diminution of the number of papers in Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Now the department stores and the capitalist group own these two papers and have three of their expense account. The ones that were extinguished were old-time independent organs of opinion and thought. Each had a distinguished place in the intellectual life of the country and was productive of the highest good in the way of debating issues before the public from every angle and arriving at truth which is only attainable by free discussion.

They are now dead, utterly dead, in the old-time glanis of political life. They are as dead as Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles, Henry W. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett, and other men who taught our forefathers and ourselves the real truths of free government. We are now left at the mercy of an assorted gang of money getters who are inevitably driving this country toward shoals of a dictatorship. They would have it take the same way France and Germany are taking the same way that democratic Rome was when it swallowed a Senate for a Caesar.

The rankers with their paper and the parasites of money powers are picking upon the real representatives of the people in the Senate and the House in frankly brutal. They are neglecting nothing to discredit all men of both houses, to strip the slightest independence of any position to advance the interests of the whole people against those of the money powers.

destructive to the principles on which this Government was founded and upon which it has attained to greatness as the cotton-boll weevil is to the cotton plant and its fruit. It is something that we cannot dread too much and cannot look at the results without finding an abundant confirmation of the dangerous tendency of the capitalists. In the face of the picture portrayed by the editor of this organ of the Grand Army, the men who offered their all to preserve the government of the people by the people and for the people now see the government they stood by and defended from a fair and open foe, stolen by a cowardly crew of cutthroats who would scuttle the ship of state at any time it could be done to their profit. The people must first recognize the enemy (which they seem to be doing) and then destroy that enemy. This is no party job—it is up to all of the people, and will require their unified efforts.

WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. John Grant Shlok, pastor
Sunday school at 10 a. m., Conrad Jacobson, superintendent.
Epworth League at 7 p. m.
Public worship at 11 a. m.
Mid-week service on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.
We have been pleased with the attendance at our services on the part of the students at the Normal for the summer term. We will give them special welcome next Sunday, the last Sunday of the term.

A meeting of the Sunday School board is called to meet at the close of the preaching service next Sunday morning. A full attendance of the officers and teachers is desired as business of importance is to be considered.
We will join in the union meeting at the Baptist church Sunday night. The closing meeting of the series will be held in our church the night of July 27th and will be in the interest of world-wide peace.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South in special session at Chattanooga July 2-4 voted to accept the articles of unification recently adopted by our own General Conference. The question will be placed before all the Annual Conferences and the Lay Electoral Conference to be held in 1925 and if the matter receives favorable action a joint session of the two General Conferences will be held in 1926 to perfect the unification. Prospects are very bright for the much wished consummation.

Baptist Church
Francis K. Allen, Minister
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Public worship with preaching at 11 a. m.

Those desiring to unite with the church on Christian experience or by letter will be received at the morning service.
Young people's meeting at 7 p. m. led by group 3. Helen Norton, captain.

Union meeting in this church at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Sunday school board cooperating with the trustees have been making additional Sunday school class rooms in the basement of the church. These will be occupied by Every Man's class and the Y. M. C. class.

The Northeastern Nebraska Baptist Association will meet with the First Baptist church of Norfolk August 19, 20, 21. The local church will plan to have a large delegation attend.

First Presbyterian Church
Rev. Penton C. Jones, pastor
10:30 Morning worship. Sermon, "Take time to be holy."
11:30 Sunday school. Every lesson is very important. We are studying the life of Christ. Be present every Sunday.
7:00 Christian Endeavor.
8:00 Union services at the Baptist church.

EVERY THINK OF THIS!
Those who stay away from church because Sunday is the only day they have for recreation would have no day at all for recreation if it were not for those who go to church!

English Lutheran Church
Will have the usual services Sunday, preaching at 10 o'clock and Sunday school starting at 10 o'clock. Word has not yet reached us as to who the sermon will be by—but an able minister is promised. The usual mid-week meetings will be held. Sunday evening the union services will be attended by members of the congregation.

Evangelical Lutheran Church
Rev. E. A. Teckhaus, Pastor
Sunday school 10:00 a. m.
Preaching service (English) 11 a. m.
You are heartily invited.
The young people of the church will serve ice cream and cake on Miss Ida Ettrich's lawn, one block east of corner main and third streets, beginning at 5 p. m.

SOCIAL NOTES

Mrs. William Von Seggern and Mrs. A. T. Claycomb will entertain at bridge this afternoon at the Von Seggern home in honor of Mrs. Harker and Miss Lucile McGee.
Mrs. Charles Carhart and Mrs. A. B. Carhart entertained a group of friends at bridge last Friday afternoon. On Monday afternoon they were at home to another bridge party.

The Bible study circle for the young folks will be Friday evening as usual at the E. B. Young home, when the study will be the 6th chapter of John.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a picnic at the Bressler park Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock for the members and the families. There will be a picnic dinner at 6 o'clock followed by a program.

Next week, Tuesday will be the last meeting of the Legion Auxiliary before taking a vacation for the summer. It is desired that the membership be well represented, as there will be a number of committee and other reports to consider.

The Bible Circle Study met Tuesday afternoon at the A. P. Gossard home where the usual lesson study was enjoyed by those present. The next meeting will be at the Hoskinson home just across the street from the Gossard home. All will be welcome.

Miss Bonnie Mitchell was hostess at the C. O. Mitchell home Wednesday to members of the Sunday school class of little folks which she teaches at the M. E. Sunday school. Eight were in attendance, and had a happy time, tho the weather was such that they did not go to the park for their supper.

The meeting of the lady members or wives of members of the Country club Tuesday afternoon at the club grounds was well attended, and a pleasant time enjoyed. The shower of the evening did not come in time to mar the occasion, or hurry any except members of the committee on the home coming. Those who remained to put things in order after the meeting had little time to spare to get home before the rain.

ROOMS FOR RENT
After summer school closes, for particulars call Phone 77.—adv.

THE TRIBUTE TO TOM WALSH

(New York Evening World.)
The action of the convention in demanding as with one voice, the nomination of Thomas J. Walsh for vice president is one of the finest, most spontaneous and richly deserved tributes in political history. It was a tribute to the scrupulous fairness with which through more than two trying weeks of turbulence and passion he presided over the convention's deliberations. It was a tribute to a great mind which is capable of grappling with the most intricate of public problems. It was a tribute to the superb courage with which, throughout his life, he has fought the battle for progressive principles and bearded reaction in its den, whether it be at Washington or Helena.

But, most of all, it was a tribute, swelling out from the homes and hearts of America, to the man whose keen intellect, inquisitorial genius, unbounded energy, and limitless patience uncovered corruption in the public service, exposed the culprits in high places, and turned them over to the prosecution of the courts.

At this hour Tom Walsh is one of the party's greatest assets, because he is the symbol of the party's greatest issue. This issue he has given to democracy—the purging of the government of the corruption which, like a festering sore, was threatening to undermine the vitality of the state. His nomination would have been a declaration of war against the exploitation of the nation's natural resources by private interests, a clarion call to the friends of conservation.

However he has acted wisely and in the best interest of the party in refusing the vice presidential nomination because his place is in the senate where he has so greatly served in the future. A great senator has come to be almost a novelty, and when we find one we should not let him go.

SPECIAL DRESS SALE

I have a new line and large assortment of ladies Dresses in many popular weaves, shades and patterns that will be on sale at my Style Shop at greatly reduced prices, as quoted below, for Friday and Saturday:
Any \$25.00 dress in stock at \$19.98.
Choice of \$20.00 dresses, at \$15.93.
Your Pick of \$15.00 dresses during these days at \$10.98.
Come and see the bargains.
MRS. JEFFRIES STYLE SHOP

NORTHWEST OF WAYNE

The Central Social circle will hold their annual harvest picnic Thursday evening July 17 at the Carl Surber home.
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haines entertained Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ned Wilson and little grandson Clayton of Glenwood, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Monty Bomar and family and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Haines and little son Wendel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gettman had as their Sunday evening supper guests Mr. and Mrs. John Grim and family and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Roe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Perdue and Allan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klopping of Omaha were Sunday guests at the Bryan Klopping home.

Mrs. Will Back and Mrs. Monte Bomar were Monday evening callers at the Ben Kling home.
Miss Elizabeth Jones is spending a week visiting with her cousin Mary Jane Morgan, and Master Jack Morgan is visiting his cousin Bobbie Jones.

PUBLIC SAFETY FIRST

Many optometrists are starting a campaign to aid auto drivers and the public. It is daily demonstrated that many accidents are caused by defective vision, and a new movement is under way to remedy the evil. Dr. E. B. Simmons, who regularly spends part of his time at Wayne is one among the first to enter the work in this part of Nebraska. Elsewhere you will find his offer in which he announces that he will examine the eyes of car owners and drivers without charge or obligation at his room in the L. A. Fenske jewelry store for four days, beginning Thursday, July 24 and ending Monday, July 28. So many accidents happen because drivers cannot see clearly and judge distances properly; and the free examination is to give all in that class to know the measure of their vision, and if it need correction, tell them their eye weakness.

Many people have defective vision, who do not realize it. Some "see double," we are told. With some one eye may be normal and the other not, and not many can tell with which eye we see an object, if it happen that the two eyes do not focus the same. It is a fine movement, and if makes cars and their drivers less a menace to the public it is well worth while.

Advertisement for Dr. Rich, Rectal Specialist. Includes a portrait of Dr. Rich and text describing his treatment for piles and hemorrhoids. The text states: "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. My method of curing Piles, Fistula and Pilesure is not something new. It is a tried and proven method that permanently cures your trouble in a few days without the knife—without Chloroform, Ether or other general anaesthetic. It does not confine you to bed or inconvenience you in any way. 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. No matter how severe your case is or of how long standing—the old stubborn cases that are supposed to be incurable—are the very ones I like best to write to me for. I can always count on these folks to be my best friends and boosters after my wonderful treatment has made them well. 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. Let Me Send You Complete Information Absolutely FREE—Use Coupon Below. 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.

Carload Watermelons

On Sale 3 Cents Per Pound

We are fortunate to have carload service on this item. This feature reduces the price 25 per cent. Every melon guaranteed. Let's have your cooperation that carload service may be maintained. Include a melon in your grocery order.

BASKET STORE

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

G. Burnham from Sholes was visiting Wayne Wednesday.

Henry Frevert came home from Sioux City Tuesday evening. He had been in with stock.

A special Ted Lewis record just received, "June Nights." Call and hear it. A. G. Bohnert.—adv.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawkins from Oskaloosa, Iowa, are here visiting at the home of their son Wm. Hawkins and wife.

A big grading outfit is working on a section of the highway in the south edge of the county, between Wayne and Wisner.

For information regarding a Real Estate Loan at the lowest rate, write or phone, John H. Roper, Dodge, Nebraska, J17-14.

Mrs. J. H. Brugger and son Norbert and Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Jordan, all from Winside were visiting here Wednesday with the sister of the ladies, Miss Margaret Pryor.

Mrs. Mira Merriman is reported quite seriously ill at her home in the east part of the city. As the result of a fall July 4th, several ribs were fractured, and as she is now 93 years of age, such accidents are hard to rally from, and broken bones knit rather slowly.

Mrs. Frank Sederstrom is reported seriously ill at their home in this city.

For Sale—Refrigerator, in good condition. Mrs. W. F. Robinson, phone 523.—adv.

Mrs. John Davis of Pilger, one of the early settlers of this vicinity is reported quite ill.

Some hail, but not severe was reported south of Laurel as a part of the Tuesday evening shower.

Miss Ella Lokin from Solux City came Wednesday evening to visit her friend Miss Mildred Waller, for a few days.

Miss Sarah Graves left Wednesday morning to visit for a week or ten days at the home of her grandfather, Homer Graves.

Attend the clearing sale now going on. S. R. Theobald & Co.

B. B. Barrington from Randolph went thru Wayne Wednesday morning on a cot, going to Sioux City hospital. We did not learn his trouble.

S. E. Auker and wife were visiting near Allen this week, and Mr. A. admits that the corn in the hills of that vicinity is ahead of the corn on our bottoms.

An item in the Telephone News tells that July 5th, 1870, the first printing press was brought to Wayne by C. E. Hunter. That was near a half century ago.

Report comes from California that Mrs. J. C. Forbes is in critical condition at their home in California, and that the sons and daughter are called to her bedside.

Leo. Pryor, who was here from Delano, California, during the last illness of his mother, Mrs. M. A. Pryor, left for his western home the first part of the week.

J. S. Welsh, who makes his home here with his daughter, Mrs. S. A. Lutgen, left Wednesday evening to visit for a time with another daughter, Mrs. J. B. Case at Portland, Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerner have moved into the Bert Graham house near the school house. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have gone to Mrs. Brown's home to care for her, she being in failing health.

Mr. Young tells us in reply to our questions, that Ensign and wife are now stopping in London, where he is doing a bit of study of music; that Gypsy Smith is visiting his old home at Cambridge, and that they are not to start their meetings until September, when they will go to Dunbee Scotland for their first appearance in that country. That is, it will be the first for the Young members of the party, but it is home to Gypsy Smith, who came from Cambridge.

J. W. Gildersleeve was a visitor at Sioux City Monday.

Mrs. N. J. Juhlin was a visitor at Wakefield, returning home Monday evening.

Frank Griffith went to Omaha this week, shipping cattle from his farm north of town.

The postoffice of Nemo, in the northwest corner of Custer county, has been discontinued.

F. S. Berry was a passenger to Fairfax, South Dakota, Monday evening. Business mission.

Geo. Brune sent out a car of fat cattle Wednesday from his farm. He thought he would see what the Omaha market would be like.

Mrs. E. E. Jones and niece from Red Oak, Iowa, who have been guests at the Joe Jones home at Carroll, returned home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Harry Barnett left Tuesday for a visit, going first to visit a son at South Sioux City, then on to Anthon and other nearby Iowa towns where her mother and other relatives and friends live.

Al Nelson of the Herald, has gone west for a vacation. He said he planned to go as far as Montana, where he was to meet his mother and other relatives. Possibly he would go on toward the coast.

The American Legion is perfecting plans for their annual meeting at Grand Island, which is set this year for August 25, 26, 27. It promises to be an important gathering of members of the organization.

Miss Ada Peterson, who was formerly employed at the Wayne Motor Company, but now is employed at Madison, passed through Wayne Tuesday morning from a vacation at Chicago, went to Belden to visit her parents for a few days.

Mrs. Nozalous from Chicago, who was here to attend the funeral of Mrs. M. A. Pryor, returned home Monday and Miss Margaret Pryor accompanied her as far as Emerson, where she remained to visit her brother, F. R. Pryor, and family.

A genuine clearing sale of dress goods and slippers. S. R. Theobald & Co.

Dr. E. C. Carhart and family from Hutchinson, Kansas, came this morning to visit his parents, J. S. Carhart and family and his brother here. They will also visit at Sioux City, and spend a vacation time at Okoboji lake, according to plans laid out.

Misses Pearl Sewell, Mabel Sumner and Birdie Cross are sight seeing and resting in the Black Hills district, having left Friday evening for Hot Springs, from which point they plan to take in the interesting points of that scenic portion of our land.

Chas. Robbins, for a number of years a resident and business man of Wayne, and until 14 years ago a resident here, stopped to visit here a day with his brother, John Harrington, while visiting in the middle west. He came from Twin Falls, Idaho, where he has been in business for a number of years. He is considering again location in Nebraska, and we understand is considering Omaha. He left for that city Wednesday afternoon, after a short stay here. He met a great many former friends during his short stay.

A. M. Ferguson from Grand Junction, Colorado, has been here visiting his brother, E. W. Ferguson at the Ralph Crockett home, and left Tuesday morning to visit in Iowa before leaving for his in the valley of the Grand. Mr. F. has been a resident of the Grand Valley for a number of years, and likes it there. In some parts of the valley they do dry farming very successfully. Wheat and potatoes are grown in this manner. They have an average crop of three tons of potatoes per acre, and their price has averaged around a dollar per 100, which means \$60 per acre for the work of growing spuds. The farms under irrigation are largely devoted to fruit growing, and that has not been the most profitable line some years, prices none too high for the crop, but they still grow good quality and quantity. A few years ago most of their peach crop rotted, as owing to the railroad men strike it could not be shipped, and much of it had to be dumped.

Mrs. Julia Gildersleeve and children and her sister Edith Granquist left Tuesday for Bethel, Minnesota, where they will visit for a time.

Chas. Beebe and family and some others from Wakefield leave this week to sight see in the Black Hills.

Geo. Redding hauled a car load of steers to the station Wednesday for C. Bruleben, nine miles southeast. The road conditions following the rain made it quite a problem at times and places.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rice from Denver, who have been visiting here and in Minnesota, left Wednesday for their home. They were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Powers while at Wayne. Mrs. Rice was known here by her maiden name, Florence Flint, a number of years ago.

Will Peters went to Omaha Tuesday afternoon with a car of baby beef, which he had been fitting for the market. He tells us that he has two other cars as fit as this bunch, which he thinks weigh about 950; but that he did not want to put his eggs all in one basket, for the market is not overly steady.

Henry Ott was a passenger to Omaha Wednesday morning, going on a business mission. It seems that Mr. Ott has a binder that is too good to discard, but of a make for which repairs cannot be had from Wayne dealers, and so he has found it the best way to go after them in person, and avoid delay and mistakes.

Mrs. Ella J. Pile and her son Fred M. Pile came the first of the week for a visit of a month or more with son and brother, James Pile. They now make their home at Rochester, New York, where Fred is principal of one of the city high schools. They have many friends here who will be glad of opportunity to greet them.

Mrs. E. B. Young left Wednesday for the east, where she is to appear on the program of several Victorious Life Conferences. She visits a time at Chicago, then goes to attend a conference in New Jersey, at Kewick, and from there she will go to take part on a similar conference in southern Canada. She plans to be absent about three weeks.

Choice of any low heel sandal, except black patent, \$3.95, S. R. Theobald & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pollard and sons left this week for an outing in the Black Hills, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Rapid City and other places will no doubt be visited besides the hundreds of places of interest and beauty surpassing. There may be some fishing and a lot of camp life that will be full of interest to Mr. and Mrs. Pollard and real picnic for the boys.

Ora Martin returned home Tuesday evening from more than a year absence, spent at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was in the employ of the street railway company most of the time. He likes that sunny southland, and may return after the hot season is over. He is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Martin, and greeting many friends. He tells us that times are comparatively quiet in the south, and business slowing down, and that in some industries help is being laid off for a time.

Capt. Dick Hunter, who has been here visiting his parents for a month or more, and at the same time taking some work at the Normal as a student left last Thursday to return to his duties in the vicinity of Honolulu. He is in field artillery, and when home is at Seofield Barracks. He came to the states in April, landing the 23rd, and proceeded to Washington, where orders said he was to report, and he reached Wayne about a month later. He was due to sail from San Francisco early this week, and is now no doubt riding the Pacific.

The daily and Sunday Lincoln Journal will be mailed to any post-office in Nebraska from now until after the November presidential election for only One Dollar. The State Journal has earned its reputation for reliability and independence. Every family will need The Journal's truthful and impartial reports of political and economic questions. No matter what your party affiliations are, you will appreciate The Journal, especially at this low trial price. The paper will be stopped when the time paid for is up. Send your order today.—adv.

Master Sergt. Nathaniel Garrison, a retired army officer from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, came last week to visit at the C. O. Mitchell home, being stopping here he had visited with relatives at Niobrara, and did a stunt at fishing. He has 30 years of army service to his credit, which means that he was in service at the time of the Boxer troubles in China, in the Spanish-American war, and over across the pond in our last little skirmish in the World war, where he took part in a number of engagements. He doubtless has many interesting experiences that he could relate. After his visit here, he plans to go to New York to make his home with relatives.

Phone 5 **Orr & Orr** Phone 5

Grocers

Are You Serving Your Grocer— Or Is He Serving You

—Do you have to take valuable time and considerable trouble to market, or can you rely upon your grocer to see that you get satisfaction.

—We make it our business to relieve our customers of all troublesome details connected with the purchasing of groceries.

—With our experience it is easy to select the purest food products the market affords—the most economical and efficient. We know just why we recommend each thing we sell because we personally test it.

Do Your Canning Now	JAR TOPS, doz. . . 29c	CALIFORNIA PEACHES for canning will be on the market in about ten days. Let us have your order. Price and quality guaranteed.
	JAR RUBBERS, Heavy . . 3 doz. 25c	
	JARS OF ALL SIZES AT ECONOMICAL PRICES	

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY

Frank O. Martin had a narrow escape while assisting Burl Craig in haying. When near the stack top the stacker with which they were elevating the hay caught, and Mr. Martin went up to release it, and he did. But just as he did so the clevish pin which held the horse to the stacker came out, and the released sweep and load were after Martin in quick time. He dodged to the nearest clear place just in time to keep from in under the stacker, but it caught his foot as it came down, and ripped the sole from his shoe. It was that near getting his other soul, Frank thinks.

W. A. K. Neeley came home Monday from Pennsylvania, where he was called seven weeks ago by the serious illness of his aged mother with whom he stayed six weeks leaving for home when she had again gained strength which gives promise that she will be about again in spite of her four-score and twelve year. When asked about crop conditions he said no crop looked good except the wheat. We then asked him if the great waves of prosperity were still flooding the common people and he said not—that they seemed to be receding, leaving a number stranded on the shoals of hard times. He said that many men were being laid off in the factories and the cities were filled with idle men. This conforms to other reports we are sorry to say—for when the great mass of common people are prosperous there is plenty to go round and it naturally gravitates to producers and big business, and they share in the boom—but when only the few rich are prospering it seems to be very slow about getting out where the ones in need get at it. If it is sifted down the screen is so close woven that but little gets thru.

Miss Gen Dorsett writes from Idaho, where she is visiting an uncle, that she is having a great vacation, which is to extend to about August 1st, and include a trip thru the Yellowstone National park.

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



Prime Cuts of Beef

There is no other meat that so many people like, nor is there any other that lends itself to the variety of preparation that is possible in Beef.

Especially is this true when ordered here, where you are assured prime cuts at all times.

Our refrigerator is stocked with a variety of cooked meats, ready to serve to meet emergency needs.

Prices Right

Both Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

Wayne Grocery Market

A. L. Snyder, Prop.

Successor to Paul & Son

Phone 70



Perfect Soft Water for The Home REFINITE

Nature's Water Softener

The price is only

\$195.00

F. O. B. Factory

This is only about one-half the price of any other machine of Equal Capacity on the market. When you compare costs, be sure that you compare capacity.

O. S. Roberts

Phone 140w

AT THE
Crystal
THEATRE
E. GALLEY, Manager

Tonight—Thursday
LAST DAY
The William Fox Special
"IF WINTER COMES"
All Star Cast
First show tonight starts at 7:00
Admission 15c and 30c

Friday and Saturday
BEBE DANIELS in
"HIS CHILDRENS CHILDREN"
Also Comedy
"Pardon US"
Admission 10c and 25c

Monday & Tuesday
MARY PHILBIN in
"THE AGE OF DESIRE"
Also Fox News
Admission 10c and 25c

Wednesday & Thursday
HOOT GIBSON in
"RIDE FOR YOUR LIFE"
Also Comedy
"THE RAIN STORM"
Admission 10c and 35c
Matinee every Saturday at 3:00
Door open at 2:30
One show only in p. m.

Fortner wants your poultry, cream and eggs—adv.
Avoid accidents by reading display ad of Dr. E. E. Simmon this issue—adv.

The Walter Savidge shows will be at Wisner the first week in August, beginning the 4th.

H. E. Radaker and wife from Newport have been here visiting her parents Wm. Gildersleeve and wife, returning home the first of the week.

Cyle Murray from Sioux City was here Monday on his way to Norfolk, and persuaded his uncle, Glea A. Wade to ride over and back with him that noon hour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Rollie Miller and son Bobbie Mr. and Mrs. Chas. White and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Spahr went to Home-wood park at Wynot, early Friday, morning and spent a few days outing.

Buster and Evelyn Shumway from Lyons were here Friday visiting their brother J. Shumway. They came by car, and left for home earlier than they otherwise would have done, because of the weather's threatening appearance.

Circular number 123, "Soil Washing" is ready for distribution to all who wish copies. This circular goes into detail regarding the causes of soil erosion, and methods of prevention. Copies of this circular may be secured from the Agricultural College, Lincoln.

Mrs. E. R. Williams of Lincoln, but formerly of Randolph, has been visiting a son at Randolph, and then spent several days here with her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. J. Williams. She left Monday, joining a party of friends who were going to Red Oak, Iowa, where she will visit for a time before terminating her vacation.

Albert Pierce of Butte, who has been visiting and working at Wayne and vicinity for a month or more, left for home Monday morning. He plans to return this fall for school, and in addition to the regular college course specialize in drawing, he having a natural ability in that line which if trained will make an artist of him.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Umphress from Villisca, Iowa, drove to Wayne last week and spent several days here guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Dunn, the two women being sisters. Mr. Umphress said it was his first visit here and the town and surrounding country looked pretty good to him. The same backward crop condition prevails there as here.

Fortner wants your Cream, Poultry, and Eggs.
Mrs. James Rennick left Saturday for a week-end visit with relatives at Pflger.

P. C. Crockett was a visitor at Winsor Monday evening, and without knowing we venture the guess that it was for some meeting of the I. O. O. F.

Omaha's population is now estimated at 217,369, based on the city school census just completed which shows 50,231 children of school age and 50,551 families resident of the city.

Fire Chief Salter after fifty-one years of service with the Omaha Fire department, resigned on account of ill health, July 1. Firemen of the city as a token of their high esteem for their retiring chief, presented him an automobile.

Hugo Payne from Creighton was a Wayne visitor the last of the week, coming over to see his parents, J. L. Payne and wife, as well as his grandmother, Mrs. Payne from Clearfield, Iowa, who is here visiting at the home of her son J. L. Payne.

A big counter of Misses Oxford and Slippers \$1.95. S. R. Theobald & Co.
Nearly everyone in Hartington, says the News, has been wondering when the work of building the new depot here will be started, since the contract for the building was supposed to have been let several weeks ago. Word received today by Agent E. R. Morn states that no contract has been let as yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Conger were called to Creighton Friday by word of the serious illness of her father, Lloyd Moore, a veteran of the Civil war, who has been ill for the past year; and her sister, Mrs. Wm. Meter of Pender, who went home a month ago to aid in the care of their father, who is reported very low.

Editor Fritz Dimmel of the Winsor Tribune was a Wayne visitor Saturday morning. His gas pipe had broken, and he says that no one can get out a paper without plenty of gas and he brought the pipe line over to have it mended. If the job was successful, gas for the Tribune editor will flow freely.

G. A. Hanssen and family returned Sunday from the ranch in Keya Paha county where they have been for about two weeks in charge while the freeman, Dan Thomas, was on his wedding trip. Messrs. Boul and Hanssen have 200 head of cattle and about the same number of hogs on the ranch at this time.—Randolph Times.

Mrs. D. C. Laird of Omaha was a week-end visitor with Mrs. C. O. Mitchell. Mrs. Laird's sister, Mrs. Clara Lawrence, of Edgerton, Minnesota came Monday evening and together the ladies went to Bloomfield where they will meet two other sisters, Mrs. W. W. Laird of Crofton and Mrs. Hattie Hoyt of Bloomfield in an unusual reunion. They will come to Wayne the first week in August for a house party with their old friend, Mrs. C. O. Mitchell.

Fortner wants your poultry—adv.
NOTICE—The Dr. T. B. Hecker's Dental office will be closed until about August 1st, he being away for a short vacation—adv. J10-3t

Omaha now has 700 miles of streets. Of these 287.3 miles are paved, and the 1924 improvement project will total \$1,000,000 for pavement and sewers.

An addition is to be built to South high school this summer which will double the capacity of the school. Originally built to take care of 800 students, the enrollment last year was over 1,200 and corridors were used to seat the overflow.

Four girls and two boys won Shetland ponies in the garden contest of the Omaha Real Estate board, winners of which were announced this week. Twelve boys and girls received \$10 each in prizes, and 100 others were awarded smaller prizes.

Large increases in receipts of live stock by truck has necessitated the building of more chutes for unloading at the Union Stock Yards. These are being built now and will double the present facilities for handling stock shipments that come to Omaha.

A branch office of the United States Shipping board will probably be located in Omaha to take care of the increasing business of Omaha firms in foreign markets. The office will provide quick information relative to markets, rates, and shipping facilities of the U. S. merchant marine to foreign ports.

Home ownership in Omaha is increasing. The city school census just completed indicates that 56 per cent of the families in Omaha own their homes. This is an increase of 7 per cent since the census of 1920 when Omaha ranked fourth in home ownership with 48 per cent of the homes owned by the occupants.

Some bargains in Ready-to-Wear. S. R. Theobald & Co.
What is a picnic without sandwiches? Now that picnic time is here the U. of N. Agricultural College gives suggestions in the use of bread for the sandwiches. Breads such as white, brown, oatmeal, rye, nut, raisin may be used, or delicious sandwiches may be made by combining two or more kinds of bread. It is easier to cut the for sandwiches if it is at least a day old. Use a sharp knife so that the slices of bread may be cut thin and of uniform thickness. The crusts may be removed but this is not economical unless they are utilized in some other way. Sandwiches are attractive when cut in various shapes such as oblong, triangular, circular or in fancy shapes. Thin slices are easier to butter if they are spread before being cut from the loaf. There is less waste of butter if it is creamed as in making cake. After sandwiches are made they may be wrapped in a damp napkin or oiled paper and put in a cool place until they are to be used.

You Must See Clearly to Drive Safely

Consistent with a National Safety movement, by progressive Optometrists to safeguard the public from automobile drivers with poor vision, I am offering all auto-owners, chauffeurs, truck drivers, etc., in fact all persons considered as drivers, an opportunity to have their eyes examined without cost or any manner of obligation.

Most accidents are caused by drivers who cannot see clearly or judge the distance of an approaching car or pedestrian, and Optometrists are making an effort to remedy this badly neglected fault of an increasing yearly death rate.

I am donating my services on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, July 24 to 28

and you are cordially invited to call during this time for an examination entirely free of any obligation.

REMEMBER, at other times I make a reasonable charge for examination, as skilled service is what I have to sell.

A Fanske's Jewelry Store on the Above Dates
DR. E. E. SIMMONS
Exclusive Optometrist

Choice of any Suede Slippers, Queen Quality brand, \$5.59. S. R. Theobald & Co.

At Wisner last week a swarm of bees lit in one of the large trees of the village, and soon a real bee man was engaged in hiving them—finding and taking is owning when bees swarm away from home. J. E. Melcher did the job, and had a lot of spectators, and plenty of robs, after one had curiosity enough to tempt him near enough to cause the bees to fight him.

Wednesday morning Schleeter's gang of road workers went through town enroute to the Wayne road. It was a real sight and if there ever was a town on wheels Schleeters was it. Something like ten or a dozen camp houses on wagons and fifteen or eighteen wagons of various other utensils were pulled along by an equal number of teams. It is reported that they have 80 or 90 head of horses and mules.—Wisner News.

Clyde Oman and family started for a vacation trip the first of the week. Sidney or Dalton is their first port, where they will look over their wheat fields and visit a short time, then on to meet Walt and Skeezix at Jackson Hole Basin, and from there trek on to the Yellowstone park for a bit of sightseeing. They admitted that they might move on toward the coast, but that is uncertain. They were made a bit anxious just before leaving by the report that hail had visited a part of their wheat land near Dalton—and they knew not the extent of the damage. They are planning a great camping trip.

All summer dress goods greatly reduced. S. R. Theobald & Co.

The growing interest in the breeding of poultry for egg production and standard qualities has brought many inquiries for a simple, accurate, and inexpensive pedigree system.—The U. of N. Agricultural College has just issued a circular, Number 1417, "How to Pedigree Chicks" which gives information on marking hens and eggs, trapnets, and records. You may secure copies of this circular by writing to the Agricultural College at Lincoln.

L. C. Schmidt and wife from Tripoli, Iowa, drove to Wayne last week to visit at the home of his uncle, John Sals. Mr. S. visited here once before, and that was near a quarter of a century ago, when he could have purchased a choice quarter section at \$40 or less—but it looked pretty wild cut here to him then, with much native prairie and not many trees larger round than a man's ankle—and the fact that he could buy in Bremer county, Iowa, at \$50 per acre made him turn back to that land. But he can now see that he had nothing to fear from investment here, for the land here is now equal in price, if not higher than his home vicinity.

Fall and winter varieties of apples are subject to injury from the second brood of codling moth worms late in July and early in August. It is therefore advisable to spray the trees again during the last ten days of July. The material to use is lead arsenate at the rate of 1 1/4 lbs. to 50' gallon of water. In addition it is well to add a gallon of lime sulphur solution or 2-3 pounds of dry lime sulphur. This material increases the cost a little but it serves to check late outbreaks of scab and sooty blotch.

They have decided to erect two new buildings at the fair ground at West Point, where the Cuming county fair is held. One to be known as Womens Building and will cost up to \$3,000; the other a cattle barn is estimated to cost about \$1,200.

Farmers who pull their binder with a tractor or who have plenty of horse power and help so that a disk may be pulled behind the binder will usually find this a worth while practice. Disking behind the binder saves moisture by killing many weeds, by loosening up the soil so that rains are absorbed quickly, and by closing up cracks that may have formed.

The Chautauqua at Wisner did not pay the guarantee this year, and that left them with cold feet so far as signing up for another year is concerned.—The talent was pronounced good—but the people did not respond. Perhaps the advertising was neglected. We have seen little if any chautauqua advertising in our exchanges this season. Perhaps politics is taking the attention from now on.

FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION
Nothing compares with Chevrolet, the lowest-priced quality Automobile, See W. C. Andrews, Wayne, Phone 317.—adv. —10-1t

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT
In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.
The State of Nebraska, Wayne county, ss.
To all persons interested in the estate of Elsie Morrigan, deceased:
On reading the petition of Rollie W. Ley, Administrator, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 8th day of July 1924, and for distribution of the residue of said estate, it is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 25th day of July A. D., 1924, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Nebraska Democrat, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
(Seal) J. M. CHERRY,
County Judge.

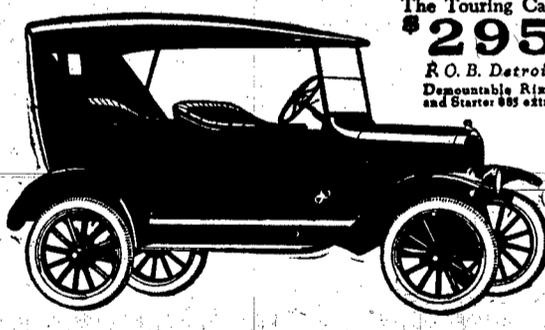
FOR SALE: House and 1 lot, close in, 2 blocks from high school. Water, light, and sewer, see Mrs. J. H. Boyce.—adv. J3-1f

Kearns Produce House
wants your
Cream, Eggs, Poultry

I Will Call For and Deliver Your Garments Phone 41.
WE ARE TAILORS, CLEANERS AND DYERS
Prompt Service on Cleaning and Pressing
The Wayne Cleaning Works
W. A. Truman, Prop.

Rompers and play suits, 98c. S. R. Theobald & Co.

The Touring Car \$295
R. O. B. Detroit Dependable Ring and Starter \$85 extra



Now Is The Time!

You who have been promising yourself a Ford car, saying it was "only a question of time"—should buy NOW!

The time was never so favorable, because a Ford will get you out-of-doors more hours every day this summer. The quality never quite so good (even by Ford standards) and the price is the lowest in the world for such values.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan
Runabout \$265 Coupe \$525 Tudor Sedan \$590 Fordor Sedan \$685
All prices f. o. b. Detroit

SEE THE NEAREST AUTHORIZED FORD DEALER

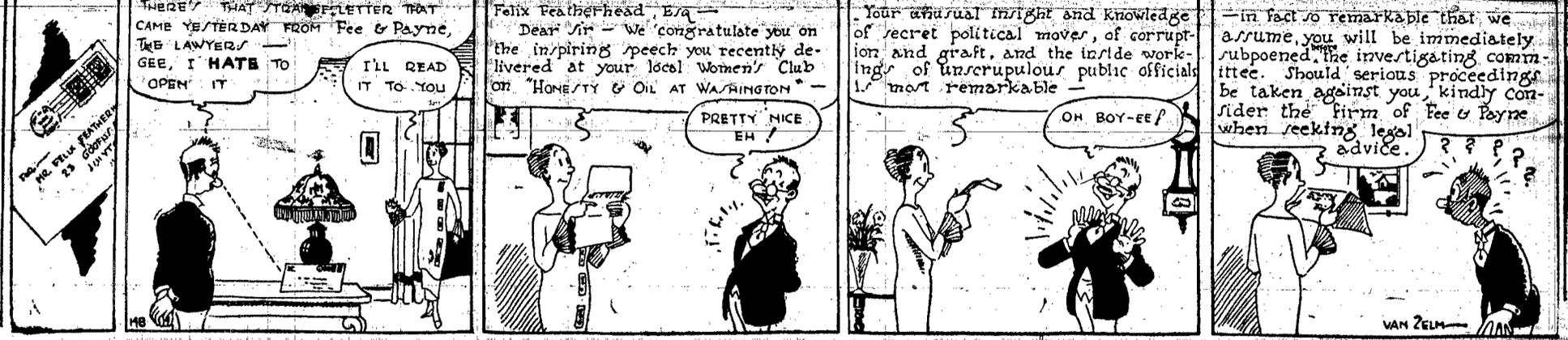
Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

You can buy any model by making a small down-payment and arranging easy terms for the balance. Or you can buy on the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan. The Ford Dealer in your neighborhood will gladly explain both plans in detail.

AW, WHAT'S THE USE

By L. P. Van Zelm
© Western Newspaper Union

The Ending Wasn't So Sweet



EXPLORE LOUP RIVER VALLEY FOR RELICS OF SPANISH EXPEDITION

A letter sent out from Columbus, gives ancient history. Ancient Spanish armor and military equipment, unearthed near Genoa, and the discovery of an historical American manuscript, by a French editor in French archives, telling of a Spanish expedition up the Loup river valley in 1720, today brought E. E. Blackman, curator for the Nebraska Historical society, Lincoln, to Columbus, on his way to Genoa, to spend four weeks and more, if necessary, in an expedition of exploration and excavation in the Loup river valley.

Mr. Blackman, after a short visit with Captain L. H. North, Columbus pioneer plainsman, left for Genoa, declaring the purpose of the expedition was three-fold.

The first is to ascertain more of the Spanish relics, locate the place where they were found and excavate for more evidences of a Spanish military expedition. Mr. Blackman declares that in 1720 a Spanish expedition came from Santa Fe to the mouth of the Loup and went up the river some distance in search of lead mines they believed, from French reports, they would find in this section, along with gold and silver. The central west, at that time was contested territory. The French were friendly with the Otoe Indians. The Spanish expedition, arriving here and thinking at the time they were with Pawnees, told the Indians that they would attack and kill the Otoes. The Otoe Indians agreed that it was a good idea for the Spanish to do it and said they would have a war dance. They told the Spanish that at the time of a war dance it was considered polite to lay aside their arms and watch the dance. The Spanish did as they were requested, and the Otoes made short work of butchering them off.

Such was the story, Mr. Blackman said, told by a manuscript written by

one of the officers just before the expedition ended so disastrously. The manuscript finally found its way to St. Louis and was unearthed by a French editor. The finding of the manuscript and the finding of the military Spanish relics near Genoa thus became the inspiration for Mr. Blackman's expedition.

The second purpose is to conduct a further research into the mound houses of the early Pawnees. Mr. Blackman says that on the E. J. Burkett farm, a mile and a half west of Genoa, the Pawnees had a mound town of 40 acres or more. Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Blackman says, he took many relics from these mounds and will now resume the search.

The presence of the Pawnees in the Loup river valley, Mr. Blackman declares, is believed to go back from A. D. 1541 to A. D. 1200. Coronado's men found the Pawnees in this section in 1541. The Skee-dee Indians came about 1 hundred years before the Pawnees arrived from the Brazos valley in Texas, they absorbed the Skee-dees eventually.

The third purpose of the expedition is to find traces of early military operations along the Loup river valley.

Mr. Blackman is carrying tents and full camp equipment with him. He will first make preliminary surveys and says that after he will probably assemble men to do the work of excavation under his direction. He will be assisted in Genoa, by J. W. Williamson, of that city, and says the least time he will spend will be four weeks and if the expedition gives signs of success, he may devote the entire season to working downward toward the mouth of the Loup river.

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LAFOLLETTE IN LIGHT

Now that the Wisconsin senator, and so long an insurgent within the republican party, is going to forsake his past party affiliations and go on a lone trip in the direction he has been trying to lead his party, the bit of his record given in the State Journal of recent date will be of interest to our readers who are honestly wanting to know which is the man to support for the good of the country. It tells his political and party record, and how he failed to gain his point except in his home state. It might be well to look up the Wisconsin condition and see if it is better than other states. Some say it is not. The State Journal says:

"Forty years ago this year Robert M. LaFollette became county attorney of Dane county, Wisconsin. From that time he has been almost continuously active in politics, and nearly always as an insurgent within his party. He fought the Dane county machine to become county attorney. He had to whip the state machine, one of the strongest in the country, to become governor. Nearly twenty years ago he went to the senate and from that vantage point has sought to do on a national scale what he succeeded in doing in Wisconsin. He tried to break the power of the national 'machine'. As to congress he has had a large measure of success. He was the dominant figure in the last session of congress. But control of or even great influence in the national party organization was denied him. He remained nominally a republican, controlling Wisconsin in that name. His opponents would have liked to see him leave the party. He denied them that pleasure. He acted the absolute independent, but through his control in Wisconsin retained the party name.

"LaFollette's decision to stand as an independent candidate for president ends the epoch of insurgency. He now essays a climax to his career. Without party, rejecting the idea of a party, he goes on crusade against both established parties. He declares again them the issue which has been his since first he came to national notice. His rise in Wisconsin came on the issue of railroad control of Wisconsin politics. Now he declares that both old parties have failed to cope with the 'predatory interests' in control of the American government. This is to be his central if not sole issue, and around it he hopes to rally a political following which will later crystallize into a major national party. 'The trend of the times points toward such an alignment sooner or

later. Each of the old parties has for a generation been at outs with itself on this general issue. The state of facts is not quite as simple as Senator LaFollette makes it. When Senator LaFollette speaks of 'predatory interests' he means, say, a steel trust or tariff beneficiary. But to Judge Gary the trade unions behind LaFollette are a 'predatory interest.' Grant them both their opinion. The real issue then is as to what class or combination of classes is to govern America. LaFollette says the capitalistic monopolies are doing it. His opponents say that his labor and agrarian organizations are wanting to do it. There is the line.

"The old parties have been trying to occupy middle ground between these classes. The effort has been difficult and often compromising. The virtual splitting of the democratic party in New York over issues actually not germane to American politics helps on the effort which LaFollette leads to supplant one of the 'moderate' old parties with a homogeneous and consistently radical party."

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OLD COIN CONTEST

Some interest has been aroused in old coins in northeast Nebraska and the attics and old bureaus are being searched for the rare ones. A letter to the Times from Perry Jarvis of Carroll states that his oldest coin, a foreign one, is dated 1774. Mr. Jarvis has quite a coin collection and is interested in them.

Z. L. Boughn of Randolph has shown us a rare U. S. half dollar dated 1808. This coin appears to have been made of two thin metal discs which were fused together. He also has a 25c piece of 1831, a 20 cent piece, half cent and other American coins long since out of circulation. The half dollar is the most valuable of the lot and is remarkably well preserved.—Randolph Times.

After reading the above and noting some of the figures the Democrat man that he might beat some of their record, and opened up his strong box in which what little he has in coins and curious is kept and found among the pieces some rare coins.

A Liberty penny of 1803 date in one of the rare specimens. A Spanish milled dollar of 1794 coinage, and several smaller Spanish coins of the earlier years from 1774 to 1790. A campaign token of each the Jackson and the W. H. Harrison campaigns, one with a donkey standing for firmness, the other with the log cabin around which that campaign was made. There are pennies coined in 1825; and later dates a French coin of 1825, some 2-cent coins of the early '60's one half cent bears the date of 1804 and another of 1820. A half dozen dimes of different dates, several half dimes and a number of 2-cent coins of different dates. There is also \$5.00 gold piece that is 89 years of age, and an Alaska piece without date or coin shape, for it is a nugget weighing almost as much as the \$5 gold coin.

A VETERAN OF '65 MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

N. H. Dowling, who left Randolph Monday for Hugo, Colorado, is quite fond of chickens, having gained his appetite for them in the south, says his friend Comrade John McClain. Before leaving Comrade Dowling explained an accident that befell his friend Comrade McClain. According to the story the veterans went out looking for chickens the night before Mr. Dowling's departure. Their skill soon located some very fine ones that were enjoying the cool evening in the trees. As Comrade McClain is not so weighty as his companion it was agreed that he should climb the small tree and get the chickens. John did a fine job of climbing but as he reached for the prize the limb broke and he was returned to the ground even faster than he left it. Mr. Dowling proves his story by reference to the beautiful black eye that his partner is carrying.—Times.

THOMANN FOR CLERK

The democratic county committee met in Hartington Tuesday to choose a candidate to run on the ticket for county clerk to fill the unexpired term of Harry K. Durie. Their choice fell to F. B. Thomann of Hartington, the man who was a candidate three times against Herb. Beaty and was defeated each time.

Dan Nellor of Laurel was a candidate for the place but his claims were turned down.

It is likely that the republicans will name H. A. Schager who is now filling the office until January 1.

AT OLD OFFICE AGAIN

I am again occupying the office formerly used, over the Ahern Store, and will answer calls day or night. S. A. Lutgen, H. D. Wayne, Nebraska. adv.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE AND HIS POLITICAL VIEWS

(From the Lincoln Star)

The democratic nominee has an abiding faith in his party and in his country's future progress.

Many weeks before the democratic convention, and before any considerable attention has been given his candidacy, he outlined his political views to Edward G. Lewery in The World's work.

The west should study them because they reveal a liberality in opinion, and a reverence for the Jeffersonian interpretation of American institutions that is attractive.

"It is not the uncommon history of political parties that they come into being for the purpose of executing a definite program and when that program has been finished they fall into decay while new parties rise upon their ruins. To this rule the career of the democratic party is a striking exception. It has survived long days of adversity. When one program was completed it has always possessed the energy and the imagination to prepare another; and today, unlike its great republican rival which has abandoned an entire section of the country save for the purpose of collecting delegates to conventions, it fights battles from every state from Maine and California and from the lakes to the gulf.

"It does not invite to its ranks those who follow Hamilton in thinking of the government as the rightful possession of the rich and the well-born and the able."

"The political plane occupied by the democratic party is not difficult to comprehend or define. It is a common error to seek to divide mankind into two great classes, the conservative and the radical; or to use the substitutes now so popular but which, by constant repetition have become meaningless into the reactionary and the progressive. Such terms at their very best are rarely more than half truths, for one and the same man may be conservative of conservatives on one question and yet out-rival all the radicals on another. But if conservative means one who is so timid or well-satisfied that he is instinctively alarmed by any thought of change, and radical, who through discontent or sheer love of experiment is ready to welcome any alteration in the scheme of things, it is clear that neither adjective is broad enough to describe a democrat. He rightfully belongs to that far larger group who think that it is the part of wisdom to profit by the lessons which the past has to give and it is better to preserve what it is not necessary to destroy, yet since, in the words of Woodrow Wilson, 'progress is motion, government is action' are ready fearlessly to adapt old principles to new situations and either make precedents or break them when necessity demands.

"In short, the genuine democrat is a liberal with a liberal outlook on life, loving freedom for freedom's sake; believing in the wholesome virtue of self-help and hating privilege in whatever form; wishing nothing for himself from the government that his neighbor cannot also enjoy; willing to think of the rights and interests of other men equally with his own; trusting the best and not the worst in human nature to prevail and looking to a reign of good will, mutual aid and cooperation as the ultimate goal not only of men but also of nations."

GETTING EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE

Editor Nevin and wife of Laurel are having a vacation in the Black Hill country, and he writes home to the Advocate that he has attended his first roundup show and battled with gumbo following a shower. He does not want any more gumbo trouble, but he did not say about the show. Down in northwest Missouri they have a gumbo, and in the days of horse vehicles, if the farmer wanted to go to town following a little rain he did not say he was going; but that he would see. Then he hitched to the wagon and tried the gumbo. If a ten-rod drive showed that the gumbo did not stick to the wheels and roll on like a snowball, they went to town. If it rolled they remained at home—for it would be impossible to get to town without stopping every thirty or forty rods to clean the wheels of gumbo. Sometimes it would be too wet to roll, and again too dry—but when it was just right stay in.

Mr. Nevin said that fishing was not the best, and he did not know when he would be home; for he had hoped for some trout.

He mentioned that it is a great field for the sugar beet in parts of the country, but that they are not able to induce a beet factory to locate there, so their beets have to stand a long freight haul or be fed to stock.

Tame hay improved. The condition of all tame hay is 86 per cent. Red clover improved considerably. The second crop of alfalfa promises to yield better than the first crop.

The committee of ladies for the country club social Tuesday afternoon at the grounds will be: Mrs. John Harrington, chairman Mrs. J. S. Carhart, Mrs. I. H. Britell, Mrs. G. E. Chinn, Mrs. Henry Ley, Miss Mary Mason and Mrs. I. C. Gildersleeve. The time will be passed socially and with 500. At the close of the afternoon refreshments will be served.

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JACQUES

PHONE FOUR-SIX-THREE

Just Across the Street from the Crystal Theatre.
Wayne, Nebraska

A DISTINGUISHED WASHING MACHINE

The Delco-Light Electric Washing Machine is distinguished for its superior washing ability. It duplicates the action of the expert laundress—lifting, dipping, rubbing—seventy times a minute; insuring thorough cleansing.

Come in for demonstration and details.

Fritz K. Eickhoff
Phone 106 Wayne, Neb.

\$30,000,000 Worth of Locomotives Sold by Telephone in Three Minutes

"Not long ago I concluded negotiations and took a thirty million dollar order over the telephone in three minutes," says Samuel M. Vaucain, President, Baldwin Locomotive Works, in a recent issue of Success Magazine.

"It saved perhaps five days in time," declared Mr. Vaucain. "Fifteen minutes after I had hung up the receiver the shops had started work on the order. In the old days, work would not have been started until every paper had been signed.

"The telephone breeds confidence," says Mr. Vaucain, "and once that is established prosperity is certain. I can call up Havana and in five minutes or half an hour find out as much about the other fellow's point of view, and tell him as much about mine as I could by wasting ten days in a trip South."

Mr. Vaucain sells locomotives by telephone. Other men use it to sell flowers, fish, pencils, tires, specialties—scores of widely different products, more quickly and more economically. Do you sell by telephone?

"BELL SYSTEM"
NORTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and All Directed toward Better Results

Last Friday evening the Normal students of the political science classes and others announced that the republican national convention would meet in the college auditorium to place a candidate in nomination for the presidency.

It was real convention despite the fact that on this particular Friday a greater number of students than usual went home for the week-end. The Democrat was said to in error last week in saying that the LaFollette club was sponsoring the convention. It was the political science classes under the direction of Professor Lewis and his able assistants. Yet, judging by the result, the said club members must have been on the job; and their victory for the liberal may justly be credited to organization against an unorganized field. Below we give results as reported to the Democrat by one who was there.

Results of Balloting table with columns for 1st and 2nd round votes for Dawes, LaFollette, Norris, Hoover, Borah, Brookhart.

Necessary to choice, 196. Robert M. LaFollette was nominated by the presidency at the Republican convention held by the Political Science classes in the auditorium last Friday night. The Wisconsin man's victory came on the second ballot when a progressive coalition gave him 262 votes as against 139 for Dawes. Dawes led on the first ballot with LaFollette, Norris Hoover, Borah and Brookhart trailing but fell before LaFollette when the other candidates withdrew in favor of the senator from Wisconsin.

Lines of cleavage were very visible from the first. New York and Pennsylvania voting solidly for Dawes and the states on the floor almost as solidly for candidate on the left.

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Desirable Beeves Firm, Top \$10.50. Plain Cattle Lower

HOGS SELL 15c HIGHER

Wet Lambs a Quarter Higher—Idahoers at \$14.00. Demand Vigorous From All Quarters and Trading brisk.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, July 16, 1924.—Receipts of cattle were 7,500 head, and while best grades ruled firm other cattle were slow and weaker. Top beeves \$10.50. Cows and feeders dull and unchanged.

Quotations on cattle: Choice to prime beeves, \$9.75@10.50; good to choice beeves, \$9.10@9.75; fair to good beeves, \$8.85@9.00; common to fair beeves, \$7.50@8.25; choice to prime yearlings, \$9.25@10.25; good to choice yearlings, \$8.40@9.25; fair to good yearlings, \$7.75@8.85; common to fair yearlings, \$6.50@7.85; choice to prime heifers, \$8.25@9.00; good to choice fed heifers, \$7.40@8.25; fair to good fed heifers, \$6.50@7.85; common to fair fed heifers, \$5.25@6.50; choice to prime cows, \$6.50@8.00; good to choice cows, \$5.00@6.50; fair to good cows, \$3.25@4.75; butters, \$2.25@3.00; canners, \$1.50@2.25; veal calves, \$5.00@10.50; heavy and medium calves, \$4.00@8.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25@4.85; best bulls, \$4.50@9.75; butcher bulls, \$5.00@7.00; good to choice feeders, \$7.00@7.75; fair to good feeders, \$6.00@6.85; common to fair feeders, \$5.00@6.00; good to choice stockers, \$6.50@7.25; fair to good stockers, \$5.50@6.50; common to fair stockers, \$4.50@5.50; trashy stockers, \$3.50@4.50; stock heifers, \$3.50@5.50; stock cows, \$2.50@3.75; stock calves, \$3.50@7.25.

Hogs Advance Sharply. With 21,000 fresh hogs Tuesday the demand was vigorous from all quarters and trading active at a 15c advance. Best heavy butcher hogs brought \$7.85 and bulk of the trading was at \$6.60@7.30.

Fat Lambs Sell Higher. Receipts were 11,500 head and the market active and strong to a quarter higher than Monday. Best Idaho spring lambs brought \$14.00@14.25. Quotations on sheep and lambs: Spring lambs, good to choice, \$12.25@14.25; spring lambs, fair to good, \$11.00@13.00; feeding lambs, \$11.00@11.75; wethers, clipped, \$8.50@7.50; yearlings, clipped, \$10.00@12.00; clipped ewes, \$3.50@5.75.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK BECOMING VERY POPULAR WITH EASTERN PACKERS

Omaha, July 15.—I have just returned from a trip which covered the Atlantic coast from Boston to Baltimore and the following cities in the middle east: Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Reports F. A. Stryker, secretary and general manager of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, "and I found an increasing demand for Omaha market live stock throughout this entire territory. I heard this statement at more than one packing establishment. The best cattle, hogs and sheep in the country come from the Omaha market."

wing of the party, the whole floor joining in demonstrations for Norris Brookhart, and LaFollette. As soon as the extent of the Dawes strength was realized state chairmen hastened to offer their support to Wisconsin. As the second ballot began California, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Idaho withdrew their candidates and amid a wild demonstration the landside was on. Arkansas split her vote, LaFollette gaining one and Dawes three. California cast her vote for LaFollette, Colorado shifted from Dawes to LaFollette and the rest of the states rushed to get places on the band wagon, New York, Nebraska and Pennsylvania alone standing firm. New York's vote was challenged by Nebraska, the LaFollette men being unable to see how the easterner's could jump from 58 to 79 votes in fifteen minutes. After several minutes of wrangling during which Delegate Rickabaugh of New York denounced LaFollette as a dangerous radical who was opposed to the treaty of Paris, New York was passed and balloting continued while the secretary tallied New York's vote. Although the tally was verified Rickabaugh refused to be mollified and, declaring that the LaFollette supporters had wilfully split the party, announced New York's withdrawal from the convention. A motion for adjournment was at once passed and the delegates ruined his gesture by bolting with him.

The convention aroused a great amount of enthusiasm and the fight for votes was sharp and bitter.

First Ballot table with columns for state and candidate (Dawes, LaFollette, Norris, Hoover, Borah).

On The Second Ballot. California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, and Wisconsin voted solidly for LaFollette, Arkansas and Florida split and New York, Nevada, and Pennsylvania voted for Dawes.

THE OUTLOOK TODAY

The Chicago Tribune, a staunch republican paper, has made an election analysis, which indicates that the November contest will be settled in the Middle West.

The Tribune's map shows the probable lineup of each state in the union, after representatives of the paper had visited each territory and sounded out local sentiment.

Its compilations reveal that Coolidge is certain of 188 electoral votes; Davis is likewise sure to receive 168 votes and LaFollette can positively count upon 38. The remaining 167 electoral votes are classified as doubtful.

In the Coolidge column are listed the following states; Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. In the Davis column are Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. LaFollette is conceded four states as follows: Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Nebraska. The doubtful states are listed as follows: Washington, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, New York and New Jersey.

FIXING THE LID

The work of repairing the roof and wall of the Way building, where the ice plant operates, is under way, but the work is not stopping the wheels at the plant. Mr. Trap tells us that they have established good routes at both Wakefield and Winside, and their farmer trade is increasing daily, some coming from beyond Wakefield and Carroll, besides so many nearer home. At Winside they have a storage room, and supply some farmers and town citizens not on the delivery route. Mr. T. says that the good thing about the artful ice is that those who use it for a time are not wanting to change to go back to natural ice.

PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUATIONS FOR 1924

The following named individuals, firms, corporations, or co-partnerships have been assessed in the precincts as herein shown, and the amounts set opposite their names are the valuations fixed by the Assessor, and are as they appear from the assessment record and also are the totals upon which the tax for the year 1924 will be computed unless changed by either the County or State Boards of Equalization. Bear in mind that these are the actual valuations as all levies are now based on actual instead of assessed values.

Delayed Schedules table listing various entities like American Railway Express Co., Brune, Henry A., Buskirk, Geo. Sr., etc., with their respective valuations.

THEY HAVE TO EAT

Now and then death sentence is imposed upon some kind of animal because it is presumed they destroy grain crops or kill other birds, animals and do other mischief. Investigation always shows that they are not as bad as supposed to be, says an exchange. The fact is they are like the human race they "have got to eat." They are either herbivorous or carnivorous or both like the human race. The human race is superior to all and want to save everything for themselves. In preserving an equilibrium they all have to live on each other. The imported pheasants that are accused of doing great injury to farm crops are found, like the crows, to be searching for worms and the destruction of corn is only incidental. The following from the Ord Quiz illustrates this:

"George Gans of Howard county made a great holler recently about the great damage being done by the pheasants, which are especially numerous in Howard county. There was so much discussion about the matter that a state man came to investigate and the press of the state said that as soon as the spring crop of birds was out of the way an effort would be made to catch and plant the birds in some other locality. It seems to be admitted that in Howard county, the pheasants were doing considerable damage to corn. The following article from the Ravenna News, and which has been reproduced in several neighborhood exchanges, seems to throw a different light upon the matter, however, and doubtless the state will do more investigating, for the out worm scourage is surely a serious one. The article follows:

"A new and interesting angle is given in the pheasant problem by the testimony of a farmer who confessed he had killed a few of the cock pheasants for the purpose of examination. He thought they were destructive to his cornfields until he killed a few of them and found their crops were full of cut worms. One bird killed had eighty cut worms in its digestive system, and a few grains of corn. The theory is that like a robin the pheasant's hearing is so acute that they hear the outworm at work on the plant, and they proceed at once to dig into the hill to get the worm. The hill of corn is destroyed in the process it is true, but with the cut worm, at work on it there would be no hill of corn, even if the pheasant did not figure in the operation at all. Another man, reporting a similar experience, would not eat a pheasant after mak-

ing this discovery, for the reason that he did not regard a bird living on such repulsive diet fit for human food."

"MONEY CROP"

If our people around Kenesaw could bring themselves to realize the revenue derived from walnut trees, it wouldn't be many years until more of them would be growing than all other kinds. The United States government says this country spends \$1,000,000 a week for nuts imported from abroad, when walnuts could be grown in almost every state in the union at a good profit. There are \$1,000,000 acres of idle land in the east and central west, all of which is adapted to growing walnut trees of various varieties. And no other lumber brings the fancy price of walnut while even the stumps are sold at enormous prices for use as gun stocks. Lands that now overflow, and where it is almost impossible to maintain a crop, could be set out in walnut trees and in a few years would be yielding a larger profit than could be had from anything else that can be planted. Isn't this proposition worth considering?—Kenesaw Progress.

A MODERN LULLABY

Rock-a-by baby, upon the bough, You get your milk from a certified cow! Before your young eugenic parents were wed, They had decided how you should be fed. Hush-a-by baby, upon the tree top, If your grandmother trots you, you tell her to stop. Shun the trot horse our grand mother-erides— It will work harm to your little in-sides. Mamma's scientific, she knows all the laws— She kisses her darling through carbolyzed gauze. Rock-a-by-baby; don't wiggle and squirm; Nothing is near you that looks like a germ. —The Bloodless Phelotomist.

Machines Aid Surgery

At the recent convention of the American College of Surgeons at Chicago, Dr. Fred H. Albee of New York, an authority on reconstructural surgery, in telling about machine-driven surgical instruments, said: "One of the best points about automatic machine-driven surgical tools is that they reduce the shock of operation, because of the speed. This may be exemplified by the fact that a man when shot with a steel-jacketed, swiftly moving bullet, often does not realize he is shot until the blood begins to flow. But when a man is shot with a slowly moving, soft-nosed bullet, he is knocked down, so violent is the shock. "The same thing applies in operations when mallet and chisel are used. There the shock is vastly greater than when the cutting instruments work swiftly and surely, cutting the bones to a true size. Holes are cut to the right size and dowels of living bone are made to fit exactly."

Mars Coming Close

The most important astronomical event scheduled for 1924 is the near opposition of Mars next August. Every fifteen or seventeen years the opposition of Mars occurs when the planet is not far from perihelion, or the point in its orbit nearest the sun. The planet is then about 26,000,000 miles nearer to the earth than it is at its most distant opposition, which occurs when it is near aphelion, or the point farthest from the sun. The last close opposition of Mars occurred in September, 1909, when Mars came within 96,180,000 miles of the earth. On August 22 of this year, a few hours before it comes into opposition with the sun, Mars will be at a distance of 34,630,000 miles from the earth, which is very nearly, if not quite, as close as it can ever come to the earth, and about one and a half million miles nearer than it was fifteen years ago.

Planes to Spot Fish

The fishing banks off the Japanese prefectures of Kogoshima, Kumamoto and Kyushu are to be exploited by the use of airplanes. The high view will make it possible to spot schools of fish not otherwise visible and by reporting the finds by wireless a new era is likely to break in the industry.

Might Go Either Way

Anxious Old Lady (on river steamer)—I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down? Surly Deckhand—Well, she's a leaky old tub, ma'am, so I shouldn't wonder if she was going down. Then, again, her bilers ain't none too good, so she might go up.

Literary Conflagration

Two tourists, on passing a farm, saw a hay shed on fire, and the first man said, "John, of what three writers does that remind you?" "I don't know." "Dickens, Howitt, Burns."

His Real Trouble

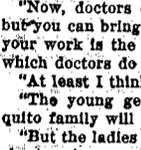
Robson—Now that you are living in the country I should think you would find it aggravating to hurry to catch your morning train. Dobson—Oh, no. It's hurrying to miss it that I find aggravating.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale by Mary Graham Bonner. Illustration of a girl and a man.

MOSQUITO LESSONS

"While you are very young," said Mrs. Mosquito, "you will breathe from the end of your bodies, that is, when you are nothing but larvae." Those who would become Mosquito children before a long did not say anything. They were busy becoming mosquitoes. But Mrs. Mosquito went on talking. "You will be able to do a great deal of harm. You will be able to even carry sickness. "Now, doctors carry sickness away, but you can bring sickness. So, though your work is the opposite of the work which doctors do it is very clever. "At least I think it is very clever. "The young gentlemen in the Mosquito family will not be able to bite. "But the ladies will make up for this shortcoming. "Others may not call us ladies. They may think our behavior is anything but ladylike. For we go where we are not invited and not wanted. "We certainly outstay our welcome, as we are never welcomed in the first place. "So we outstay our welcome from the very moment we arrive. But do not let that bother you! "Stay just the same! "Be careful not to be caught. Be careful to dodge people's hands. Be quick, but enjoy yourselves. "You are now living in the marsh which is your childhood home. It is a nice, comfortable home. "But later you will be grown up and will go forth to enjoy the world. "You will enjoy the people of the world. It is not their society which will interest you. "You will not care about their conversation. You will not mind whether they are bright or dull. You will not care whether they do well in their lessons or not. "You will not be fussy as to their own table manners or their party manners or their every day manners—if they have different sets of manners. "You will not care whether they can swim or play games well or whether they are popular with their friends. "You will not care whether they talk about each other or whether they are loyal. "You will not care whether they tattle-tale or whether they don't. "You will not care if they're grown-ups who are mean to children and who make unkind speeches or who act in a patronizing and condescending fashion toward them. Those are big words, but I fancy you will understand them—if not now, later on. "You will live in the hollow parts of trees and in cellars when the winter comes, so you will be able to do some damage in the late spring. "You will be able to suck delicious meals from people. You will never be asked again, for you will never be asked in the first place. "But that need not bother you. "No mosquito will ever receive an invitation to come to supper from a human and no mosquito has had such an invitation. "Be as mean as you like. Mosquitoes have always been mean and they always will be mean. "Annoy people. Make them mad! Make them furiously angry! "But don't let them keep you from coming again because they are angry." These were the lessons Mrs. Mosquito taught, and even if the children weren't listening to her now she knew that they would follow the mean mosquito ways just as all mosquitoes always did.

"We Are Never Welcomed."



It Was Local Custom

By JOHN PALMER

(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

"WHAT is it, Harry?" Daisy clung to her fiance's arm nervously as they saw the native crowd surrounding something that had just been taken by a boatman out of the river. "Don't look, dear. Just a suicide, I expect. They kill themselves for trifles, these natives."

"How terrible," said the little bride-to-be, shuddering. "I shall feel more comfortable when our boat has sailed."

Harry Beamish had been employed in the country for three years. He had left a girl behind him in America. The day of their marriage had seemed impossibly remote, and, in the end, he had done as nearly all his friends did—had taken a temporary bride from the village.

Almond Blossom! How faithful she had been! He had grown really fond of her. And he had come to be thankful that there had been no children. That might have proved a tie, a bar. In the back of his mind there was always the dream of some day going home—to Daisy.

But the understanding between them had practically lapsed. And there had been an epistolary quarrel. Daisy had ceased to write. And Harry had settled down with Almond Blossom. It was a most respectable marriage. All his friends envied him. There had even come a time when he had thought of taking Almond Blossom to the clergyman. But, after all, why tie himself, and why anticipate the future?

The years went by. Three years. A letter came from Daisy. Her father was bringing her out on his business trip—he had substantial interests in the country and had got Harry his job. And—did he care for her the same? If so?

Then it was Harry had known that deep down within him there had always been the same tug at his heart. He wanted to return to America. Daisy had hinted at a position which her father wanted him to fill at home. And of course, if he answered her letter it could only mean one thing.

Almond Blossom was watching him as he replied. Harry thought she did not understand, but she understood very well. She understood how to read his face. She loved him. She had just gone on loving him in her submissive way.

The day before the ship came in—no use telling her before, and Harry dreaded scenes—he quietly said that their association must come to an end. She had always known that it was to be temporary. He was going to send her back to her father with rich gifts. She would be one of the richest girls in the village.

Almond Blossom had listened to him quietly, and bowed in her quaint way. Not a flicker of distress showed itself on her face. "You're a good girl to take it like that," said Harry, patting her shoulder. "Some girls would have made an awful fuss, but you'll be well looked after, believe me. And then you'll have the chance of picking up a rich husband."

He was to meet Daisy and her father when the boat came in, and they were going straight on to Hongkong, and hence back to America. On the last morning Harry stole quietly out of the house while Almond Blossom was sleeping. He could not bear to say good-by to her. Yet he did look at her face, placid in sleep, and a curious feeling choked him. But he thrust that weakness aside. After all, these Orientals did not feel as Americans and Europeans did.

So he turned his back upon the little house and all its memories, and soon he was at the wharf. "Harry!" "Daisy!" Her arms were around his neck. She was frankly kissing him. All the past seemed like an evil dream. There was a delay of about an hour on the boat—customs formalities. At last they were permitted to land. "How picturesque that canal scene is!" said Daisy. "I wish I had my camera with me. Oh, look! What is that, Harry?" "Don't look, dear. Just a suicide, I expect. They kill themselves for trifles, these natives."

"How terrible!" said Daisy, shuddering. "I shall feel more comfortable when our boat has sailed. What do they kill themselves for? For love?" "Love? No, they don't know what it means—in our sense of the word."

Important News

As the parting instructions were being given, the young traveler picked up his bag and started on his initial trip. "Good luck to you," said his chief. "Wire us important news." The following day this message was received: "Reached here safely, good room with bath, feeling fine." The manager wired back: "So glad, love and kisses, good-by."

U. S. Grows New Tree

The chaulmoogra tree of Siam and Burma, which yields the oil successfully used in the treatment of leprosy, is being introduced into this country. A permanent supply of the oil is assured.

Riddles

- What made the cake walk? Because it saw the biscuit box. When is an egg like a naughty boy? When it is being beaten. What weapon does the earth most closely resemble? A revolver. Which word in the English language contains all the vowels? Unquestionably. Why does mother never make a square pudding? Because she wants it to go round. What is the best way of making a coat last? Make the trousers and waistcoat first. Why is the sun like a well-made cake? Because it is light when it rises.