

RESIST CUT IN TRAIN SERVICE

Northeast Nebraska Towns Given Hearing at Wayne—Plan Another Move

The following was sent from Wayne to the Sioux City Tribune Monday:

The Nebraska Railway commission began a hearing here today on the proposal of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad company to reduce passenger train service on the Wakefield-Crofton and the Wayne-Bloomfield branches, by taking trains 40 and 41 from the Wakefield-Crofton line and 50 and 51 from the Wayne-Bloomfield line, leaving but one passenger train each way each day on each line.

The proposition is being vigorously opposed by all the towns affected. Delegations, composed of city officials, members of commercial clubs and representative business men, are here from Crofton, Fordyce, Hartington, Coleridge, Dixon, Allen and Wakefield, on the line which runs from Wakefield to Crofton; Bloomfield, Wausa, Randolph, Sholes, Carroll and Wayne, on the line between Wayne and Bloomfield and from Sioux City and Norfolk, all of which towns make the claim that the proposed curtailed train service would result disastrously to their business interests.

Sloux City men attending the hearing are: J. H. Whittemore, Hanford Produce company; W. C. Slotsky, secretary of the Associated Retailers; H. W. Porterfield, of Horneck, More and Porterfield, and A. S. Boden, of the traffic bureau.

The railroad, which in fact is the Northwestern line, is represented by Mr. Blondell, of the Northwestern, and Mr. Scheerer, of the C., St. P., M. and O., of Sioux City.

The interests of the protesting towns is represented by Attorney A. R. Davis, of Wayne.

The hearing was scheduled to start at 9 o'clock this morning, but because of the delayed arrival of a number of interested persons, did not get under way until after 11 o'clock. Adjournment for lunch was soon taken. It was believed the hearing would be concluded this afternoon.

Behind the movement to withdraw these trains is said to be the plan of the Northwestern, soon to take over direct management of all Omaha lines, to run through from Sioux City to Winner, South Dakota, by the way of Norfolk, one train each way a day, thus doing away with two trains now running between Sioux City and Norfolk, one train each way each day.

Another report said: Mr. Blondell presented figures intended to show that each branch lost about \$8,000 last year, but the patrons contended that he based his figures on the five poorest months in the year.

Patrons pointed out that in addition to carrying passengers, mail and express these trains also carried a load lot freight cars, some times as many as ten to twenty on a train. They contended that he had not credited the trains with this traffic. They showed that the trains were nearly always late because of delay in setting out these cars at the stations.

It was pointed out that in his passenger traffic figures he had allowed credit only for traffic from the branch town to Wayne and not to the destination, if the traveler journeyed beyond Wayne.

The patrons felt that they had dealt telling blows in their analysis of Mr. Blondell's figures.

THREE FARMS SOLD MONDAY

Three Wayne county farms were sold by the sheriff Monday, but as yet the sales are not confirmed by the court.

The Jensen 80, south of Winside was bid in by Henry Langenberg at \$5,225, subject to some debts against the place.

The John Francis place went to L. W. Ellis at \$14,465. This is a quarter section west of Carroll.

The Stovich place near Winside was bid in by the State Bank of Winside, \$500 being the bid for the equity covered by the mortgage on the place.

CLOSE THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Wayne merchants will close their places of business, the afternoon of Thursday, January 1, 1925. Do your New Year shopping early.

New Year day is a holiday at the postoffice, but there may be some one sticking round part of the time. Rural route men have the day off.

SEARLES-JENIK

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, Friday, December 26, 1924, Mr. John Jenik, Jr., of this place and Miss Leone V. Searles of Long Pine were united in marriage. After a day spent in Omaha they came to Wayne Monday morning, and will make their home here for the present as future plans are not yet fully determined.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jenik, and has been a resident of Wayne for a number of years, attending the high school and college here. He has been for a year or more an assistant at the State Bank, and is a young man of good, industrious habits.

ANNUAL MEETING WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI

Saturday evening at the basement of the Baptist church, the members of the city high school alumni met in annual session, and passed a very happy evening, tho, owing to the severe weather and some other events, there was not a large attendance—perhaps seventy.

The ladies of the Baptist church served an excellent banquet and a real program followed, it and the menu are best told as they appeared on the program, which follows:

OUR HIGH SCHOOL MEMORY BOOK

O. R. Bowen, Introduction
Introduction.....O. R. Bowen
Our Beloved Teachers.....Helen Reynolds
Athletics.....Conrad Jacobson
Play Practice.....Henry Ley
Parties.....Martha Crockett
Music.....Ferne Oman
Debating.....Valdemar Peterson
Miscellaneous.....Leslie Rundell

MENU

Creamed Chicken Mashed Potatoes
Combination Salad
Jelly Rolls Butter
Pickles
Fruit Salad and Cream Cake
Coffee Mints

The following were named as the officers for the next year at the close of the jolly evening.

Ed Reynolds, president; Ferne Oman, vice president; Henry Ley, secretary; Pearl E. Sewell, treasurer.

M. J. SANDERS DIES SUDDENLY

Michael J. Sanders, who for many years was district commercial manager at Norfolk, Nebraska, and helped in the development of Indian reservations through open for settlement, died suddenly December 18 at his home in Omaha. Mr. Sanders was sitting in the midst of his family when he was taken ill and died before a doctor arrived. Mr. Sanders began with our company as a solicitor in Omaha sixteen years ago. After his stay in Norfolk, he returned to the division commercial office in Omaha. He is survived by his widow and four children: Everett, who is a lineman in Omaha; Earl, who lives in Los Angeles, Mrs. R. E. McLeester, Omaha, and Mrs. Ernest Warden, Sidney, Nebraska. J. B. Kelley, division plant equipment engineer, is a nephew.

The above is from the Northwestern Bell, and tells of the passing of a man who a number of years ago was in the employ of the telephone people of this district, and frequently at Wayne, where he had many friends and acquaintances.

EX-STANTON WOMAN SUCCUMBS IN WEST

Fremont, Nebraska, December 27.—Mrs. S. E. Horton, former prominent Stanton woman, is dead at Long Beach, California, according to a telegram received today by her daughter Mrs. Earl Hammond of Fremont. Her late husband for thirty-five years was a leading business man of Stanton, conducting the lumber yard. The funeral will be held at Stanton Wednesday.

The above is from the World-Herald and Mrs. Horton was not only a former resident of Stanton, but for a number of years, in the early days a resident of Wayne; and was well known among the pioneer settlers here.

SOME SALARY

Arthur Brisbane, most widely-known of all the Hearst feature writers, said recently in an address to a Rotary club luncheon in New York City:

"There are two men with the Hearst organization who today get a salary equal to the salary of the President of the United States with the combined salaries of the Cabinet members added and \$100,000 a year thrown in."

OUR NEW YEAR GREETING

With this issue we start the 41st year of the Democrat, and in a few weeks will commence the 15th year under the present ownership. We have no new promises to make—just the same determination to keep working for the good of the community, as we see it, striving to make Wayne and Wayne community just a little better than the year before. In this we hope to merit the confidence and co-operation of all the community.

Only by united action can a community do its best. May every worthy cause and industry prosper during the coming 12 months, and may they make a happy, prosperous year for all.

GARDNER & WADE

W. B. HUGHES DIED AT CARROLL

Funeral Services Were Held in Wayne Friday Afternoon, the Masons Attending

William B. Hughes, who had lived in Wayne most of the past thirty-five years, passed away Wednesday morning, December 24, 1924 at the V. G. Williams home in Carroll. With his daughter, Miss Emma Hughes, he had come from Fremont to spend Christmas at the Ward Williams home near Carroll. Because of cold Tuesday evening they accepted an invitation to remain in town until Wednesday morning before driving to the country. When Mr. Hughes was walking into the V. G. Williams residence he suffered a pain in his chest and in one of his hands. He died at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning from what is thought was heart trouble. Funeral was held Friday, December 26, at 2 o'clock in Wayne, at the Presbyterian church, the Masonic lodge of which deceased was a member assisting in the rites.

Mr. Hughes was born August 23, 1843, in Bagillt, Wales, and was 81 years, 5 months and 1 day old. He came to the United States in 1869 and located at Omaha. There he was married to Miss Phebe Perry. After living a few years in Omaha Mr. and Mrs. Hughes moved to Wales, Iowa, where the former operated a store for a few years. In 1889 the family came to Wayne and had made their home here most of the year since. Mrs. Hughes passed away March 1, 1920. Mr. Hughes and his daughter, Miss Emma Hughes, spent last year in Fremont except a short time in California and were there again this winter.

Deceased leaves two daughters and two sons as follows: Miss Emma Hughes who teaches in Fremont, Mrs. Ward Williams of near Carroll, Perry Hughes of Fremont and Thomas Hughes of Omaha. One son, Ivor Hughes, preceded his father in death. Mr. Hughes also leaves two sisters who live in Wales, and five grandchildren. Perry Hughes and Thomas Hughes was here for the funeral.

Mr. Hughes was one of Wayne's pioneer citizens and was a man of highest ideals. His quiet influence for good will always be an inspiration by his many friends.

DOUBLE WEDDING HERE CHRISTMAS

Two brothers married two sisters in a double Christmas wedding performed here. Glen and Earl Wade, both farmers living near Winside, Nebraska were the two bridegrooms, while Mae and Minnie Frink, also of Winside, were the respective brides.

Both couples surprised their parents and friends by coming to this city on what was supposed to have been a trip to attend a theater.

Rev. Joseph Steele, pastor of the Mayflower Congregational church, performed the marriage at the home of Dr. M. P. Summers, 1919 Rebecca street, a close friend of the two couples.

Glen is well known here and in Nebraska as a wrestler.—Sioux City Tribune.

CRADLE

DAMME—Thursday, December 25, 1924, to Ed. J. Damme and wife a daughter.

GRIFFITH—Frank Griffith, jr., Thursday, December 25, 1924, to Frank Griffith and wife a daughter.

LINDSAY—Wednesday, December 24, 1924, to John A. Lindsay and wife a son.

WAYNE KIWANIS ORGANIZE FOR 1925

New Officers Elected and Committee and Directors Named, Ready for Another Successful Year

At the meeting a short time ago, the following officers were elected for the coming year: J. C. Nuss president; Dr. C. T. Ingham, vice president; J. G. Mines, treasurer; F. S. Morgan, secretary; C. M. Craven, district trustee; J. H. Kemp, Lt. Governor for Nebraska-Iowa.

At a meeting Tuesday evening the following committees were named:

Attendance—A. B. Carhart, Fred L. Blair, J. Johnson, C. Wright.
Business Standards—F. S. Berry, Dr. C. A. McMaster, J. H. Felber.
Classification—Dr. S. A. Lutgen, Wm. Beckenhauer, J. S. Bressler, sr.
Education—Dr. U. S. Conn, Conrad Jacobson, John Grant Shick.
Finance—J. S. Horney, J. Johnson, Fred Dale, Russell Larson and R. B. Judson.

God Roads—Ernest Bichel, Don Cunningham, C. Corbit.
House—P. A. Theobald, L. A. Fanske, V. A. Senter, J. D. Cavanaugh.

Inter-Club Relations—A. R. Davis, J. M. Cherry, Walter Savidge.
Grievance—W. R. Ellis, J. S. Bressler, jr., J. H. Foster.
Laws and Regulations—Judge A. A. Welch, J. G. Mines, O. L. Randall.

Membership—Wm. Hiscox, C. T. Ingham, E. S. Edholm.
Music—Leon Beery, William Hunter, Fred Blair, Frank Gamble.
Program—O. R. Bowen, D. E. Brainard, Lester Vath, A. R. Davis.
Public Affairs—Chas. Carhart, H. Craven, A. R. Davis, J. H. Kemp, H. S. Ringland.

Publicity—E. J. Huntemer, Leon Beery, E. W. Huse, A. T. Cavanaugh.
Reception—J. H. Kemp, L. A. Fanske, C. M. Craven, D. E. Brainard, R. B. Judson.
The list of directors were not in the hands of the secretary at this writing.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER AT WAYNE

Elsewhere you may find the advertisement of the Wayne churches, telling of the services during the week of prayer as it will be observed next week. The topics as follow, will be the subject for the different evenings.

Monday, Thanksgiving and Repentance.

Tuesday, the Church Universal.

Wednesday, National and their Leaders.

Thursday, Missions.

Friday, Families, Schools and Colleges.

A SPECIAL TRAIN TO NORFOLK

This, Thursday evening, a special train from Sioux City will follow the regular, carrying those who wish to witness the boxing match at Norfolk to the scene of battle. Wayne has 130 fares sold and Winside about forty. The special will leave Wayne shortly after the regular (No. 11), and will leave Norfolk soon after the exhibit is over, and be here about 12:30 or 1 o'clock.

DECISION IN 30 DAYS

The hearing held here Monday before the railway commission as to the discontinuance of the morning trains between Wayne and Bloomfield and Wakefield and Crofton. The hearing was before Commissioner Taylor, who with his stenographer represented the state. He thinks the decision may not be reached in less than thirty days, as these are busy times for the commission.

MOVING TO ILLINOIS

Earl Miner and family, who came here from near Chicago seventeen years ago, left Sunday for a new home at Elburn in that state. Mr. Miner has been farming near Wayne during these years, and since selling his farm about three or four years ago, has farmed a rented place. But the lure of the old home seemed strong, and they left Sunday to again make home near Chicago? Mr. Miner tells that he is not sure that he will like it well enough to remain there, and reserves the right to come back if he wants to. A good farmer and neighbor, beyond a doubt many will wish that they will again come to Wayne.

The two older sons left Saturday to drive thru in the car, but the weather was too cold to make that a desirable trip for the mother and little folks. May good luck attend them.

COMMISSIONER CONTEST POSTPONED TILL JANUARY 13

Because the attorneys were otherwise engaged for the 29th, the court postponed the hearing of the contest proceedings started by Thos. Sundahl for a recount of the vote of the county for commissioner of the 2nd district until the 13th of January. Henry Rethwisch, has held the office several terms, and the election returns gave him a majority of two votes; and Mr. Sundahl thinks a recount will make a different result. County Judge J. M. Cherry is busy studying the law and the decisions of the Supreme Court, that he may decide according to the law and the evidence, and not go contrary to the rules laid down by the highest court of the state, tho they may at times be wrong—but their position makes their say go in most cases, right or wrong, tho they may at times reverse themselves. There will be much interest in the case.

MR. AND MRS. GRANQUIST MOURN INFANT DAUGHTER

December 23, 1924, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Anton Granquist; but it passed away December 26th, and was buried the day following, a short funeral service being held from the undertaking parlors. Rev. John Grant Shick speaking such words of comfort as could be said on such sad occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Granquist have the sympathy of many friends in this sad loss.

BABY SUFFERING FROM ACID BURNS

Winside, Nebraska, December 30.—A small bottle of carbolic acid was accidentally knocked from the hand of Will Lenser Saturday night, burning Mrs. Lenser's arm slightly and severely burning their 9-month-old baby on the head and face. The child was unconscious for six hours but is recovering nicely now. The family is from Carroll and is visiting at the Eric Stamm home.

STOCK SHIPMENT—27 CARS Omaha Market

Peter Stevers, car cattle.
Walter J. Ulrich, two cars cattle.
Marmo Ulrich, car cattle.
Carl Surber, car cattle.
L. M. Owen, car cattle.
Frank Chichester, car mixed cattle and hogs.

Albin Carlson, car cattle.
Ray Robinson, car cattle.

Sioux City Market

Jas. B. Grier, two cars cattle.
Wm. Woehler, car hogs.
Chris Jensen, car hogs.
F. Martin, car hogs.
Andrew Stamm, car cattle.
Wallace Bros., car hogs.
L. C. Gildersleeve, car hogs.
George Peters, car hogs.
Herbert Hinrichs, car hogs.
Henry Kay, car hogs.
Bergt Walters, car hogs.
Perry and McPherrin, three cars cattle.
Ben Nisson, car hogs.

HOLD ANNUAL BANQUET LAST SATURDAY

The Wayne members of the Phi Alpha chapter met at the I. O. O. F. hall for annual election of officers, and initiation of candidates. James Brittain acted as toastmaster, and a number of toasts were responded to in happy vein. The new members were LeRoy Owen of this place and Chicago, Donald Mason of Meadow Grove and Marion Surber of Wayne.

The officers elected were Dr. T. T. Jones president, John T. Bressler, jr. vice president, L. C. Ehlers secretary-treasurer.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT BEST EVER HERE

Christmas Festivities Planned for Wayne this Season Were the Most Elaborate Ever

Many people from near and far wondered at the completeness and extent of the Christmas campaign at Wayne. Strangers visiting here tell us they did not see its equal anywhere in their travels. The great tree, the large platform from which to present programs and the excellence of the few entertainments which the weather man permitted, all tended to show how complete in detail and was the plan, and how great its magnitude.

Good speakers were provided for entertainment nights and community singing, exercises by the children and comic acts were on the program, and most of them got no farther—the weather, you know.

The prizes given by Wayne business men pleased and showed the generous spirit. Not only were these gifts given promiscuously, but the postal department with Santa at the head and his sub-committees believe that they sifted out from the hundreds of letters received the most needy and deserving cases and saw to it that the home was visited with the most needed things. Not so much toys as the more serviceable gifts—utility presents they might be called—the kind most welcomed and appreciated the longest. It was a busy time for that department of the work of Santa Claus.

The Good Fellows

The "Good Fellows" had their part in the festivities, and an important one it was, too. This organization, without a taint of any commercialism, never has to solicit funds—it has its regular subscribers who never miss a donation; and those who give when they think of it. Among the regulars are a number who religiously build this fund; but are not noted for helping much in other causes—or perhaps the public does not know. At least they do not ring a bell when they do a good deed.

This organization started its work about eight years ago, and every Christmas since then they have seen to it that the small boys and girls have had a treat of candy and nuts.

Chairman Fred Blair has given us the report of this season work. They had funds on hand at the opening, left from last year, and have fully as much left over this time as they had to begin with, is the estimate of Mr. Blair, without referring to the bank account. Their contributions this year totaled \$86.91.

They distributed nearly 600 packages of candy and nuts, 400 on Tuesday afternoon and 187 Wednesday, taking care that those served the first day were not in line the second day. A few packages were held in reserve for some deserving little folks who could not be in, on account of sickness and bad weather and roads.

The committee distributed 292 pounds of candy and 269 pounds of nuts, and the "nuts" who looked after it are still left, for which all are thankful, for when the movement started some of them were considered as "nuts."

Perhaps no other organization brought more good cheer than the "Good Fellows."

THE OPENING PAVILION SALE

Saturday is the first pavilion sale of the season at Wayne, and the sale promises to be a big one. In addition to such local stock and other things as may be offered, Frank Sides of Whitney will have 30 head of good cows for feeding and 66 head of yearling and 2-year-old steers from his ranch. His offering, we are told, is good stuff, with a large percentage of "white-faces" in the bunch. The pavilion sale season should start with a boom Saturday.

A LUMP IN HIS STOCKING

For some time past "Ted" Perry has been contending that he had a rebate due him from Uncle Sam, because of income tax he paid on a land deal five years ago, when the deal was not consummated, the land coming back to Mr. Perry. He paid an income tax of about \$24,000, and as the result of later adjustment he receives a refund of \$18,000 with interest, amounting to \$21,276.78.

FIREMEN IN MASK BALL

This Wednesday evening is the time set for the annual mask ball by the Wayne firemen. It will be worth while to attend as dancer or spectator.

AT THE Crystal

THEATRE

E. GAILLEY, Manager

Tonight—Thursday

JACK PICKFORD in

"GARRISONS FINISH"

A story of Kentucky days and
Races.

Matinee today at 3:00 p. m.

Admission10c and 30c

Added, ESOP'S FABLES

Friday and Saturday

BETTY COMPTON in

"THE ENEMY SEX"

Added Comedy

"HAYD MERCY"

Admission10c and 25c

Monday & Tuesday

RICHARD BARTHELMUSS in

"TWENTY ONE"

Added FOX NEWS

Admission10c and 25c

Coming next

Wednesday & Thursday

ZANE GRAYS Popular Novel in

Pictures

"TO THE LAST MAN"

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY

Show Starts at 3:00

Doors Open at 2:30

One show only in P. M.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A. L. Lammers from Hartington, was here Sunday on his way to Omaha on a business mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Soderstrom went to Sioux City Monday morning, and spent a couple of days.

See Dr. E. E. Simmons at Fenske's Jewelry Store each Monday and get relief from your eye troubles.—adv.

John Jenik, Jr. of this place was granted license at Council Bluffs last week to wed Miss Leone V. Searles of Long Pine.

Mrs. Clara Sharp of Pilger passed through Wayne Saturday afternoon for Sioux City, where she went to visit relatives.

The Sunday passenger train between Okdale and Scribner has been discontinued, and the Sunday mail will be carried on a freight.

Harry Armstrong from Sioux City, spent a day or two here visiting his mother and other relatives and friends, returning Sunday afternoon.



W. B. Vail

Optician and Optometrist

All new equipment for testing eyes
Telephone 308 Wayne, Nebr.

Fortner wants poultry and eggs.

Mrs. Ira Hoshaw went to Carroll Friday morning and spent a couple of days visiting with her niece.

Mrs. Charles McConnell and daughter Lucille went to Sioux City Monday morning and spent the day.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms close in, Mrs. Schuster, Phone 37—adv. D25-2t-pd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ramsey were at Winside for a Christmas dinner at the home of relatives or friends, returning home Friday morning.

Miss Anna McCreary, who came from Aurora, and spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Swan returned to her home Monday morning.

Merrit McConnell, who is teaching near Hastings, and came home for the holiday vacation, went to Sioux City the first of the week to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Welander departed Saturday morning for Gothenburg, where they expect to spend a couple of weeks visiting with his cousin and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weimers, who were visiting with relatives at Norfolk, stopped off at Wayne between trains and visited friends, going from here to Coleridge to visit relatives.

Thomas Nettleton, of Sioux City, who spent Christmas visiting with his mother Mrs. Sarah Nettleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobert Auker, his sister returned home Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Canning, and two sons who were at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Strickland for Christmas, returned to their home at Dakota City Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wells of Omaha, who came to spend Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spahr, and with other relatives and friends, left for their home Sunday afternoon.

Among those who spent Saturday visiting at Sioux City were: Mrs. Clyde Oman and daughter Fern, Mrs. D. E. Brainard and daughter Dorothy, Misses Alice and Marcelline Lewis, and Miss Lyle Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Pegler, and daughter Grace, who spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. James McEachen at Randolph, and visited in Wayne at the home of Mrs. A. McEachen departed Saturday afternoon for their home at Lincoln.

Mrs. Joe Smith of Hubbard, who spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weber her parents, returned home Friday afternoon. She was accompanied by her sister Miss Christine Weber, she will spend a few days with her there.

Mrs. C. J. Ringer, who spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ringer, her son departed Monday morning for her home at Council Bluffs. Mrs. Ringer reports that Rev. Ringer is still on duty, tho not in the best of health.

Prof. A. V. Teed of the Normal, and Superintendent Conrad Jacobson of the Wayne high school were passengers to Omaha Monday morning. Where they are attending and taking part in the sessions of the state teachers meeting, being held this week at that city.

The Knox county supervisors ordered a snow plow last month when at Omaha attending the meeting of the Nebraska county commissioners and supervisors, and propose to clean the snow from the roads of that county in short order, when it comes; and they were expecting it any time. Might prove a good thing, if it shall arrive before the sun takes the snow off. A good grader will also move the snow off, if not too deep, heavy or badly drifted. But if too much weight of snow, the snow slides the grader over and leaves the snow on the road, they tell us. This snow plow is built on the style of a header, and has the cart before the horse, so to speak.

Fortner wants poultry and eggs.

Fortner wants your Cream, Poultry and Eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hahn departed Monday morning for Omaha where they will attend the State Teachers association.

Put up the new calendar today—but better keep the old one handy for a month, for one frequently wishes to look backward.

If you want the BEST in spices, extracts, toilet articles and medicines visit for Rawleigh's retailer, J. J. Hildersleeve. Phone 50w.—adv 1f.

Mrs. F. J. Schmalsteig departed Saturday afternoon for Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where she expects to spend a couple of weeks visiting with her daughter and a sister.

Fred S. Berry departed Saturday morning for Norfolk, from there he goes to Stanton and from there he went to Omaha, looking after business matters at those places.

Mrs. C. J. Finn and children, who spent Christmas visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dennis, returned to her home at Sioux City Saturday morning.

Carl Wright departed Saturday afternoon for Knoxville, Iowa, to visit his grandfather, John Young, who is seriously ill. His mother Mrs. Wm. Wright went to that place Christmas day. Mr. Young is her father.

Mrs. C. C. Tipton and son from Sioux City came last week and spent Christmas at the home of her parents, J. H. Fitch and wife, and remained to visit most of this week at the home of her brothers as well as parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox Jones, who came out from Omaha last week for Christmas with Wayne folks, returned Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Jones is better known here as Virginia Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Bowen.

Judge A. A. Welch left for Omaha Sunday, going to attend the state meeting of the Nebraska Bar association in session there this week. Mrs. Welch, who spent Christmas at Sioux City with their daughter, Mrs. Harry Armstrong, went to join him at Omaha Tuesday, and from there they went to Kansas City to spend a fortnight at the home of their son Leslie, who is living at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roskopf from Norfolk were here Friday, on their way home from Randolph, where they had gone Wednesday to spend Christmas at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Frank Raubach. It was not wholly a pleasure that trip of thirty miles Wednesday. The storm caught them—the car bucked or broke, and they had to phone for a team to make the last half of the trip—half in time if not in distance. After a happy Christmas dinner and visit, they went home Friday by train, and thus had a little time at Wayne.

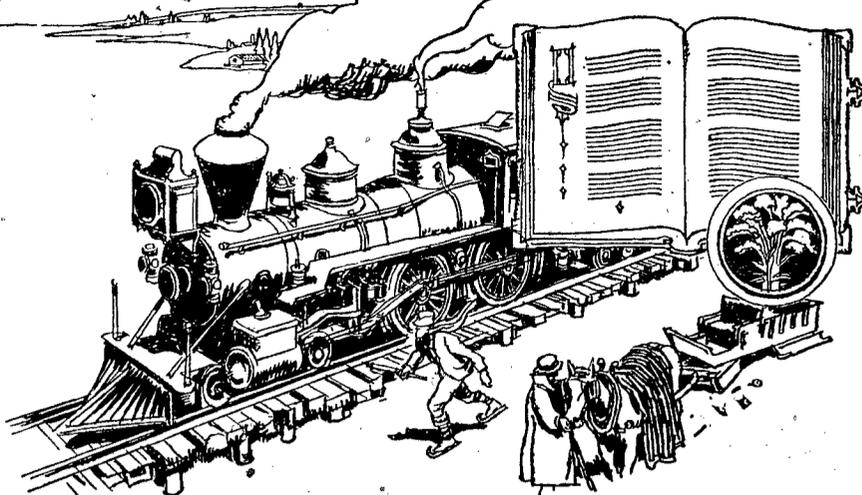
The office, building and contents, of the Frontier, at O'Neill, one of the pioneer papers of this state, were destroyed by fire last week, making a total loss of many thousand. The insurance was \$1,000 on the building and \$3,000 on the contents. The Odd Fellow building and the Biglin buildings adjoining were destroyed. The fire started in the Frontier office, and apparently from the flue, from the location it appeared to be when discovered. D. H. Cronin, the owner, came out from Omaha, and is planning to equip with new plant and building, and resume. Meantime the Frontier will issue from the office of the Independent.

It is true that a citizen has a perfect right to spend his money where he feels that he is getting the most for it. But if he will give the matter serious thought and attention he will find that he gets much in service and convenience from the home dealer that cannot possibly be given by any out of town concern. If the dealers and buyers of this community will work together for the good of the community, we can make it the best in the state. If they do not cooperate, advancement is sure to be a slow process. The better we make our town and community the better it will be for all, so why not get away from selfishness and prejudices and just get together and boost?—Bloomfield Monitor.

Frank Chichester, who has been running quite a dairy farm southeast of Wayne is preparing to move to Kansas within a short time, and he tells us that he is planning to take a car of his good cows along, for he knows how good they have been here, and he goes feeling that if they made good here, that down near Independence, where he is moving, with milk selling at 12 to 15 cents the quart, they will certainly pay better than they have here. We hope that if he takes these cows away, some one will come with other good ones, for the cow population of Wayne county is none too large as it is. A lot of people will miss the Chichester family—and many will miss the product from his herd as well, unless the place is filled. Perhaps he may offer some of his cows at his auction next Tuesday.

Fortner wants poultry and eggs.

LEAVES FROM THE BOOK OF NEBRASKA



Before the Bridge was Built

YEARS after the rails had been pushed from the Missouri to the Pacific, there was no railroad bridge over the river at Plattsmouth. In summer this water gap was crossed by ferry. In winter a temporary bridge was built on piles driven through holes cut in the ice. During the cold weather the ice held the bridge firmly in place, but with the coming of spring, the bridge went out with the ice.

It is said that at one time tracks were laid directly on the ice for the passage of engines urgently needed west of the Missouri.

The early record of Nebraska is one of difficulties overcome. The unchronicled history of many a plain homesteader is a record of unflinching courage in the face of bitter disappointment. In spite of Indians and destroying insect pests, crop failures and blighted hopes, he refused to surrender and lies in an unmarked grave or under a crude headstone—a founder of Nebraska's greatness.

The same qualities explain Nebraska's achievements and progress. Where Nebraska produced 65,000 pounds of creamery butter 32 years ago, today she produces 65,000,000 pounds, and Omaha is the greatest butter-making city in the world. Nebraska's milch cows now number half a million. Within a year or two her dairy herd will be doubled. She can profitably keep millions—and she will.

Industrially, Nebraska gains steadily. One of her great smelting plants produces more pig lead than any other smelter in the world. Her sugar refineries produce 150,000,000 pounds of sugar annually from Nebraska-raised beets.

During her rapid growth Nebraska needed many things. Kerosene for light and cooking, gasoline for automobiles, trucks and tractors, were as necessary as feed for live-stock.

A pioneer in the field, developing a supply service that has kept step with Nebraska's requirements, the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska is the servant of all the people—in town and country. Chartered under Nebraska's laws, directed and operated by Nebraska residents, and doing business in practically no other state, this company is a home institution that shares Nebraska's ups and downs and sticks to its job.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA

Main Office: OMAHA

Branch Offices: LINCOLN HASTINGS NORTH PLATTE

A. H. RICHARDSON
President

GEO. M. SMITH
Vice-President

H. W. PIERPONT
Sec. - Treas.

C. N. HUMPHREY
Asst. Gen. Mgr.

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

Miss Theda Wolington, who spent Christmas visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. Alfred Sydow, returned to her home at Wakefield Saturday afternoon.

An additional payment of \$1 per ton for sugar beets delivered to the Great Western Sugar company this year has been announced by that company. This will add \$3,000,000 to the revenue of Nebraska beet growers for this year's crop. Will consumers pay it?

Mrs. Moore and grandson Cecil Moore of Creighton, who spent a few days visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Conger departed Monday morning for Pender, where she will visit another daughter. Miss Ireta Pangburn her granddaughter accompanied her.

The Neligh Register and Neligh News have consolidated, and beginning today will issue as consolidated papers. The question has been pending for a year, and some effort was made to consolidate the three papers, and have but one, but the third paper would not enter the combine.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rethwisch from Carroll were passengers to Omaha Monday, where they plan to visit a few days, and then go on to the west coast, visiting at Los Angeles for a time, and then going north to Portland, Oregon, where they have relatives to visit, and thence to different places in Washington before returning home, in the spring, we suppose.

Indications of the increased wealth of Nebraska farmers is indicated in the preliminary report of the growth of the packing business in Omaha the past year as compared to 1923. Incomplete returns in an industrial survey show that the packing plants have produced meat and packing products valued at \$194,000,000 this year as compared to \$187,000,000 last year.

Miss Maude Pearson went to Sioux City Friday afternoon and spent a few days visiting with friends.

Mrs. O. B. Nelson and son came from Bonesteel, South Dakota, Saturday afternoon to visit for a short time at the home of Mrs. L. E. Panabaker, her aunt.

A booklet explaining the Nebraska good roads plan as promoted by the Nebraska Good Roads association is to be published by that association and distributed throughout the state. This booklet will analyze the six-year road building plan and show the need for good road building in the state.

L. C. Asay departed Saturday afternoon for Rock Island, Illinois, to look after some business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Mather, who were Christmas guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buetow returned to their home at Sioux City Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kinkaid of Randolph were greeting Wayne friends, Monday forenoon, having come to Wayne on a business mission. Mrs. Kinkaid will be remembered by many Wayne people and also at Carroll, as Eva Hughes, that having been her maiden name.

First Pavilion Sale

Wayne Pavilion

Saturday, January 3

The opening sale will be a success. List what you have to offer at once

A Good Place to Dispose of Surplus. A Chance to Purchase What you may Need.

L. C. Gildersleeve, Manager

LOANS

Farm
\$200,000 to loan on improved farms.

5%

5-7-10 years

Optional

City

\$100,000 to loan on improved city property.

7%

3 years

Optional

If You Need a Real Estate Loan
Make it Now While Rates are Low.
No Red Tape in Closing Loans

State Bank of Wayne

Resources Over One Million Dollars

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

Rollie W. Ley, Cash.
Herman Lundberg, Asst. Cash.

WHAT'S THE USE

By L. F. Van Zelm
© Western Newspaper Union

Something to Be Considered

A
D
A
P
T
E
D



TRYING TO SOLVE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION IN SCHOOL.

To many people it has appeared that our excellent school system is defective in that it fails to give the pupil enough of the practical every day conditions. Last year this paper told of the movement under way at Laurel, where Superintendent H. H. Linn is trying to accomplish something practical in that line. The plan he proposes seems to be practical, and one that should make a starting point from which should grow a system which will result in blending practical education with the "book" knowledge of our schools. There are too many pupils who can figure out on paper a lot of business and mechanical problems who are entitled to have with that knowledge the added "know-how" to make practical use of the knowledge they have acquired. From the Norfolk Press we glean the following which appeared over the name of Mr. Linn:

"Ever since its founding the public school system of the United States has been criticized for its failure to really educate its pupils. Whether education is defined as "preparation for the future," or "training to live completely," or in any way, our school system still is failing to satisfy the demands of the public to send out high school graduates who are really prepared to do something practical. It is true that some of them take a normal training course and go out into the rural districts and teach school, a few of them have gained a meager knowledge of commercial work, and enter business activities; a small per cent go to college—and most of our high schools are college preparatory schools more than anything else—a few who are fortunate enough to live in a city where a technical high school is located may learn a trade; but a very large per cent re-

ceive a diploma showing they are graduates and nothing else.

The larger cities in our country which have more complete school systems are able to give their pupils a choice of subject matter tending to prepare them for some defined field. They have technical and commercial high schools as well as college preparatory schools. But the United States census of 1920 shows that almost one-half of our population live in rural communities, of less than 2,500 population. The schools here are not able to give the pupils such a diversified course of study and perhaps the majority of their graduates leave the high school without any definite preparation for any definite vocation. With this weakness so evident before them, the high school at Laurel, has instituted what its promoters call the "Apprenticeship Plan of Vocational Education" as a partial remedy. The plan is essentially as follows, and was first started in the fall of 1923:

Pupils in the junior and senior classes who wish to learn some vocation represented in the town, may by mutual co-operation with the individual business men, attend the high school one-half of the school day where regular work is studied, and the other half day is spent in the employ of the business man, where the pupil learns this particular kind of work. The pupil is here a full half working day, usually four hours—and gets school credit, but cannot get a single cent as pay. The employer gives individual instruction to this apprentice, and gets in return the value of the help. At first, the employer perhaps actually loses time in teaching the pupil, but at the end of the term his services will repay for these efforts.

The school year of 1923-24, had pupils apprenticed to banks, one carpenter, news office, telephone exchange and electric power plant. A total of six students were engaged in this plan which proved very successful. In each case the pupils were engaged during the summer vacation, and at the present time every student is either attending school or holding a position, though it does not necessarily mean that the pupil will elect his life work or vocation from his duties the last year.

There was a demand for a continuance of this work when school commenced the fall of 1924, and at present time seven pupils—all different from last year—are apprenticed at banks, telephone exchange, clothing store, hardware store and office work. Employers as well as apprentices speak highly of the plan, and it appears to be as successful this year as last.

What are the benefits of such a plan? It gives the pupil a chance to learn what he might like to do as a life vocation, and it also shows him what he will not care to do. It gives him a new view of labor and society. His mingling with adults makes him more mature and a better citizen. His new responsibility makes him realize that life is serious. He learns promptness, accuracy, courtesy, neatness and much human nature. His mathematics and English usually improve, and his attitude in school towards teachers and pupils changes slightly—for the better.

There may be defects in this plan, but so far it has shown merits of superior value. It is not the sole purpose of this plan to prepare a graduate to step into a definite job, though the original idea contemplated this. The many tangible virtues accompanying it increases the worthwhileness greatly, even though the pupil never cares particularly for the vocation he is learning. It has found a place in the Laurel school curriculum and has come to stay.

Many of the leading educators in Nebraska have approved of this plan and the state university is accepting the credits offered for this kind of work. It has also been commented favorably upon by several big business men in the state, who think it has merits. The Industrial Arts Magazine printed an article on this plan in the April issue, 1924. The Omaha Star, Sioux City Journal and Lincoln Star also had articles pertaining to it, the Lincoln Star printing an editorial which created considerable interest in the new project. The super-

intendent has also received inquiries from many different cities and states in regard to the plan, which gives evidence of more thought of vocational training in our high schools. It is certain that our present educational system is not prepared to take up life's work. Perhaps the new plan will care for a goodly share of these six pupils working each year in Laurel schools seem like a small number, yet it represents from 25 per cent to 35 per cent of the graduates each year. Such a percentage is surely worth while. It may be also that such a plan can be worked out in various communities so as to lighten the number of teachers, and thus be one means of lowering the ever increasing cost of schools.

However, the fact remains that Laurel is doing something worth while for the high school pupils. Every good idea in education does not necessarily have to originate in a large city school system, and anyway, this plan is conceived for the benefit of the small communities lacking complete school systems rather than the larger places. If the business men and pupils in Laurel are any judges at all, they are working on something really good.

H. H. LINN.

BOOSTING POSTAL RATES

(Hastings Democrat)

The newspapers of the United States have been deluging the members of congress with telegrams of protest against saddling the postal increase on second class mail matter in order to meet the cost of an increase in salary to postal employees. It may be that some postal employees are not paid a reasonable salary, but some fellow remarked that he has not heard of many of them resigning lately on that account, while on the other hand there are more applications for positions than jobs to fill. Be that as it may this editor is not kicking on paying a just postage rate on any class of postal matter if the post office department will do business on a sound business basis. For instance, if the franking privilege would be cut square in two and the government would cease transporting printed government envelopes to all parts of the country free of charge it would be dead easy to give the postal employees the asked-for raise, and show a fine surplus besides. Senators and congressmen who are elected and paid to transact our national business may some day get this matter through their noddies and in the meantime if President Coolidge keeps giving them a few more economy lessons the country may get its financial affairs going right.

ONE WAY OR THE OTHER

The latest bulletin of the department of commerce, Secretary Hoover's department, contains an editorial statement, given due prominence, that ought to be considered in connection with our tariff policy. The editorial is not written by Secretary Hoover but it is sent out with his sanction and therefore must come to the reader with a certain commitment on the part of the government.

The editorial is written with reference to the threat of an invasion of German made goods. The reader will recognize that from the movement it was suggested that we finance Germany to enable Germany to pay reparations, from that moment there has been alarm everywhere over the absorption of the increased output of the German factories. If Germany is to pay \$600,000,000 a year in reparations, somebody must buy an enormously increased output from Germany. Who is to do this buying, and how much of this output can any one market absorb without demoralizing domestic industry?

Now in the light of all we have heard about the threat of cheap labor and cheap materials, lower cost of living and labor costs of production, what should we expect from our department of commerce concerning the German revival? Without stopping to answer that question we may come immediately to what the department does say. For what the department says is bound to be in the nature of surprise to many people. Passing by wholly any threat at our domestic market from German pro-

duction, the department finds that even in the foreign market German competition is not to be feared for.

"American goods and American selling methods are able to compete favorably abroad, and it is time to lose our diffidence and awake to advantages made possible by the lessening of competition from low exchange countries."

This statement the department backs up by citing the Italian market for steel where Germany, England and the United States compete. Says the department: "The machinery market of Italy is one that might be termed peculiarly susceptible to commercial domination by Germany, because of propinquity, close acquaintance, depreciated German exchange, and other factors working hand in hand with German salesman."

What are the facts about this Italian market for steel and machinery? The department assures us:

"Great Britain has been able to more than double the volume of business done two years ago, while sales of American machinery have practically quadrupled since 1921. This, in a highly competitive market, with many factors, such as disadvantage, American machinery, always in keen competition with British as well as German equipment, leads the market from the standpoint of growth."

Not long ago The Register republished figures from the Manchester Guardian Commercial, the great business newspaper of Britain, in which it appeared that of five automobiles selling generally in Bagdad, four were of American make, and were selling because they were cheaper in the

Bagdad market than any of the European models. These automobiles, more especially the Ford cars, are made with the highest priced labor in the world, under living conditions the best in the world, in factories more elaborately built than any in the world. If they can be sold cheaper in Europe than the European automobiles what is the answer?

Is it not plain that we should come to some common understanding about the nature of foreign competition, and begin to work one way or the other in this matter of trade? If as a matter of fact the cheaper labor and lower scale of living of the rest of the world is a threat at American trade, then we must stick by a tariff wall to shut our competitors out of the American market. But if as a matter of fact we are today invading every world market with our highly produced goods and underselling all competition, even that of Germany, ought we not to begin to see that our national policy should be on the side of lower tariffs? For if we can undersell Europe in the European market we have everything to gain by making trade as convenient as possible for every buying people.

The bearing of this is on the relation of farm production to world production. Today the farm is asked to pay a special American price in the home market to insure the American scale of living, and asked to sell at the world price for farm products because we have a surplus and must sell abroad. It is plain that either we must give the farm the benefit of an American price in the home market, or if we are to

sell in the world market we should have the benefit of world market prices.

Is it not about time that we began to think intelligently in this matter of world trade, and begin to shape our policy for our own larger interests and the larger interests of the world?—Des Moines Register.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

For a few minutes on the morning of January 14 next, the moon will get between the earth and the sun and cut off all the light we get from that body. This eclipse will be visible in the United States, and it is doubtless will be seen by more millions of people than any such occurrence in the past, according to Prof. E. W. Brown.

An eclipse is not a rare event; one or two occur every year, but the one next January is notable for the fact that it occurs in a territory from which the light of the sun has not been wholly obscured by the moon within to memory of anyone living.—Exchange.

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

LUDEN'S

MENTHOL COUGH DROPS

for nose and throat

Give Quick Relief



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.

Eyes Examined Lens Prescribed

Dr. E. E. Simmons
Exclusive Optometrist
Norfolk, Nebraska

At Fanske's Jewelry Store each Monday.

Good Insurance at Reasonable Rates

FRED G. PHILLEO
Real Estate Loans & Insurance

Dr. T. B. Heckert
Dentist
Opposite Postoffice

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

PUBLIC SALE!

As I am leaving the state for Kansas I will sell at Public Auction at my place 3 1/2 miles south and 2 1/2 miles east of Wayne, on

Tuesday, January 6, 1925

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

SALE COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK

8 Head of Horses

Sorrel horse, 7 years old, weight 1700; Brown mare, 9 years old, weight 1400; Black horse, smooth mouth, weight 1500; Bay mare, 8 years old, weight 1450; Black mare, smooth mouth, weight 1600; Black saddle mare; Team bay mares, weight 2800.

10 Head of Cattle

2 good Holstein cows; 2-year old Holstein heifer, fresh soon; 4 heifer calves, extra good; several calves; 3 young Holstein bulls.

21 Head of Hogs and a Few Shoats

20 brood sows, good boar and a few shoats.

Implements, Hay, Etc.

John Deere High Lift gang plow 14-inch, John Deere sulky plow 16-inch, Radio Round Incubator good condition, John Deere 6 shovel cultivator nearly new, 2 New Century 6 shovel cultivators, Avery 4 shovel cultivator, 4-section harrow and sled, 10-foot International disc, 9-foot Grand Detour disc, 8-foot John Deere binder, truck wagon and hay rack, wagon, John Deere corn planter with 120 rods wire, John Deere end gate seeder, Dempster hay stacker in good shape, Dempster sweep almost new, 12-foot hay rake, McCormick 6-foot mower, Emerson standard 5-foot mower, 2 sets work harness.

3 stacks of good horse hay, 4 stacks of good Alfalfa, 1 stack sweet Clover, big stack of straw stack good, about 1000 bushels of ear corn.

7 Breeding Geese

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Bed and springs, commode, dressers, center table, pedestal stand, rocker, corner chair and 6 other chairs, cook stove good condition, other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS—10 months time 10 per cent interest, \$10 and under cash.

Frank Chichester, Owner

D. H. Cunningham, Aucr.

State Bank of Wayne, Clerk

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

Subscription Rates table with columns for One Year and Six Months, and corresponding dollar amounts.

WAYNE MARKET REPORTS

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

Market prices table listing items like Corn No. 3, Oats, Springs, Roosters, Hens, Eggs, Butter Fat, Hogs, and Cattle with their respective prices.

Irving S. Cobb has sort of raised up from his grave to deny that he is dead. He apologizes for making the denial, but feels that it is the only thing to do, under the circumstances. He did not pass on.

This morning we saw a heading, "Take Passengers off," and we thought the commission had gotten quick action; but a glance at the story beneath told that it was the passengers from a burning ship, and that it did not refer to the passenger trains up and down the branch lines from Wayne and Wakefield. Very commendable, that taking off.

Is the wave of prosperity receding? The morning paper says that rail and industrial stocks lose ground. We would not want to see any panic come over our fair land; but the price of live stock seems more important to this community than the fluctuation of industrial stocks based on so much inflation that they cannot maintain their standing. In the final analysis, prosperity does not depend upon the speculation on stock exchange, and the sooner such gambling can be prohibited the better it will be for all, we believe.

THE YEAR REVIEW

On another page we give a historical review of the world's most important events during the year 1924. It shows that we have had a busy year, and perhaps much the same as many other years in which no great wars have upset the peace of the world. Gradually the world seems to be growing out of the blight which the great World War put on all people everywhere, except the profiteer and grater.

The worst disaster of the 12 months was the earthquake which devastated a large part of Japan.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION AT LINCOLN

Within a week the administration of Governor Charles W. Bryan closes, and a new head of the state government will be inaugurated, and we hope the new governor will have the good judgement to keep some of the best things offered by the outgoing administration.

The Lincoln Star contains the following concerning the improved manner of handling the business of the state banks, change made possible by the last legislature and Governor Bryan. Should any of the readers doubt the story told by the Star, they might ask one of our citizens, Rollie W. Ley, who was recommended by the bankers and appointed by the governor to represent this district on the commission created by two years ago. There has been plenty of hard work for the members of the commission, but the results reported by the Star justify the movement, and the hard work. Here is the editorial:

"The state guaranty fund commission has made a notable record in

this state in the brief period that it has been in operation.

Brought into being because of the unusual situation of two years ago, the commission has in two years saved over a half a million dollars for the Nebraska guaranty fund. It has effected reduction in the cost of handling receiverships of from 22 cents on the dollar to 2 cents on the dollar. But its most conspicuous service is found in the fact that a number of the banks which would have otherwise been unable to continue business are now back on their feet and going institutions.

The commission is handling sixty-seven of the eighty-three banks which have failed since the Nebraska guaranty law was established in 1911.

It would seem that the guaranty fund board was the final step in providing adequate and efficient machinery for the administration of the law. The drain placed upon solvent banks by expensive receiverships in 1921 and 1922 was an unjust burden. Many of the institutions forced to suspend could have continued business under ordinary conditions. But their assets were frozen, and suspension was necessitated for lack of money to meet the ordinary demands. Under the receiverships, a portion of the frozen assets, which were good, had to be sacrificed in order to wind up affairs. It was a costly system, which placed an unnecessary burden on all of the member banks.

Of course there has been a remarkable improvement in the financial situation in the last eighteen months. Most of the banks of the state have more money than they need. The guaranty fund board's work will be practically finished when it has wound up the affairs of those institutions which permanently or temporarily suspended operation during the period of acute depression. It will be little reeded after that has been done but it has performed a real service to the state and has justified its existence."

A QUARTER CENTURY SERVICE

Editor C. E. Nevin, of the Laurel Advocate has something to be thankful for this year. On New Year's day, to-day, he rounds out twenty-five years of service as editor and publisher of the Laurel Advocate. Coming to Laurel in an early day, he found a small village of three hundred souls, pioneers all, and cast his lot with them. He shared their hardships and joys and had no small part in building the substantial community that Laurel now is. It took real courage to become chief pilot of a country newspaper in those days. The equipment was meager, the returns meager and the prospects uncertain. Editor Nevin published his paper with the aid of a few stands of type and an old Washington hand press. But he had faith in the country, vision for his work and business ability and industry did the rest.

The Advocate is now housed in its own building, equipped with a linograph and modern power machinery and is one of the liveliest and most prosperous weeklies in northeast Nebraska. It represents a life time of labor. But we like to observe that Editor Nevin was a stayer and though disappointments were many he stayed on the job. He has been a real community builder, has always raised his voice in support of public school education and every other permanent community enterprise.

The first Laurel Library was housed for many years in the old Advocate office. And now after a quarter of a century of honest, faithful labor the community which he helped to build is rewarding him. He has a successful business and the confidence and affection of his community. It was worth while work and we are proud that one of our own fraternity is so honored and has so ably acquitted himself. The Democrat heartily congratulates Editor Nevin on his quarter century of service and entertains the fond hope that many years of joy and useful service lie yet ahead.

Fortner wants your Cream, Poultry and Eggs.

GREETINGS FOR THE NEW YEAR

Every year, for several years past the editor has received a personal greeting from the pen of Stoughton Cooley, who has earned an enviable place as a writer on economic questions, always with a constructive, uplifting sentiment, appealing to reason and to justice. For today, we have just received the following from his pen, and hope that the Democrat readers will appreciate it as much as does the editor:

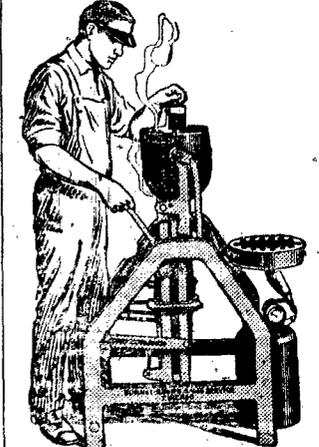
"Slowly the spirit of internationalism revives. The League of Nations is smoothing out racial antagonisms and national rivalries. It offers a meeting place where men can discuss their troubles face to face, and make adjustments as friends before hostilities, rather than as enemies after a war. Men learn in the school of experience. They come in time to know even the teachers of false doctrines. The American and English elections were not reactionary at heart. Frightened people struck at threatening disorder. Bolshevism had challenged democratic institutions, and these great democracies took up the gage. What would you? Tyranny of the proletariat is no better than the autocracy of a czar. When universal suffrage has been attained, the work of the revolutionist is over, and that of the educator begins. For who by force can save a free man from himself? Only reason will serve, reason and understanding; and we have entered upon the slow and tedious process of getting understanding. Those who would mend the present order must have constructive, not destructive, ideas. They must recognize the good in the present order as well as the merits of newly discovered truths. In a word, they must build, not destroy—and the time is ripe for builders. With courage and good hope then, let us once more to the task."

TRUTH TOLD TOO LATE

(Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram) "Again my orders have been disobeyed," said the master in a certain school, sternly. "Who is the miscreant?" There was silence. "This matter must be settled once and for all," the master went on in the same icy manner, "and if none will tell every boy in the class will be punished."

The boys, therefore, were cowed, but not one would disclose the culprit's name, until suddenly as the last boy was about to receive his punishment the cane was withheld. Fixing a keen look on the lad, the master said: "Now, if you will tell me who is guilty I will not punish you." "All right, sir, I did it," came the hesitating reply.

TO THE ADVERTISERS:



Our new Bonnet-Brown Stereotyping Equipment means greater and more valuable service to you.

Thousands of powerful advertising illustrations and ad copy ideas at your command. You can now make your ads snap with real pulling power.

Illustrations for Any Advertisements. You are now able to enjoy greater results from your advertisements in The Nebraska Democrat or your circulars by using the new Bonnet-Brown Advertising Mat Service that we have recently installed.

This new service brings us—brand new up to the minute every month—forceful advertising illustrations in matrix form. With our new Bonnet-Brown Stereotyping Machine, we can give you REAL SERVICE.

So, when you have something to advertise, make it pull more business by using these attention-compelling illustrations. You'll find just exactly what you need in our files.

Bring in the mats you receive from your wholesalers and manufacturers and we'll gladly cast them for use in your advertising.

PROGRAM

The following program was given December 19, 1924, at district 48. Xmas Spirit, recitation—Florence Otte Sing Song of Xmas, song—Sixth and Eighth Graders Note to Santa, recitation—Leona Hansen Signs, recitation—Rosie Stamm Star So Bright, song—School Xmas Eve, recitation—Alex Stamm Hark a Burst of Heavenly Music, recitation—Ruben Stamm Santa Claus Has Come to Town, song—Little Girls Feminine Brouery, dialogue—Five Girls and One Boy Xmas Star, recitation—Leo Hansen Riding With Santa, recitation—Raymond Otte Lullaby, song—Marie Hoffman We Bring Him Today, recitation—Florence Otte Newlyweds Xmas dinner, dialogue—Two Girls and Three Boys Xmas Bells, recitation—Evelyn Otte Xmas dialogue—Alex and Ruben Stamm The New Hired Man, dialogue—Four Boys Christmas, recitation—Rosie Stamm Silent Night, Holy Night, song—School

After the program as old Santa entered the children gathered around the tree and sang a song for him. He stayed long enough to hand gifts and treat, then went on his journey.

The patrons then enjoyed a cake walk. The couples winning the cakes were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Otte, Mrs. L. Needham and Henry Hansen, George Hoffman, jr., and Miss Dora Reuter, Henry Hoffman and Miss Martha Heler, Lawrence and Clarence Bennett. The cakes were then cut and passed around.

In spite of the weather conditions most of the patrons were present. The school house was prettily decorated with appropriate designs and posters.

The money amounting to \$2.50 will be saved for the fund towards the educational building. Marguerite Keeney is the teacher.

LETTERS IN FRENCH

Dell Rapids, S. D., Dec. 23, 1924. Editor Democrat:—

I am sending you two letters written by two members of my first year French class.

There are thirty pupils in the class and these two letters were chosen by the class as being most worthy of publication.

I suppose they will not reach you in time for this week's issue of the Democrat, but if you have the space to spare next week, will you please publish them?

For several years it has been the custom of the first year French classes at the high school to write these letters to Santa Claus.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Allis N. Pollard, Prin.

Wayne, Nebraska,

Le 16 decembre, 1924.

Mon cher petit Noel,

C'est presque Noel. Je desire bien des choses. Mon nom est Vera Syvanus et j'ai six ans. J'ai aussi une petite soeur et un petit frere. Mes parents sont maintenant tres pauvres mais avant la guerre nous etions tres riches.

Nous avons besoin de beaucoup de choses Je n'ai pas de souliers et il fait froid. Nous n'avons pas de bons vetemens. Ma petite soeur n'a jamais vu un Leureux Noel. Elle pleure toujours pour une poupee. Ma mere a besoin d'une robe. Mon cher pere est tres malade et il a besoin de bonne viande et de bon vin.

Apportez beaucoup de jolis joujoux a mon petit frere, s'il vous plait. Aussi, apportez-moi un sac de caudi et un livre.

Notre petite amie,

Mlle Vera Syvanus.

L'orphelinat,

Omaha, Nebraska,

Le 16 decembre, 1924.

Cher petit Noel,

Je suis un orphelin. J'avais six ans il y a neuf jours. Je demeure dans l'orphelinat a Omaha, Nebraska. J'aime le canif de M. Jacob qui est notre concierge. Mme. Jacob est notre servante. Elle a besoin d'un nouveau chapeau. Nous appelons M. Jacob, Amos, parce que c'est son penom. Amos desire une nouvelle montre.

Nous dormons ensemble dans une grande salle. Il y a deux fenetres qui sont toujours ouvertes. Je laisse mes bas sur mon lit mais ne mettez pas le canif dans les bas bleus parce qu'ils ne sont pas les miens. Les miens sont bruns. Jean, le garcon qui dort avec moi, desire une corne de fer blanc. Mettez la dans les bas bleus, s'il vous plait. Un de mes bas a une breche dans le bout. Je n'etais pas tres bon la semaine derniere mais je suis meilleur maintenant. S'il vous plait, apportez-moi le canif, et aussi, si c'est possible, apportez-moi un pere et une mere.

N'oubliez pas votre petit ami qui est un orphelin.

Charles Keyser.

Efficient Truck Equipment. That is the boast of Geo. Redding, manager of the Redding Motor Service Co. of Wayne. Equipped with the best and largest truck in this little corner of Nebraska, we solicit your patronage for all kinds of heavy trucking. WE CAN HANDLE A HALF CAR OF CATTLE OR HOGS AT ONE LOAD, and will make a specialty of service in this line. The rate is reasonable—a HALF CENT THE POUND IN LOAD LOTS, and get them to market early with the minimum shrink. We do not want to come home empty, and will appreciate an order for any freight you may need from that city, and can promise real service. Use the phone—No. 327 Redding Motor Service Co.

SOCIAL NOTES. Oman entertained a large number of her young lady friends at "Bridge." A happy time was spent, and choice refreshments were served. The A. Z. Chapter P. E. O. will have its regular meeting Tuesday January 6th at the home of Mrs. Robert Mellor, who will be assisted by Mrs. Wm. Mellor. Mrs. Roy McDonald will be hostess to the members of the Altrusa club, Monday afternoon at their regular meeting. The members of the Alpha Woman's club will have their regular meeting Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. J. H. Weaver. The Acme club members will meet Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. E. Carhart for their regular meeting. The Monday Club members will meet Monday afternoon for their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. H. H. Hahn. The regular meeting of the Minerva club will be held Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. S. Edholm. Coterie club will have their regular meeting Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Warren Shulthies.

Start the New Year Right. Mens Suits Cleaned and Pressed\$1.25. Pants Cleaned and Pressed50c. Coats Cleaned and Pressed75c. Suits Pressed50c. Wayne Cleaning Works. Phone 41. Mrs. W. E. Beaman and Mrs. A. G. Adams were hostesses to a watch party Wednesday evening at the Beaman home. There were about forty guests present. The time was passed playing bridge. At the close of the evening the hostesses served a very nice luncheon. Doris Judson will entertain about twenty little girl friends this evening at the home of her parents. Mrs. Judson will serve dinner to the girls at 6:00 o'clock. The evening will be spent playing games. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tidrick of Winside, and daughter Mrs. Walter Render of Sioux City, Hudson Tidrick of Omaha, were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claud Oman Friday. Mrs. Chas. Hickes was hostess to a few friends Monday evening. The evening was spent playing 500, at the close of a pleasant evening the hostess served delicious refreshments. Wednesday afternoon Miss Ferrie

At Pavilion Sale Saturday. 30 Head of Good Feeding Cows, 66 Head Yearling and 2-year-old Steers. All good western cattle owned by Frank Sides of Whitney, Nebraska.

New Year Greetings and best wishes for the year 1925. JACQUES Tailors, Cleaners, Dyers and Pleaters. Phone 468.

New Year Greetings

I wish to thank the many friends and patrons for the liberal patronage during the year just closing and hope to merit a continuance of your patronage in anything in the way of

**Musical Instruments, Sheet Music,
Columbia Grafanolas and Records
or Radios**

during the year 1925.

May you have a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

A. G. Bohnert

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

Miss Conklin went to Sioux City Tuesday morning and spent the day.

It was snowing in the Rosebud country Tuesday. Hope the storm does not reach us.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Chinn who spent Christmas visiting with her parents at Lincoln returned home Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mary Ellen Wallace and Miss Abigail Manning, who spent Christmas with the former's brothers, returned to Omaha Monday afternoon.

Katherine Shannon, who spent a few days visiting with her sister Mildred Shannon returned to her home at Carroll Monday morning.

Mrs. Clara Horsham and daughter Emily went to Norfolk Monday morning and spent a few days looking after some business matters.

Mrs. D. L. Strickland and daughter Katherine departed Monday afternoon for Dakota City, where they will visit at the home of her daughter Mrs. Wm. Canning and family. They will also visit at Sioux City.

Geo. Redding was at Sioux City Tuesday, where he was learning all about the new International truck he is just installing for his freighting, in which he will give particular attention to live stock to the Sioux City market.

W. H. Root and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gudgel came from Sholes Tuesday to look after business matters at the county seat, and greet a few friends. He reports that Sholes is still on the boom, but as yet have not struck oil.

Harold Boyce came out from Mason City, Iowa, Friday to visit his parents J. H. Boyce and wife. Prof. Boyce is in school work at Mason City, and has an important place to fill in the school system of that city, and those who know, tell us that he is filling it acceptably.

Today is the 41st anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Gossard, and the anniversary is being observed today by the children who live near enough to Wayne to be able to attend. It is possible that Kelly Gossard will not be able to meet with the others until Friday.

Miss Katherine Rospkof, who is principal of the O'Neill city school, was here the last of the week, returning from Randolph where she had been spending Christmas with her parents at the home of her sister at that place. Sunday she went to Norfolk to spend part of vacation with parents.

Roads have not been the best, according to the stories told by those of the traveling men who were trying last week to make their trip by auto. One bunch got hung up in the drifts near Bloomfield, if the roads and the car had been passable or possible, but when one has to walk seven miles thru the snow, in zero weather—well, it is quite a ways out. Especially when they had been shoveling and pushing and near freezing to get to that point. Frozen faces and ears marked the men who made the trip.

C. E. Nevin, editor of the Laurel Advocate, who with Vic Henry, W. F. Wright, and E. O. Wait, drove down from Laurel Monday to look on at the hearing before the Railway Commission of the people vs. the railroads as to the justness to all concerned in the matter of permitting the discontinuance of one of the trains each way on the Bloomfield and Crofton branches, was a caller to this office. He said that they came as spectators, and that Laurel had not sent any delegation for or against, and therefore, we suppose will accept the verdict without a kick. At least, they should do so, as they had fair warning, and might take side had they so elected.

The Red Cross came out of the war with enormous prestige and with more surplus funds than could be conveniently used. Instead of dropping back to pre-war conditions and expenses the leaders conceived the idea of maintaining a national organization on almost as costly a scale as prevailed during the war. They asked the public to support a host of organizers and agents, nurses and secretaries in almost every country. The local Red Cross workers were complaisant under this arrangement for a time because there were funds on hand and it seemed well to continue the work. Now it is recognized that the organization imposes an unnecessary burden upon local communities. In many cases it duplicates effort already undertaken by well established agencies. The decision to discontinue six division offices indicates that the national officers are beginning to realize that the inflated wartime organization should be greatly reduced. The public will cheerfully furnish funds to maintain a skeleton organization ready for emergencies. It will also keep a safety fund on hand and increase it promptly in times of disaster. But it will not maintain the Red Cross organization on an over-extended and extravagant basis, and ought not to be asked to do so.—State Journal.

We Are Consistent

in wishing the farmers of this community a
Happy, Prosperous New Year

Because

we offer you a service that places at your command the
very latest and best to be had in

Farm Machinery, Trucks and Tractors

Meyer & Bichel

Phone 308, Wayne

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Fortner wants poultry and eggs.
Miss Elsie Hornby of Winside was a Wayne visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ellen Carlson from Sholes is visiting her sister MayeBelle and other Wayne friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Mitchell went to visit at Omaha Saturday, spending a few days there, returning Tuesday.

Mrs. Winifred Main and daughter Miss Winifred went to Sioux City Tuesday morning and spent the day.

Frank Hitchcock, who was visiting with Mrs. G. P. Hitchcock, left for his home at Hartington Monday afternoon.

They had a wolf hunt in Fremont this week, a large timber wolf strayed into the town. They chased it out toward the river, and it escaped.

Evelyn and Everett Hieck, went to Hubbard Friday where they will visit until after New Years with relatives. They will also visit at Dakota City.

The jury in the Kid McCoy case, after being out from Friday until Tuesday returned a verdict of guilty of the murder of Mrs. Thersa Mors.

Miss Clara Burson, who teaches in the west part of the county, is spending the holiday vacation at Wayne, a guest at the R. P. Williams home.

Mrs. E. O. Behmer, who spent a few days visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frevert, returned to her home at Hoskins Tuesday morning.

Miss Louise Sprague, who spent Christmas visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sprague, returned to her school duties at Laurel Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Heleberg went to Columbus Wednesday last and visit with her parents. He returned to Wayne Saturday and she expects to make a longer visit.

Mrs. E. J. Huntmer departed Tuesday morning for Sioux City where she will visit relatives for a few days. She was accompanied by her mother Mrs. T. W. Moran from Omaha.

Geo. Fortner was looking after business at Sioux City Tuesday.

Miss Leila Mitchell was a visitor at Randolph Friday and Saturday.

J. H. Massie and son John R. were greeting friends and looking after business at Randolph between trains Monday.

Miss Lottie Soules departed Tuesday afternoon for Emerson where she will visit until after New Years with her sister.

Miss Lila Gardner returned to Inman Sunday evening, the school at that place voting to have but one week holiday vacation.

Mrs. Minnie Barron and little Regina Gantt, departed Tuesday morning for Marysville, Kansas, where she went to look after some business matters.

Mrs. W. S. Slaughter came from Herrick, South Dakota, Tuesday afternoon and will visit for a short time at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanson.

Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Hodgson, who spent Christmas visiting at the home of her parents Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Blair departed Tuesday morning for their home at Sterling, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sweet, who spent Christmas visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lamberson his sister, departed Tuesday morning for their home at Ottawa, Kansas.

Mrs. Carl Wright departed Tuesday morning for Sioux City to meet her husband and mother Mrs. Wm. Wright, who have been at Knoxville, Illinois, for the funeral of Mrs. Wright's father.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lund and Gus Hanson departed from Wayne Monday afternoon for Long Beach, California, where they will spend the winter. This is getting to be quite a habit with Gus.

Leslie Baltzell, who spent Christmas visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jacobs, his sister, departed Wednesday for his home at Madison. He was accompanied by his sister Mrs. Jacobs, who will visit until after New Years with her parents.

"Week of Prayer"

In Wayne

Co-operating Churches

Baptist.....F. K. Allen, Pastor
English Lutheran.....Coy L. Stager, Pastor
Evangelical Lutheran.....H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor
Methodist Episcopal.....John Grant Shick, Pastor
Presbyterian.....Fenton C. Jones, Pastor

Order of Service

Monday night, January 5th, Presbyterian Church
Francis K. Allen, speaker
Tuesday night, January 6th, Evangelical Lutheran Church
Rev. Coy L. Stager, speaker
Wednesday night, January 7th, English Lutheran Church
J. H. Kemp, speaker
Thursday night, January 8th, Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. H. A. Teckhaus, speaker
Friday night, January 9th, Baptist Church
Prof. I. H. Britell, speaker
Sunday night, January 11th, Presbyterian Church
Rev. W. B. Harshaw, D. D., of Minneapolis, speaker

THESE SERVICES ARE FOR ALL. COME.

SERVICES BEGIN AT 7:30 P. M.

Auto license fees are now due for 1925. Get your little yellow tag.

Wm. Crossland of Laurel was home for his Christmas dinner with father and mother.

MARRIED MAN WANTED—For year on the farm. Apply to Democrat for more particulars.—adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bichel went to Wakefield Wednesday morning, to visit their son and family for a few days.

Alfred Fisher and wife have moved here from Omaha, and Mr. Fisher is again in the employ of Coryell & Brock.

Miss Joy Ley left Wednesday morning for Omaha, where she will spend a few days visiting at the H. W. Whitaker home.

Mrs. W. E. Jenkins and son Joe departed Wednesday morning for Pierson, Iowa, where she will spend a short time visiting with her parents.

Hugo Payne from Creighton has sent in an order for his New Years dinner served on Mother's table, and is to be here for the occasion this day.

License has been issued at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for Walter L. Boyce of this city of Wayne, to wed Miss Anna W. Miller of Chappel. We wish them joy.

Mrs. G. A. Carlson from Sholes spent Friday and Saturday here the guest of her daughter, Miss MayBelle, who accompanied her home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bager came from Omaha Monday morning, and will visit over New Years with her mother Mrs. E. W. Steele, and other relatives.

Mrs. D. J. Stafford and Rose Mary Sutton, who were visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Berry departed Wednesday morning for their homes at Sioux City. Mrs. Berry and son, Fredrick accompanied them and will visit until after the New Year at that place.

Mrs. Wm. Benshoof of Winside, who fell and injured her head quite severely recently while about her home work, and who was for a short time under the care of a physician, is much better, and up and about the home. We are glad to tell, for it takes more than a fractured rib or two and a bump on the head to knock a pioneer out.

Earl Gossard, who is here from Montana visiting his parents, A. P. Gossard and family, went to Sioux City Friday to visit at the home of his brother Kelly, and see the sights. When he returned here the first of the week, he was accompanied by his little nephew, Harold, son of Kelly Gossard and wife, who will spend the week here.

Chas. Ash, who left this vicinity several weeks ago, without saying much about it, came home Tuesday evening, and his son met him at the station and took him home. He just stated to the editor that he had been visiting in the country east of this, some of it as far away as his native Pennsylvania. We understood him to say that things in a business way are lively in the land of protected industries. Mr. Ash promised to drop in and tell us more about it soon. If he is misquoted or misunderstood in this little story, he can then say so, and we will be glad to correct any wrong thing said.

Harry Horsham, who spent the holiday vacation visiting with his mother Mrs. Clara Horsham returned to Kearney Wednesday morning where he is attending school.

Mrs. Allis Pollard and son Bernard and Newell who spent Christmas visiting with her folks at Del Rapids, South Dakota, returned home Wednesday morning.

A GREAT INVENTION
Chiropractic is the science of properly adjusting the bones of the spine with the bare hands so that pressure on the nerves is relieved.

The Neurocalometer, which is one of the greatest inventions of the age, will show you just where the nerve pressure exists. It also shows you when the pressure has been removed.

You owe it to yourself to investigate Chiropractic and to take adjustments according to the Neurocalometer reading.

DRS. LEWIS & LEWIS
Phone No. 48w

NOTICE OF PROBATE
The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County of Wayne, on the 23rd day of December, 1924. Present J. M. Cherry, County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Ley, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition

of Rollie W. Ley, praying that the instrument filed on the 23rd day of December, 1924, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated, allowed and recorded as the last Will and Testament of said Henry Ley deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and that the administration of said estate may be granted to Rollie W. Ley as Executor.

ORDERED, That January 16th, A. D. 1925, at 10 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause 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

FARM LOANS 5% INTEREST
Write or call Mabel A. Dayton,
Wayne, Nebraska, Phone 331—adv. if

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

We offer this community

The



Wayne Hospital

and its service in extending the
Season's Cordial Greetings.

Fully equipped for care of the sick with all
modern conveniences.

Your own physician and nurse if you desire.

With the entire staff of hospital physicians and
attendants if you wish.

Wayne Hospital

Phone 61

The DAIRY

IT IS POSSIBLE TO
REDUCE FEED BILLS

The high price of commercial feeds indicates that farmers can well afford to give more attention to more and better home-grown feeds.

This statement comes from the New York State College of Agriculture with the suggestion that the dairy farmer might well turn toward the production of those roughages which will reduce feed costs.

Protein in the form of high protein feeds, they say, is extremely expensive. The amount of gluten feed, cottonseed meal, and linseed oil meal ordinarily purchased can be reduced by the production of roughage rich in protein, such as alfalfa and clover. Heavy grain feeding is also expensive, and the quantity of grain fed can be lowered by growing roughages of high feeding value.

Alfalfa and clover will produce more protein and more total digestible nutrients to the acre—that is, more milk or meat to the acre, for example—than will timothy.

Experiments show that lack of mineral matter may frequently be the limiting factor in growing young stock, and in milk production. This applies especially to lime and phosphorus which are essential elements of both bone and milk. Phosphorus can be obtained in large quantities from wheat feeds, cottonseed meal, and linseed oil meal. Lime, however, must be obtained from roughages, and here again roughages rich in lime enable live stock to make more efficient use of all the grain fed. Timothy has 2.5 pounds of lime in 1,000 pounds, red clover has 16 pounds, and alfalfa has 10.5 pounds.

The production of legumes means an increase in the feeding value of home-grown feeds, and where feed is given to the greater content of digestible nutrients in rations, reduction in feed costs results.

Lime in fairly large amounts is usually required to produce legumes successfully, but the cost and trouble of applying lime is more than counter-balanced by the increased fertility the legumes add to the soil.

Alfalfa Valuable Feed in Production of Milk

The value of alfalfa hay in dairy feeding has had a striking illustration in Cortland county, according to a report from the state college of agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y.

The college says that if more dairymen realized how the feeding of legumes decreases the cost of milk production, there would be an even more noticeable increase in the acreage of alfalfa. As it is, the growth of alfalfa increased in this state from 35,343 acres in 1909 to 119,783 in 1919.

The Cortland county test to which the college refers was made unwittingly by a dairyman. During the early part of the winter, his cows were being fed good alfalfa hay and a 20 per cent protein grain mixture. He had no silo.

The middle of January, the alfalfa in the mow from which he was feeding gave out and he started feeding timothy. Immediately milk production per cow began to decline at the rate of three pounds a day. Then the dairyman began feeding more grain, but even this did not check the decline. Not until the alfalfa was again reached in the mow did he succeed in getting his herd back to normal production.

Teach Young Bull Calf

Teach the bull calf to lead at an early age. Place a halter on the calf when it is a few days old and occasionally lead it around before it becomes very strong. This is better than having a tug of war at a later date when the bull will be apt to find itself stronger than the owner. Bulls often break out and this places a strain on the friendship of the neighbors who own pure bred cattle of another breed.

DAIRY HINTS

Use extra precautions in caring for dairy products.

There is no more effective way to advertise a herd of cows than through the cow testing association.

A cow that has contracted the habit of holding up her milk is very hard to cure and it may be best to sell her.

Home-grown protein helps to make a prosperous dairyman. Legume hay, and soy beans grown in silage corn, supply it cheaply.

Do you want a monthly farm income? Money is ready for all of the cream you can produce.

Do not stint the dairy cow. Give her all she will eat of the right kind of feeds, properly balanced, if you expect her to produce liberally.

Butter prices have taken a drop. Now is the time the cow-testing work shows up. Only efficient cows can produce at a profit when we reach the lush season of production which always forces a decline in prices.

Served Turn Only as Symbols of Kindness

Mr. Smith, writes a contributor to the Youth Companion, had made a particularly good catch of black bass. Mrs. Smith picked out a nice big one and sent one of the boys with it over to their neighbors in the adjoining camp. "We won't bother to clean it for them," she said, "because that big boy of theirs can do it just as well as we can."

A few days later the grateful neighbor, not to be outdone, returned the favor by bringing across to the Smith's back door a nice juicy raspberry pie freshly made from the wild raspberries growing in the woods behind the camp. That day the storekeeper across the lake had his weekly shipment of ice cream from the city, and none of the Smiths felt much like eating pie. The next day they all went on a trip down the stream, and the third day when the pie was served it had become so soft and soggy that everyone refused to touch it. Wrapping it up carefully in a newspaper, so that no one should see it, Mrs. Smith gave it to young Tom and asked him to take it out in the woods and bury it.

The next morning Mr. Smith went out to dig worms for his day's fishing. As he turned up the moist brown earth there, lying side by side, symbols of neighborly kindness, were the black bass and the raspberry pie!

New Microscopes That Have Marvelous Power

The great world of little things revealed by the microscope is about to become greater still, for new instruments have been invented which have enormously increased the magnifying power which is at man's command. News of a new microscope which will magnify an object over 600,000,000 times, or 25,000 diameters, has lately come from two sources at once. One such instrument has been invented by Doctor Stendrop of the famous Zeiss firm of Jena; another, capable of giving even greater magnification, has been perfected by N. D. Chopra, a British metallurgist, who has already solved with it the problem of avoiding corrosion in tram rails, a discovery which will save enormous sums of money in all countries.

A good microscope of moderate power will magnify an object about 600 diameters, or 300,000 times in square measure. Such a magnification as this is difficult to imagine, but some idea of the power of the new instruments may be gathered from the fact that a tennis ball, if it could be viewed through them, would appear about one and a half miles in diameter.—My Magazine, London.

Musician's Fine Memory

It is doubtful if there has ever been any one in the whole history of the art whose musical memory was so marvelous as Mendelssohn's. We are told (says a writer in John O'London's Weekly) that he hardly ever needed a score on any occasion whatever and it is authentically recorded of him that shortly before his death he played through from memory the whole of Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony"—a truly prodigious feat.

Another well-attested anecdote of Mendelssohn tells how on one occasion when he was rehearsing without score a chorus from Bach's "Matthew Passion" he called out at a certain point: "Please note that at the twenty-third bar the sopranos have C and not C sharp."

All Ages Have Suffered

How often do we hear old people say that the world is less healthy now than it was in their "young days," when most of the diseases which our doctors are fighting seemed to be quite unknown.

These aged pessimists will get rather a shock as the result of discoveries which have just been made at Solothurn, near Lausanne, London Tri-Bits says. Fifteen skeletons, some of them fifteen to twenty thousand years old, have been found, and many of these show that our modern maladies are by no means so new as our grandfathers imagine. Primitive man, for instance, seems to have suffered just as much from rheumatism, tuberculosis and dental troubles as do his descendants.

Inconvenient "Currency"

Economists tell learnedly why money makes the commercial world go round, but a Parisian opera singer of a decade ago learned the lesson in one classic experience. She was determined to tour the world thoroughly and she stopped over in the Society Islands, where her manager contracted to have her sing for one-third the receipts. Her share of "the box office" was 3 pigs, 22 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 coconuts and an uncomputed quantity of bananas and oranges. She couldn't convert her proceeds; the natives had no money. She fed the fruit to the animals and donated her barnyard to the community when she sailed away.

Production of Tea

The tea plant is cultivated in two varieties in China—Thea bohea and thea varides in the provinces of Kwang-Tung, Fu-Kien and Che-Kiang. The tea plantations are usually formed in a deep rich loam, never on low lands, but on low hilly slopes. The leaves are gathered three times, in the middle of April, in the beginning of May and when the leaves again are nearly formed. The first gathering yields the finest and most delicate tea, but with considerable injury to the plant.



RAINBOW JEWEL COLORS

Mother Rainbow was talking to her children.

"My loves," she said, "we must always keep our jewels and our beautiful colors fresh and pretty and new."

"Of course, they aren't really new, but if they're kept pretty and fresh they will look new, and they will look new, too, if we all keep our smiles."

"It would make a great difference with many if they only kept their smiles new and bright."

"Perhaps you don't understand that, my dears."

The Rainbow children, in their beautiful gaily colored home, looked a little puzzled.

"Smiles are always new," Mother Rainbow said. "And they make people look so nice, too."

"Of course, there are such things as familiar smiles. We may say that some one has a nice, familiar smile—that person's own smile."

"But it is always a new smile. It may be the same kind of a smile—the kind that person is most apt to smile, but it is always a new one, too."

"You can't get old or worn-out smiles. A smile, you see, is never worn out."

"Now, our smiles are much the same at all times, but they're always new and gay and bright."

"And that is the way we must keep them."

"The Rainbow family must never have frowns, you know. Then there are our jewels—our jewels which shine through our smiles as we join Mr. Sun and the King of the Clouds in a pretty shower party."

"There are always plenty of family jewels for us to wear, but we must always keep them looking well."

"There is a lovely pot of gold and we can dip some of the gold from it to make our costumes shine through the sunshine. And there is the pot of rainbow rubies and rainbow emeralds and rainbow jewels of every kind."

"Some of you wear one color and others another color, and so on, and then we all stay arranged so that to the earth people it seems as though we were long strips of color—they don't know it is because we arrange ourselves this way."

"Nor do they know that it is because many of us are wearing one color and stand together, and many of us are wearing another and stand together that we appear to them as we do."

"But smile your prettiest at all times, my dears. That is why people love to see the sun and the rain together. They know they will see our



The Rainbow Children Helped Mother Rainbow.

smiles—our golden, sunny, sparkling rainbow smiles.

"You never heard of being able to get second-hand smiles, or second-face smiles, as perhaps they should be called were there such things."

"And now let us set to work and polish up the jewels."

So the Rainbow children helped Mother Rainbow and they sat up in the sky on soft rugs of green and pink and blue.

They dipped their jewels in the gold-and-jewel polish jar and they polished them so that they shone.

They had little rags of the fluffy ends of clouds with which to polish their jewels.

And they freshened their cloths and made them look so pretty and bright.

Then came the word that the King of the Clouds and the Sun were having a little afternoon tea party, and that they would be honored to have Mother Rainbow come and bring the children.

So along went the Rainbow family to the party, while down on the earth people called to each other and said: "Oh, see the Rainbow! Isn't it beautiful! And how the colors and the sunshine all seem to dance in the golden sunshine-rain."

But it was all because the Rainbow family always kept their pretty dresses and jewels in the best of order, and because they always had new smiles for every occasion!

To Bed With Chickens

It was bedtime for four-year-old Jack, but the little fellow wanted to stay up later. His aunt, who tipped the scales at nearly two hundred pounds said:

"Why, Jack, think of me—I am ever so much older than you, and I go to bed with the chickens."

Jack looked at her great size, and said:

"Well, I don't see how you ever get up on the roost."

KINDS OF KINGS

The subject given the class for composition was "Kings." This is what one bright lad handed in:

The most powerful king on earth is working; the laziest, Shir-king; one of the worst kings, Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the quietest, Thinking; the thirstiest, Drink-king; the slyest, Win-king, and the noisiest, Tal-king."

Fortner wants your poultry, cream and eggs—adv.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

IN THE COUNTY COURT
In the Matter of the Estate of Rhode H. McConoughey, deceased.

TO THE CREDITORS OF SAID ESTATE
You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in Wayne, in said county, on the 9th day of January and on the 9th day of April, 1925, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment, and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is three months from the 9th day of January, A. D. 1925, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 9th day of January, 1925.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 12th day of December, 1924.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an Order of Sale, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered therein at the February 1924 term thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company was plaintiff and Spencer Jones, Alice M. Jones, Roy V. Davis, First Trust Company of Omaha, D. D. Davis, Philip G. Burress, Nellie A. Burress, et al were defendants, I will, on the 5th day of January 1925 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the court house in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section three (3), township twenty-six (26), north range one (1) east of the 6th P. M., Wayne County, Nebraska, to satisfy the aforesaid decree, the amount due thereon being \$25,110.00 and interest, and costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska this 2nd day of December 1924.

A. W. STEPHENS,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an Order of Sale, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered therein at the February 1924 term thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein Evan Evans was plaintiff, Edwin W. Davis, Cross Petitioner, and William H. Stageman et al, were defendants, I will on the 5th day of January 1925 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the court house in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The South Half of the North Half of Section Nine (9), Township Twenty-six (26) North, Range Two (2), East of the 6th P. M., Wayne County, Nebraska, to satisfy the aforesaid decree, the amount due thereon being \$10,000.00 with interest at 10 per cent from March 1st, 1922, and costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska this 2nd day of December 1924.

A. W. STEPHENS,
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the County Court of Wayne County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the Estate of B. J. Johnson, deceased.

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

To all persons interested in said Estate:

You, each and all, are hereby notified that Grace Johnson has filed a petition in said court alleging that B. J. Johnson, departed this life intestate on or about the 29th day of November 1924, and praying that she be appointed administratrix of said Estate. Hearing will be had on said petition before me at the county court room in Wayne, Nebraska, on the 2nd day of January, 1925, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an Order of Sale, to me directed, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Wayne County, Nebraska, upon a decree rendered therein at the February 1924 term thereof, in an action pending in said court wherein The Mutual Benefit Life

Insurance Company was plaintiff and John V. Francis, The First National Bank, Carroll, Nebraska; D. D. Davis, Citizens State Bank, Carroll, Nebraska; Lee Brenner and Fred, Nelson, during business under and by the firm name of Brenner and Nelson, were defendants, I will, on the 5th day of January 1925 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the door of the office of the Clerk of said Court, in the court house in Wayne, in said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northwest quarter

and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section eight (8), township twenty-six (26), north range two (2), east of the 6th P. M., Wayne county, Nebraska, to satisfy the aforesaid decree; the amount due thereon being \$37,200.00 and interest, and costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Wayne, Nebraska this 2nd day of December 1924.

A. W. STEPHENS,
Sheriff.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS

Wayne, Nebraska, December 23, 1924.

Board met as per adjournment. All members present. Minutes of meeting held December 9th, 1924, read and approved. The following bonds are on motion duly approved. Luther Anderson as Overseer of Road District No. 30. Fred Meierhenry as Overseer of Road District No. 63. Reinhold Brueckner as Overseer of Road District No. 60. The following claims are on motion audited and allowed and warrants ordered drawn on the respective funds as herein shown. Warrants to be available January 3rd, 1925.

General Fund:			
No.	Name	What for	Amount
3143	R. B. Judson,	shades for jail	6.90
3246	Lincoln School Supply Co.,	supplies for Co. Superintendent	8.86
3262	Omaha Road Equipment Co.,	repairs for tractor	12.30
3276	Frank Erxleben,	phone calls and postage for September, October and November	4.60
3282	Gamble & Senter,	clothing for Mrs. L. Anderson children	7.50
3285	J. R. Rundell,	groceries for Mrs. L. Anderson from November 20th to December 15th	34.65
3286	Ted Nydahl,	rent of land for 1924 for road purposes	16.00
3297	J. J. Steele, Co. Treas.,	express advanced	2.37
3300	Wayne Grain & Coal Company,	coal for Court House	131.35
3310	Henry Reithwisch,	postage and phone calls for year 1924	29.10

Bridge Fund:			
No.	Name	What for	Amount
3263	C. E. Liveringhouse,	drayage	27.30
3313	Concrete Construction Co.,	bridge work	2016.81

General Road Fund:			
No.	Name	What for	Amount
Commissioner District No. 1—Erxleben			
3268	Frank Erxleben,	Overseer road work for November	27.50
Commissioner District No. 2—Rethwisch			
3279	Jas. B. Grier,	road work	37.50
3314	Concrete Construction Co.,	concrete culvert work	1476.10

Automobile or Motor Vehicle Fund:			
No.	Name	What for	Amount
Road Dragging District No. 1—Erxleben			
3273	Albert A. Killion,	dragging roads	4.00
3274	Paul Splittgerber,	dragging roads	1.87
3275	Henry A. Wittler,	dragging roads	3.75
3277	A. L. Mortenson,	dragging roads on county line	18.37
3280	Geo. A. McEachen,	dragging roads	85.50
Road Dragging District No. 2—Rethwisch			
3308	H. E. Lage,	dragging roads	9.75
3312	John Gettman,	road work	8.75
Road Dragging District No. 3—Miller			
3301	Robert Graef,	dragging roads	6.00
3302	David Koch,	dragging roads	4.50
3303	Walt Fenske,	dragging roads	3.00
3304	J. Bruce Wylie,	dragging roads	9.00
3305	Winfred Miller,	dragging roads	4.50

Road District Funds:			
No.	Name	What for	Amount
Road District No. 22			
3239	T. A. Hennesy,	road work	11.20
3240	Jas. Stanton,	road work	19.50
3287	Dan Marnane,	road work	8.00
Road District No. 23			
2232	Matt Finn,	road work	68.50
3260	Alfred H. Bruggeman,	road work	12.50
Road District No. 24			
3309	Edward Rethwisch,	road work	14.00
3311	W. F. Collins,	road work	2.50
Road District No. 28			
3141	A. N. Glasser,	road work	55.25
Road District No. 32			
3251	E. D. Morris,	road work	5.70
Road District No. 34			
3247	Ralph Parker,	road work	20.00
3252	Elmer F. Fisher,	road work	31.50
3295	Clarence Carr,	road work	64.00
Road District No. 35			
3249	David E. James,	road work	63.00
3250	Harry Griffith,	road work	35.00
Road District No. 37			
3207	Florenz F. Niemann,	road work	8.15
Road District No. 42			
3299	William Meyer,	road work	51.00
Road District No. 44			
3269	S. J. Hale,	road work	19.85
3272	Clifford Hale,	road work	15.50
3298	Transcontinental Oil Co.,	Gasoline and grease	7.87
Road District No. 45			
3263	C. E. Liveringhouse,	drayage	2.00
Road District No. 48			
3271	Edward Kai,	road work	58.00
3283	Albert A. Killion,	road work	7.50
Road District No. 49			
3266	J. B. Reid,	blacksmithing	6.00
3270	Edward Kai,	road work	29.00
Road District No. 50			
3296	Edward Frevert,	road work	48.92
Road District No. 51			
3267	W. F. Biermann,	road work	32.07
Road District No. 52			
3241	Wm. Sydow,	road work	12.50
Road District No. 56			
2994	John Meyer,	road work	28.30
Road District No. 59			
3244	Allan Koch,	road work	15.00
3248	Chas. S. Carr,	road work	32.00
3306	Henry Asmus, Jr.,	road work	15.00

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1924

Chief Happenings of the Past Twelve Months at Home and in Other Lands.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT

Europe on the Way to Economic Recovery—British Labor Government Overthrown—Republicans Win Great Victory in American Election—Flight of Army Planes Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Many events of great moment marked the year 1924. First of these in importance undoubtedly was the formulation, adoption and putting into operation of the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations and indirectly the financial and economic regeneration of that country and Europe generally. The success of this scheme means much for the entire civilized world. Having been devised mainly by Americans, it adds to the prestige of America.

Wars were few and not especially important internationally. The outstanding ones were the civil war for the control of the government of China, the attempt of Spain to conquer the rebellious tribesmen of Morocco, the suppression of a rebellion in Mexico and a long drawn-out revolutionary movement in Brazil. There were also several of the always-to-be-expected internecine conflicts in Central America. On the whole Mars had rather an idle year. For a time the alarmists talked of war between the United States and Japan over the Japanese exclusion clause in the new American immigration law, but the crisis was passed safely, for the time at least.

Great Britain experienced the novelty of being under a Labor government which was fairly successful until it got tangled up with the Russian soviets, whereupon it was ousted, the Conservatives winning the parliamentary elections by large majorities. Stanley Baldwin again became prime minister. During the first quarter of the year the soviet government of Russia won recognition from almost every important country except the United States, but the soviet leaders continued to recede from their Bolshevik principles. Socialists captured the government of France and Herriot became premier. President Mustafa Kemal of Turkey and Dictator Mussolini of Italy were subjected to severe attacks from political opponents and were forced to more liberal attitudes.

In the United States the biggest event of the year was the national election, together with the sensational Democratic convention which resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, and the independent candidacy of Senator LaFollette and Senator Wheeler on a radical platform. Despite the oil reserve scandal that had laid the Republican administration open to attack, the voters of the land, by a plurality of about 10,000,000, decided that Calvin Coolidge should continue in the presidential office, with Charles Gates Dawes as vice president. During the long months of the campaign business in the United States had languished, but immediately after the election it revived rapidly, and at the same time there began a considerable boom in securities on the stock exchanges.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the year began the matter of German reparations was still foremost among the problems awaiting settlement. The commission of experts appointed by the reparations commission and headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of America began its work January 14 with the examination of Germany's capacity to pay. It functioned rapidly and with precision, formulated what has been known as the Dawes plan and submitted its report on April 9. Two days later this was accepted by the reparations commission, and on April 15 it was approved by the German and British governments. Belgium, Italy and Japan accepted it on April 28, but France, mainly for political reasons, withheld approval for the time being. On July 15, Owen D. Young of San Francisco accepted the position of fiscal agent of the Dawes plan, and the same day the allied premiers met in London to discuss the operation of the scheme. Later they invited Germany to send a delegation, and the conference resulted in complete agreement. France promised to evacuate the Ruhr within a year, and almost immediately began to get her military and civil forces out of the region. The London agreement was ratified by the parliaments, the German reichstag passed the bills necessary for the operation of the plan and the pact was formally signed on August 30. It was the only scheme yet put forward upon which the various nations could agree, and its adoption was hailed the world over as the beginning of the recuperation of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war.

Germany began making payments under the Dawes plan on September 2. Next day Seymour Parker Gilbert, the young American financial expert, was appointed agent general of reparations, and on October 10 the big loan to Germany was offered to the world. It was promptly accepted by over

subscribed in most countries. German industry responded instantly and the smooth and efficient operation of the Dawes plan seemed assured.

Several attempts were made during the year to forward the further reduction of armaments by agreement, but nothing definite was accomplished until September, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain submitted to the League of Nations his plan for an international agreement for security, arbitration and disarmament. The discussion was heated, and Japan refused to adhere because the plan prohibited wars based on internal policies of nations. Her delegates did not conceal the fact that they were referring especially to the Japanese exclusion clause of the American immigration law, which already had caused protests from Tokyo and boycotts and threats against Americans in Japan. They insisted the agreement must provide that any nation might ask the league to arbitrate internal affairs of any other nation, and the league assembly yielded to them and adopted the protocol with such amendment. Assent of the legislative bodies of all member nations of course was requisite, and as time went on it became evident this could not be obtained. The British parliament, it was believed, was almost certain not to agree since Canada, Australia and New Zealand were bitterly opposed.

In October Great Britain and Turkey were at swords' points over the old Mosul oil fields dispute, but they submitted the matter to the League of Nations council, which ordered the status quo be maintained for the present.

Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor general of the Sudan, was murdered by Egyptian nationalists in November. The British government, swiftly moving warships and troops to strategic positions, demanded an apology, indemnity of \$2,300,000, punishment of the assassins, and, most important, concessions concerning the Sudan and the great irrigation project there. Premier Zogouli Pasha resigned and Ziwar, his successor yielded to all the demands. The root of the trouble was the control of the Sudan, which was claimed by both nations.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The Irish Free State registered with the League of Nations the treaty with England by which it was granted its measure of independence, but in December the British government protested against this action, asserting that the league had nothing to do with arrangements between sections of the British empire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the aid of the Liberals in parliament, the Labor government of Great Britain functioned through most of the year. It took office on January 22 with Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister. Its policies were fairly moderate, but several of its bills were beaten, notably those for the aid of the poor and for the nationalization of mines. It did not resign because no party then had a majority in parliament. However, the people rebelled against the treaties with soviet Russia which MacDonald negotiated, and on October 8 the house of commons refused him a vote of confidence. Parliament was at once prorogued and the general election set for October 29. At the polls the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory, getting 413 of the 615 seats in the house. The Liberal party seemed almost wiped out and the Laborites suffered heavy losses. Stanley Baldwin was selected to be prime minister again and on November 6 his government took office. To the great relief of France, Austen Chamberlain was made foreign secretary instead of Lord Curzon. Winston Churchill, a free trader and determined foe of socialism, was named chancellor of the exchequer.

England's most serious trouble internally continued to be unemployment. This increased through the year, and so, unfortunately, did the cost of living. In February there was a great dockers' strike which threatened to cut off most of the country's food supplies. But through the efforts of MacDonald and his colleagues it was soon settled.

France changed her government twice. Premier Poincare was not in sympathy with the movement to restore friendly relations with Germany, and on June 1 he resigned. Francois-Marsal formed a ministry which lasted only a few days, and then President Millerand also gave up his office. The radical Socialists—who are not so radical there as in some countries—took charge and made Edouard Herriot premier, after Gaston Doumergue had been elected President. On September 30 France turned out a balanced budget for the first time in ten years.

Austria in November lost the invaluable services of her chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, who resigned because of a general railway strike for higher wages and other unsatisfactory conditions due largely to the greedy profiteers of Vienna. He was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek. At one time or another during the year the governments of Japan, Belgium, Albania, South Africa, Yugo-Slavia, Finland and Portugal also changed hands. Greece went further than that. Venizelos formed a ministry in January, was succeeded by Kar-

andaris in February, and he was followed by Papanastasion in March. On March 25 the assembly, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, voted to depose the Glucksbourg dynasty and establish a republic, subject to a plebiscite. The people voted in favor of the republic on April 13 and the royal family went into exile. Nicolai Lenin, the master mind of soviet Russia, who had been incapacitated for a long time, died on January 21 and Alexis I. Rykov was chosen to succeed him as premier. The funeral of Lenin was an extraordinary demonstration and his tomb has become the national shrine. The Turkish assembly voted on March 3 to depose the caliph and abolish the caliphate and next day the caliph left for Switzerland. President Mustapha Kemal worked hard for the prosperity of his country, but his dictatorial methods brought about a powerful combination of his opponents that gave him much trouble. In November this group forced the resignation of Premier Ismet Pasha, the President's right-hand man; he was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Arabia's radical religionists, the Wahabites, under Ibn Saud revolted against the rule of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and that monarch abdicated on October 3 at the demand of the citizens of Mecca and Jeddah. Emir Ali, his son, was put on the throne, but had no better success than his father, for in the middle of October Wahabites occupied Mecca.

Germany's reichstag was dissolved March 13 and a hot campaign ensued, the Nationalists planning to restore the monarchy. In the elections the Social Democrats easily won. The cabinet of Chancellor Marx resigned May 27, but he was retained in office. Again in October the reichstag was dissolved, Marx having failed to reorganize the ministry satisfactorily. Thereupon he cut loose entirely from the Nationalists. New elections were held December 7. On November 7 the German budget was balanced for the first time since the war. The reichstag elections came on December 7 and the three parties supporting the republic and the Dawes plan won the most seats. However, Chancellor Marx found it so difficult to form a new cabinet that he and his ministers resigned on December 15, carrying on until their successors could be chosen.

The Fascists won the Italian elections on April 6, but the tide against Fascism rose steadily. Sig. Matteotti, a Socialist deputy, was kidnapped and murdered by Fascists in June and Premier Mussolini faced a crisis which he survived only by the most energetic action. He dissolved the national militia and reorganized his government, and some of his prominent supporters were ousted. His opponents were kept fairly quiet until November when, confronted by another attack in parliament, Mussolini frankly admitted the faults of the Fascists and promised to punish their excesses and to curb their utterances, beginning with himself.

China's civil war for 1924 broke out September 3 in the Shanghai region between the armies of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, the former being backed by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, military chieftain of the Peking government and the latter having the moral support of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. The Chekiang troops were victorious after a long campaign, but meanwhile Chang had moved on Peking and defeated his old enemy Wu, partly through the treachery of the latter's chief general, Feng Yuhsiang. President Tsao Kun resigned, Feng took possession of Peking, but was practically eliminated by Chang, and the Manchurian made Tuan Chih-jui head of a provisional government.

On this side of the Atlantic there was the long drawn-out rebellion in the state of Rio de Sul, Brazil, the chief effect of which elsewhere was the increase in the price of coffee; and, early in the year, an attempted revolution in Mexico which caused the federal government a lot of trouble. Gen. Plutarco Calles was elected President of Mexico and was inaugurated on December 1. Gonzales Cordova was elected President of Ecuador, Horacio Vasquez of Santo Domingo, Carlos Solorzano of Nicaragua and Gerardo Machado of Cuba. There was a rebellion in Honduras in the spring that was ended through the intervention of the United States, and a treaty of peace by the Central American nations was signed. In Chile a military group came to the fore and caused President Alessandri to resign. However, the senate refused his resignation and gave him six months' leave in Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Politics consumed a vast amount of time and energy in the United States, as is the case every four years. There was little doubt from the first that the Republicans would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. LaFollette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 10 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented LaFollette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,065; LaFollette, 34; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Chicago.

The Democrats convened in New York on June 24 and did not complete their work until the early morning of July 10—the most protracted national convention in the history of American

politics. Nearly a score of names were presented for the presidential nomination, with William G. McAdoo and Gov. Al Smith of New York leading. The former was credited with support from the Ku Klux Klan and the latter is a Roman Catholic, therefore the religious issue became deplorably prominent. The committee on resolutions struggled over two points especially—whether or not the Klan should be denounced by name and whether or not the party should declare itself definitely in favor of American membership in the League of Nations. Both questions went before the convention in minority reports and many fiery speeches were made. The delegates decided not to name the Klan and not to declare for league membership. Balloting for a presidential nominee began June 30 and it was immediately apparent that there was a deadlock, for neither McAdoo nor Smith would give way unless the other would do the same. Day after day the voting went on, most of the other aspirants dropping out one by one. As the one hundredth ballot drew near the vote for John W. Davis began to grow. On the one hundred and third ballot the break came and Davis obtained a majority. The nomination was then made unanimous. Out of a dozen names put up for the vice presidency, Mr. Davis selected that of Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska and brother of William J., and he was nominated.

While this was going on Senator LaFollette became the candidate of a third party that called itself the Progressive. He was endorsed by the chiefs of the Federation of Labor, and, apparently against his will, by the Socialist party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was given second place on the ticket. There were several other candidates, as usual, who cut no figure in the results. The evident plan of the LaFollette following was to cause a deadlock in the electoral college and throw the election into congress.

When the votes of the nation were counted on the night of November 4 it was found that Coolidge had carried 35 states, with 382 votes in the electoral college; Davis had carried 12 states, all in the "Solid South," with 136 electoral votes, and LaFollette had won only the 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin. Coolidge's popular plurality was nearly 10,000,000. The Republicans also won complete control of the next congress.

Among the interesting results of the day was the election of two women as governors of states. They are Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming. Al Smith gave an impressive demonstration of his popularity by overcoming a huge Republican plurality in New York state and defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship.

Scandal resulting from the leasing of naval oil reserve lands furnished material for bitter attacks on the administration and for long investigations by senatorial committees. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the Interior, was badly involved, and others were smirched. Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned under pressure. President Coolidge and congress took steps to bring the guilty to justice and to recover the reserves. Court proceedings are still going on. Congress gave considerable time to a bill for tax reduction and passed a measure that included many features urged by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. A soldiers' bonus bill also was passed. The President vetoed it, but both house and senate overrode the veto. An immigration bill before congress contained a clause that would exclude the Japanese. The ambassador from Tokyo protested against this, and so vexed congress that the measure was quickly passed and signed by the President.

Four airplanes manned by eight army pilots started on a flight around the world from Santa Monica, Cal., on March 17. In the Alaskan Islands the commander, Major—Martha—and his plane came to grief and the other planes continued the flight. With many vicissitudes and some exciting experiences the flyers made their way to Japan, China, India, and so on through Europe to Iceland, where another plane was wrecked. The two remaining planes successfully flew to Greenland and thence home. Aviators of several other nations attempted the same feat, but all failed.

Curtis D. Wilbur of California became secretary of the navy on March 14 when Mr. Denby retired. Attorney General Daugherty resigned March 23 at the request of the President because his official actions were assailed and under investigation. He was succeeded by Harlan Fiske Stone of New York. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace died October 25 and Howard Gore was named to fill the post until March 4.

Friendly relations with Mexico having been restored, Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheffield of New York was named Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post. Hugh S. Gibson was made minister to Switzerland in March.

Congress began the short session on December 1. President Coolidge in his message urged economy and tax reduction and measures to relieve agriculture, declared himself in favor of further reduction of armaments, adherence to the permanent court of international justice, against joining the League of Nations and against cancellation of war debts owed the United States by other nations.

The senate on December 11 passed the house bill appropriating \$140,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the navy. The annual reports of the secretaries of war and the navy and of several

commissions stressed the steady decline in our defenses on land and sea and in the air, but the President indicated that he was not in sympathy with the demands for huge sums to be expended on armament. The house passed the Interior department appropriation bill carrying a total of \$238,000,000.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29.

On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave \$46,000,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave \$12,500,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Labor in the United States had a prosperous and in general a quiet year. There was not one general strike; wages maintained their high level and in many instances were increased. The New York Central Railway company increased the pay of 15,000 employees on January 22; Chicago teamsters won an increase in February by a short strike, and so did several other local unions later. Wages of various classes of railway employees were raised during the year by the federal board. Only the textile workers of Maine suffered a reduction, in November. Silk workers of Paterson, N. J., went on strike and so did the garment workers, of both New York and Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in El Paso, Texas. Communism and the labor party movement were again squelched, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. He and many of the delegates went to Mexico City for the convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers was elected president of that body. While there he suddenly fell ill and was hurriedly brought back to San Antonio, where he died on December 13.

In July the federal trade commission ordered all steel companies to abandon the "Pittsburgh plus" system, which was said to work injustice to the Middle West. The commission also accused the Aluminum Company of America of questionable practices.

Organized labor won a great victory on October 20 when the Supreme court of the United States ruled that federal courts must grant jury trials in contempt cases growing out of labor disputes.

DISASTERS

While there was in 1924 no such terrific disaster as the Japanese earthquake of the previous year, the list of quakes, conflagrations, mine explosions, tornadoes and other visitations was long and the loss of life was heavy. The Red Cross was kept busy throughout the year. The worst of these occurrences were as follows: January 3, explosion in starch factory in Peking, 11, 36 killed; January 10, British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision; January 15 and 16, severe earthquakes in Japan, India and Colombia; January 28, coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 40 killed; February 5, 42 killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.; March 1, explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 18; March 4, San Jose, Costa Rica, half wrecked by quake; March 8, mine explosion at Castle Gate, Utah, killed 175; March 28, landslide near Amalfi, Italy, killed 100; April 28, mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., fatal to 111; April 30, destructive and fatal tornadoes in Southern states; May 27, tornadoes in South killed 45; May 28, Bucharest arsenal blew up with great loss of life; May 31, 22 inmates of defective girls' school in California burned to death; June 12, turret explosion on battleship Mississippi killed 48; June 28, tornado killed 150 and did vast damage at Lorain, Ohio; in August, thousands killed in floods in China and Formosa, and 80 lives lost in Virgin Islands hurricane; September 16, mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 39; September 21, storms in Wisconsin fatal to 53; October 20, 14 killed by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton; November 12, hundreds of lives lost in earthquakes in Java; November 14 and 16, destructive conflagrations in Jersey City, N. J.

NECROLOGY

Of the many notable men and women who were claimed by death during the year these were the more famous: In January: Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, author and educator; Rev. S. Baring Gould, English author; former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia; John Leyland, English naval authority; Alfred Gruenfeld, Austrian composer; A. F. Adams, impresario of musicians; Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, American savant; former Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska; George Cram Cook, author and playwright; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, diplomat and author; Nicolai Lenin, premier of Russia; Gen. Lee Christmas, soldier of fortune; W. C. Fox, former minister to Ecuador; Grand Duchess Marie of Luxembourg.

In February: Dr. L. S. McMurry, noted surgeon; Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of United States; Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge; Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, soldier and writer; Pierce Anderson, Chicago architect; Dr. Jacques Loeb, biologist; Rev. Mother Vincent de Paul, superior general of Gray Nuns of the Sacred Heart; Bishop Alexander B. Garrett in Texas; Bishop J. E. Gunn of Mississippi; R. F. Goodman, millionaire lumberman of Wisconsin; Congressman H. G. Dupre of Louisiana; Bishop T. Meerschuert of Oklahoma; ex-Congressman J. L. Slayden

of Texas; George Randolph Chester, author; Mrs. Lydia Cooney Ward, writer.

In March: Ex-Congressman J. M. Levy of New York; W. F. Lee, Chicago publisher; A. H. Smith, president New York Central; Daniel Ridgeway Knight, American artist; Gen. P. Danglis, Greek soldier and statesman; Lopez Gutierrez, de facto president of Honduras; Federal Judges F. H. Baker and G. W. Jack; Dr. W. O. Stillman, head of American Humane association; Dean N. C. Ricker of University of Illinois; Newton Fuesste, novelist; Barney Barnard, comedian; Gen. Robert Nivelle, defender of Verdun; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, educator; James McNally, Chicago publisher; Sir Charles Stanford, Irish composer; Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent Anti-Saloon league; Glen McDonough, musical comedy librettist.

In April: Charles A. Munn, publisher Scientific American; ex-Senator M. A. Smith of Arizona; Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate; William Byard Hale, American journalist; Louis H. Sullivan, eminent Chicago architect; F. X. Leyendecker, artist; Eleonora Duse, Italian actress; Mable Correll, English novelist; Lindon W. Bates, American waterway expert; Karl Helfferich, German statesman; J. Sloat Fassett, New York political leader; G. Stanley Hall, psychologist; Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall; ex-Gov. E. L. Norris of Montana; Niels Gron, Danish-American diplomat; Sir Horace Nugent, English statesman.

In May: H. M. Byllesby, financier and engineer; Dean C. Worcester, scientist; Kate Claxton, actress; Mrs. Hubert Wood, wife of secretary of Interior; Katie Putnam, veteran actress; H. H. Windsor, publisher of Popular Mechanics; George Kennan, traveler and writer; Baron Constant d'Estournelles de France; Sir Edward Goschen, British diplomat; Victor Herbert, composer; Aaron Hoffman, playwright; Paul Cambon, French diplomat.

In June: Bishop H. O. Stuns of Omaha; E. S. Bronson, president National Editorial association; Peter Clark Macfarlane, author; Frank G. Carpenter, traveler and writer.

In July: A. A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President; Palmer Cox, author and artist; Ferruccio Busoni, composer; Edward Peple, dramatist.

In August: George Shiras, former justice of United States Supreme court; Joseph Conrad, author, in England; ex-Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan; Mary Stuart Cutting, novelist; Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, widow of the actor; Dr. Richard Green Moulton, educator; Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lucy Page Ganton, anti-cigarette crusader; Charles B. Lewis ("M. Quad"), humorist; Adolph Seeman, pioneer circus man; Julia Reinhardt, actress.

In September: Edward F. Gepra, noted harness driver; Dario Motta, automobile racer; Maria T. Davless, author; Frank Chance, noted baseball player and manager; Charles Zepplin, educator; ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts; J. W. Schaeberle, astronomer; James Carruthers, "wheat king" of Canada; ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota; Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician; Estrada Cabrera, ex-President of Guatemala; Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), veteran actress; H. L. Bridgeman, New York publisher.

In October: Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist; ex-Gov. Warren Garst of Iowa; Dr. W. A. Shanklin, educator; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago banker and art patron; Anatole France, dean of French letters; E. L. Larkin, astronomer; Dr. D. C. Beelye, first president of Smith college; Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut; H. H. Kolshant, former Chicago newspaper publisher; Admiral Sir Percy Scott, British gunnery expert; F. Wight Neumann, impresario; ex-Gov. H. A. Buchtel of Colorado; John H. Wright, journalist; Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace; Laura Jean Libbey, novelist; Lew Dockstader, minstrel; Percy D. Haughton, football authority; Gen. W. B. Haldeman, commander of United Confederate Veterans; James B. Forgan, Chicago banker; Edward Bell, American diplomat; W. E. Lewis, publisher New York Telegraph; T. C. Harbaugh, author of Nick Carter stories; Frances Hodgson Burnett, author.

In November: Kai Neilson, Danish sculptor; T. E. Cornish, first president of Bell Telephone company; ex-Senator Cornelius Cole of California; Ferdinand Peck, pioneer Chicagoan; Gabriel Faure, French composer; Gen. Anson Mills; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. K. Kitchin of North Carolina; President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Montagu, English statesman; E. E. Rice, theatrical producer; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr.; A. N. McKay, editor Salt Lake Tribune; Cardinal Logue of Ireland; Thomas H. Ince, moving picture producer; Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egyptian army; Mrs. Warren G. Harding; C. S. Fairchild, former secretary of the treasury; Duke of Beaufort; Giacomo Puccini, Italian composer.

In December: Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela; Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist; W. C. Brown, former president New York Central; Bishop H. J. Alerding of Fort Wayne, Ind.; William C. Reick, journalist; Chief Grand Rabbi Isaac Friedman of Vienna, in New York; Mahlon Pitney, former justice of the U. S. Supreme court; August Belmont, financier and sportsman; Edward Hoising, American artist; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Congressman T. F. Appleby of New Jersey; Martin F. Glynn, former governor of New York.

(© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

WITH THE WAYNE CHURCHES

St. Paul Lutheran Church
Coy L. Stager, Pastor
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning worship 11:00 a. m.
Sermon Theme: "God's Bountiful Care."

The Ladies' Aid society will meet Thursday afternoon January 8th, at the home of Mrs. Gus Wendt.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. N. J. Juhlin, January 7, 1925.

Wednesday evening January 7, 1925 at 7:30 p. m. services will be held in our church. This service is one of the services which the churches are unitedly conducting in connection with the Universal Week of Prayer.

BACKWARD—FORWARD

"I stand upon the threshold of two years,
And backward look, and forward strain my eyes;

Upon the blotted record fall my tears
While brushing them aside a sweet surprise

Breaks like a day-dawn on my up-turned face
As I remember all Thy daily grace.

"Thou hast been good to me; the burdened past
Thou hast borne with me and the future days

Are in Thy hands; I tremble not but cast
My care upon Thee and in prayer and praise

Prepare to make the coming year the best
Because of nobler work and sweeter rest."

I do not know who wrote these lines. But whoever wrote them, they have touched me deeply, as I sit meditating upon the year that is closing and the new one which is soon to dawn.

We are, indeed, upon the threshold of two years, and we are compelled to consider both of them.

We cannot help the backward look,

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Fat Cattle Slow to Half a Dollar Lower

A TEN CENT DROP IN HOGS

Liberal Run of Sheep and Lambs Sends Values Down—Fat Lambs \$9@11.00 Off, Top \$17.85. Aged Sheep Hold Steady.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, December 31, 1924.—With 10,700 cattle Tuesday and bearish reports from eastern points the market was very dull and 25@50c lower than Monday.

Best heaves brought \$10.25. Stockers and feeders were very dull.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice yearlings, \$10.00@11.75; fair to good yearlings, \$8.75@10.00; common to fair yearlings, \$6.50@8.00; good to choice steers, \$9.25@10.50; fair to good steers, \$7.50@9.00; common to fair steers, \$6.50@8.00; trashy, warm-up cattle, \$5.00@6.00; good to choice fed heifers, \$7.00@8.50; fair to good fed heifers, \$5.75@7.00; common to fair fed heifers, \$4.75@5.75; fair to choice fed cows, \$4.75@5.75; fair to good fed cows, \$3.75@4.00; canners, \$3.50@3.90; cutters, \$3.00@3.40; veal calves, \$8.00@10.00; heavy and medium calves, \$3.00@6.50; beef and butcher bulls, \$3.75@5.50; native hologna bulls, \$3.25@3.75; good to choice feeders, \$4.40@7.00; fair to good feeders, \$3.25@4.25; common to fair feeders, \$4.25@5.00; good to choice stockers, \$6.85@7.25; fair to good stockers, \$4.50@4.80; common to fair stockers, \$4.25@4.50; trashy stockers, \$3.00@4.00; stock heifers, \$3.00@4.50; stock cows, \$2.50@3.00; stock calves, \$3.00@4.75.

Hogs Mostly Ten Lower

There was another liberal run of hogs Tuesday 17,000 head and despite a vigorous demand prices were generally 10c lower. Best butcher was sold up to \$10.50 and bulk of the trading was at \$9.50@10.20.

Sharp Break in Lambs

With 16,700 fresh sheep and lambs Tuesday and bad markets everywhere fat lambs sold off 50c@1.00. Best woolled lambs brought \$17.85 and best of the feeder lambs \$15.50. Aged sheep held about steady.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$17.25@17.85; lambs, fair to good, \$16.50@17.25; feeding lambs, \$15.25@16.00; weathers, \$8.50@11.25; yearlings, \$12.50@15.00; clipped lambs, fed, \$14.00@14.50; fat ewes, \$7.25@10.00.

Crop Report for December

Lincoln.—Nebraska winter wheat acreage is back to normal, the acreage being 14 per cent above last year with slight increase in the east and heavy increase in the west. Average condition low, being extremely poor in the east and good in the west.

This report was released by the Division of Crop and Livestock Statistics.

Nebraska farmers planted 2,500,000 acres of winter wheat this autumn as compared to 2,425,000 acres last fall. The 5-year average area harvested is 2,381,000 acres. The increase would have been larger had conditions been favorable for seeding in the eastern part of the state.

HANS MUMM PASSED AWAY SUNDAY MORNING

Hans Mumm was born in Schleswig Germany July 27, 1849 and died at his home in Winside Sunday morning December 21, 1924, aged 76 years, 4 months and 24 days.

When a young man in his teens he came to America and for a time lived in California. From there he came to Fremont where he engaged in farming. While at Fremont he made a visit to Germany. He was united in marriage to Anna Katrina Koch on July 1, 1881 at Fremont where he resided the first two years of his married life. He then moved on a farm near there where he spent the next seven years. Then they came to Wayne county moving on a farm four and one-half miles west of Winside.

Eighteen years ago they moved into town where they have since resided. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mumm one son dying in infancy, one daughter, Anna, died about seven years ago and two daughters, Mrs. John Drevsen of Hoskins and Mrs. Herman Kroempke of Lynch. Others left to mourn his loss are his wife and seven grandchildren.

Mr. Mumm has been ailing for seven or eight years but was never confined to his bed and until about six weeks ago was able to walk down town. He was walking around in the house within a few hours of his death.

Funeral services were held from the home Tuesday afternoon. Interment in the Winside cemetery.—Winside Tribune.

First Presbyterian Church
Fenton C. Jones, Pastor
10:00 Sunday school, Mr. F. H. Jones, Supt.

11:00 morning worship. Celebration of the Lord's Supper. Let every member of the church be present, young and not so young.

Those planning to unite with the church should communicate with the pastor. Parents desiring their children baptised will have that privilege at this service. What better thing can you do in the new year than to unite with the church if you are not a member; and if you are a member let this first Sunday be your time for a reconsecration for the work before us.

6:30 Christian Endeavor. Leader will be announced at the morning service.

7:30 Evening worship. Subject, New Opportunities, new pleasures and new duties.

What we all need for the new year is not more resolutions, but more resolution. Make a bargain with yourself that you will go to church every Sunday. To do this you will need to begin next Sunday. We will welcome you. This church is for the service of men in the name of Christ.

Methodist Episcopal Church
John Grant Shick, Pastor

Sunday school at 10 a. m., Conrad Jacobson, superintendent.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m., Miss Freida Schrupf, leader.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sermon themes for next Sunday will be:—Morning, "A Striking Picture of the Church." Evening, "In a Far Country."

This church will participate in the meetings for the week of prayer, beginning January 5th. See program of services for the week elsewhere in this paper.

Here are a few thoughts for New Year's day:—

Don't simply resolve to do it—Do it! Many people make New Year's resolutions. What many others need to do it to make New Year's Resolutions.

Nineteen Hundred Twenty-five may be what we make it. It is largely up to each of us what kind of a year it shall be.

We often pray for opportunity, but opportunity is a door with two sides. If that door has "opportunity" written on one side of it we will be sure to find "responsibility" written on the other side. The New Year will bring its opportunities and likewise its responsibilities. We gladly embrace the former let us not overlook the latter.

First Baptist Church
Francis K. Allen, Pastor.

Sunday school at 10 a. m. Public worship and sermon at 11 "A Recipe for a Happy Life."

Evening worship at 7 o'clock, "Round the Year With Christ." A candle light service for the New Year presented by twelve girls.

The annual week of prayer will be observed in cooperation with the other churches of Wayne. The first meeting will be held at the Presbyterian church, Monday evening at 7:30.

Evangelical Lutheran Church
H. A. Teckhaus, Pastor

Sunday school 10:00 a. m. No preaching service.

January 3rd, Saturday school 2:00 p. m.

January 6th, Union Service, Rev. Coy L. Stager, pastor of St. Paul Lutheran church will preach, 7:30 p. m.

You are cordially invited.

GOES TO LINCOLN

Representative August Wittler tells us that he plans to leave for Lincoln Friday to be ready to begin his duties as representative. We hope he will always do the right thing for Wayne and Wayne community, and what is right for this community will not be far wrong for most of the communities of the state.

BUSINESS GOVERNMENT

Dubuque's first city manager had a salary of \$8,400. Louis Siebolt says that in his first ten days, by eliminating positions held by politicians who did no useful work, he reduced city expenses by \$20,000.

In course of time he reduced city expenses \$100,000 a year. By collecting \$360,000 of delinquent taxes he was able to pay off city debts without increasing taxes. In fact, the tax levy was reduced.

Business-like management of any sound form of city government could accomplish similar results. This particular form of government has so many accomplishments of this sort to its credit, however, that such changes in government as cities are making are nearly all in this direction.

Cincinnati vote at the last election to try the city manager plan. Forty towns and cities made this change last year. There are now 200 city manager municipalities in the country, including such large cities as Cleveland, Dayton, Grand Rapids, Norfolk, Virginia, Knoxville and Sacramento.

Now the New York legislature is to be urged to provide that form of government for the great city of New York. What with its transportation puzzle and its frightful crowding, New York city is miring down. Its complicated Tammany government is not adapted to so huge an administrative task. So great a community trying out the simple system of a popular council administering affairs thru a general-in-chief of its own choosing would be as interesting a political experiment as America has seen in many a day.—State Journal.

11,000 BAGS OF CHRISTMAS MAIL

New York, December 21.—The United States liner Leviathan arrived this afternoon with 11,000 bags of Christmas mail and 929 passengers.

Bishop Charles F. Brent of Buffalo, who attended the narcotic conference at Geneva, was among the passengers. In a statement he said that the first and second opium conferences cleared the atmosphere and prepared the way for a solution of the problem.

He said that as a result of the conferences the present annual production of opium and other narcotics would be curtailed one-tenth.

"It should be stated," Bishop Brent pointed out, "that America strongly opposed the idea of the conference, foreseeing what might and probably would happen."

Denouncing the first agreement reached by the conference as a travesty, he charged India with being responsible for most of its worst features. Bishop Brent paid tribute to the parliamentary skill of Congressman Stephen Porter, of Pennsylvania, the only American delegate remaining at Geneva.

Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, mother-in-law of Count Ludwig Salm-Hoogstraeten, returned from Europe with her son, Henry H. Rogers, jr., who has been preparing for Oxford.

SUPER-POWER POWERS

Senator Norris made last week in the senate about the same attack on an alleged "power trust" that populists were making thirty years ago upon the railroad "trust."

Indeed, "populist" was applied to Norris in Senator Underwood reply. Norris had attempted to show that the Alabama Power company which he seems to anticipate, will be the lessee of Muscle Shoals if the bill of the Alabama senator passes, is

linked by interlocking directorates with the General Electric company.

This latter concern, the senator believes, is the center of the nationwide power trust now said to be getting under way.

The strictures of the populists upon the railroads proved finally to be justified. President Roosevelt later adopted that attitude as his own and the present elaborate system of railroad regulation resulted. Is a similar struggle with a great power combination in prospect?

Senator Norris believes that the industrial power, light and perhaps heat of the near future is to come thru the electric power line. To make this feasible will require an interlinking of the power sources of a region—the water power, the coal mines, the steam plants. It is a natural monopoly. The economic life of the country will be totally subject to this power service. This is too much power, Senator Norris holds, for any private, profit making organization to have. He wants to keep Muscle Shoals and other key positions in the power system in government hands.

This makes up the issue at Washington. Carl D. Thompson, head of a municipal ownership organization, has charged lately that he was driven off the Chautauqua platform in specific instances last year thru the activity and influence of power interests. He specifies Edina, Missouri, and St. Cloud, Minnesota, as specific instances.

This may or may not be true, but it is a sign that super-power is not only a coming but a present issue in politics.

ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY ROOMS—OTHER TEXTILES LAG

Babson Park, Massachusetts, December 26.—The news that premiums are being offered for deliveries of artificial silk while the rest of the textile industry is just emerging from one of the worst depressions in its history is interesting and may be significant. In a statement issued today bearing on this situation, Roger W. Babson clears up several misunderstandings regarding this newest textile.

"Although the process for making artificial silk has been known for 20 years the industry has not developed to any extent until the post-war period," says Mr. Babson. "Some 8,000,000 pounds of artificial silk was made in the United States during 1920. Production last year reached 35,380,000 pounds and this year will doubtless show an even greater increase. America production last year equalled two thirds as much as the real silk imported, while totaled as much as real silk produced. What was regarded four years ago as an infant industry in this country must today be looked upon as a lusty infant whose growth amazes even its parents. The baby industry grew so fast, in fact, that the textile manufacturers and dealers did not even have time to name it. The first name, 'gloss,' did not seem to suit and while the second, 'artificial silk,' has been used more generally than any other it is not a correct classification. The new fabric is no more artificial silk than it is artificial cotton. It is a distinct textile made of cellulose. Some of it is manufactured from a cotton base by the nitro-cellulose process. A cheaper grade is made from wood fibre by the viscose process. Manufacturers and dealers have now named it 'rayon,' and it is hoped that it will soon be known and called by this, its own name.

"Having somewhat the lustre of real silk the new product is being used to lend decorative effect to other fabrics. Lacking the necessary strength to be used alone for most sorts of clothing it is being mixed with cotton and wool or combined with these fabrics where tensile strength is not needed.

THE ROAD PROGRAM

We find that the proposed road program is meeting with considerable criticism, and some praise. The Democrat has given place to a part of each. Much of the criticism is based on the belief that the amount asked is excessive—too much of a burden upon a tax-ridden people; therefore, the demand should be more modest. Another objection is in the form of where the greater bulk of the tax is to be spent. The claim is that too much is for the building and maintaining high class highways between the larger cities, leaving the rural and by-way roads in poor condition, because they have been robbed to build the better thoroughfares. It is questioned that calls for study to do that which is best. Below is a view of those who favor the plan, telling what it will mean in a few years to the people of this and other states, as they adopt the Federal-aid plan: The final designation and approval of the Federal-aid highway system in all the States is an event that will be recognized as time goes on as one of the mile stones of progress in the

improvement of the highways of the country, according to the annual report of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The map of the system presents a definite plan for the improvement of the main highways of the Nation—a plan that it is possible to carry out in a period of not more than 10 years, and which, in that limited period, will result in a connected system of arterial highways that will permit unobstructed highway transportation between all cities of 5,000 population or larger. The duty of constructing the connecting roads which are needed to give access to the main system rests with the states and counties.

The roads on the system have been and are being improved by the States with the assistance of the Federal Government, which pays up to 50 per cent of the cost. During the last fiscal year 8,620 miles were completed in this way, bringing the total completed since 1916 to 35,157 miles.

PLEASED WITH PLAN

The general verdict of the Wayne business men is that such a pre-Christmas campaign was planned for this season was the best publicity stunt thus far ever put over by this community. It had the united and hearty support of all organized community boosters. The sentiment is for doing again, with some improvements, that may be planned.

NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

The State of Nebraska, Wayne County, ss.

At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County of Wayne, on the 30th day of December, 1924.

Present, J. M. Cherry, County Judge.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelm Gnirk, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Amanda Gnirk, praying that the instrument filed on the 30th day of December, 1924, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated; allowed and recorded as the last Will and Testament of said Wilhelm Gnirk deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and that the administration of said estate may be granted to Amanda Gnirk and Gerhardt Gnirk as Executors.

ORDERED, That January 16th, A. D. 1925, at 9 o'clock a. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County Court to be held in and for said County, and show cause 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.

J. M. CHERRY, County Judge.

FALL FICTION

(Betram Block, in Life.)

"This is positively the best house in town for the money."

"You're looking younger every day."

"I was just going to phone you when you called up."

"I'll pay you without fail the first of next week."

"All of them young, none of them married."

"You are the only one I've ever loved."

"If I am elected not a cent of the city's money will go in graft."

"Honest, officer, I wasn't going a mile over eighteen."

"With an all-star cast."

"This is worth double the money."

"You are the picture of Marion Davis, only better looking."

"This is the genuine stuff, bottled before the war."

"I won't be home till late, dear, as I've had a blowout and my spare is flat."

TURN ME OVER

Did the rich widow seem embarrassed when you popped the question?

Red Light Easily Best for Signaling Purposes

It is ascertained from the bureau of standards, in the Department of Commerce, that the red light leads all the rest for signaling purposes, its visibility far outraging lights of any other color. A grasp of the truth now scientifically demonstrated of course accounts for the selection of red in the railroad service, on the highway and in theaters for the "danger" light. Its use in theaters and public halls, where it might suddenly become necessary for a crowd of people to seek safety through emergency exits, has been criticized on the ground that green, not red, is the "safety" light. But there is common understanding of the meaning of the red light when it marks a fire-exit, and the use of it to guide a panicky assemblage to safety is justified, inasmuch as for catching the eye there is no color so effective as red.

No departure from long customary traffic practice is to be expected as a consequence of the intensive study of signal lights, which the bureau of standards is making in co-operation with the national safety council, the railroads and highway organizations, although some difference in the shades of the colors now in use may be recommended. Green is scientifically proved to be a far second to red in visibility, yellow and blue following in order, concludes the Providence Journal.

Man Long Has Sought Dominion of the Air

The desire to conquer the air and emulate the birds is no modern fancy, but has agitated the minds of men mechanically inclined for ages. Records of a meeting of the Royal Society, held in London, England, in 1679, give the information that "Mr. Hooke read a paper containing a description of the way of flying, invented and practiced by one M. Besnier, a smith, the contrivance of which consisted in ordering four wings folding and shutting to be moved by his hands before and his legs behind, by which he was, it was said, able to fly from a high place across a river to a pretty distance," the Montreal Star says. One of the members of the Royal Society apparently cast some doubts upon the practicability of the invention. "Mr. Henshawe conceived that by reason of the weakness of a man's arms for such kind of motions, it would be much more probable to make a chariot or such like machine with springs and wheels, that should serve to carry one or more men in it to act and guide it."

Ivy Not Harmful

Ivy on the walls does not make a house damp. The leaves of the ivy act as tiny umbrellas to deflect much of the rain from the wall. Of that which reaches the wall, some would be absorbed by the rootlets of the ivy, so the net result would be to keep the wall dried. While it is true the ivy might prevent some of the water absorbed by the wall from evaporating quickly, yet this effect would be very small compared with the quantity of water screened off. A fair growth of ivy on sound walls that afford no entrance beyond the superficial attachment of the rootlets, or claspers, is very beneficial, as it promotes dryness and warmth and reduces to a minimum the corrosive action of the atmosphere.

Buttons Denote Rank

A button is worn on the headgear of Chinese officials, both civil and military, as a badge of rank. There are nine ranks, the first and highest being distinguished by a transparent red (ruby) button; the second by opaque red (coral); the third by transparent blue (sapphire); the fourth by opaque (lapis lazuli); the fifth by transparent white (crystal); the sixth by opaque white; the seventh by plain gold; the eighth by worked gold, and the ninth by plain gold with a certain character engraved upon it.

Bold Forgeries

The name "Ireland Forgeries" is given to certain Shakespearean autographs, private letters and plays, which a youth named Ireland claimed to have discovered, but which he had in reality forged. One of the plays, called "Vortigern," was produced at the Drury Lane theater, April 2, 1799, but proved to be a vapid and senseless production. Ireland soon after acknowledged the forgery and published his "Confessions" in 1805.—Kansas City Star.

Didn't Exhibit Themselves

The old gentleman was very fond of golf, but his play seemed to get worse and worse.

Finally, after missing the ball every time, he turned to his patient caddy and remarked: "Dear, dear! There can't possibly be worse players than myself."

"Well, perhaps there may be worse players," said the boy consolingly, "but of course they don't play!"

Color Blindness Permanent

Color blindness is not curable, and sometimes exists in eyes that are otherwise normal. It is found in 3 to 4 per cent of men and less than 1 per cent of women. It is particularly important that railway and marine employees do not have this defect, since the safety of the traveling public depends in a large measure upon the accuracy with which red and green signals are observed.