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**ROY SATTLEY**

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## IF YOU WANT A MONUMENT OR A MARKER

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**OVERING BROS. & CO.**

Makers of Artistic Monuments

Red Cloud, Nebraska

## Keep Improving Your Equipment

- Do not worry about the shortage of crops, another year is coming
- Do not wait for cheaper building material
- Do not let the war scare you
- Do you know material will increase when the war is over? Europe must be rebuilt. Supply and demand will take a hand then
- Do you know we have up to date information on all farm buildings?
- Do you want ideas on farm buildings? We furnish them FREE

**Malone-Gellatly Co.**

"TALK WITH US ABOUT LUMBER"

### THE RED CLOUD CHIEF

Published Every Thursday  
Entered in the Postoffice at Red Cloud, Neb.  
as Second Class Matter  
M. K. QUIGLEY, PUBLISHER  
M. K. QUIGLEY, MANAGER  
ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN WEBSTER COUNTY

#### Hidden Facts Revealed

Under the caption, "Let There Be Light," an editorial appearing in the January 2nd issue of the Commercial Advertiser, the editor states that the policy of the City Council seems to be that of "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."  
We are of the opinion that a little of the "back scratching" has been indulged in by others than members of the City Council. As you state that you wish to furnish the public with some hard cold facts, we are pleased to come to your assistance in this piece of charitable work—we, too, will devote a little of our space to enlightening the public.

Several weeks ago we were requested by the city superintendent to furnish an estimate on the cost of printing one year's supply of light and water records or bills, we complied with this request and bid \$35 on the job. A few days later the superintendent informed us that the job had been let by the city clerk to the Commercial Advertiser at a cost of \$45, or ten dollars more than our bid. During our fifteen years experience in the printing game we found that the object of requesting bids on a job of printing was to secure the services of the printer who would furnish the job, as specified, at the lowest figures, but we have learned something since coming to Red Cloud, as it appears to be the highest bidder or the one with the "pull" who gets the job, in this case.

We rather expected this, therefore our feelings were not hurt. One thing, however, that we do not propose to let go unheeded, is the fact that after securing the order at the advanced price, the order was "stuffed" to the limit of \$80. The reasons given for turning down our bid were that we did not bid on the job as specified; that the superintendent had arranged the copy in a form entirely different from the one formerly used; that the said superintendent was not authorized to have bids made on the job; that he had overstepped the bounds of his authority. The reasons given for the order being raised from a one year's supply to a four years' supply as given to our competitor, was that the man behind the pen at the C. A. office made an error in ordering his stock, having ordered four times too much, and as the stock was cut and perforated to order the same was worthless for other purposes and at the attractive price offered of \$80 for four years' supply it was a "good buy" for the city—in spite of the fact that the city is reported to be without funds and that the entire nation is answering the call of the country to buy only what we need for immediate consumption.

We are surprised that one who devotes so much space in his paper to inform the buying public of his ability to handle job printing was not capable of cutting and perforating a small job like this in his own office, or that he could not write an order in such a manner as to make it possible for the office force and shipping clerks in a paper house handling hundreds of orders a day, to understand the same. Regardless of whether it was the fault of the one ordering the stock or the paper house shipping it we cannot see why the taxpayers of the city should have the results of the error "saddled" onto them.

Regarding the authority of the superintendent to purchase supplies, we wish to say that when Mr. Zeigler acted as superintendent we printed several jobs for him and our claims were allowed by the council. Also, some time previous to this, we printed filing cards for the "new superintendent," filed our bill with the city clerk and received our warrant for same.

On Thursday morning of last week we called at the office of the city clerk for the minutes of the meeting of the city council held the evening before, and while there the matter of the superintendent's authority was brought up in the presence of the clerk, our competitor and the city engineer—the clerk stating that the superintendent had overstepped his authority in the matter, as in many other cases, and that it was the supply committee's business to look after these matters—but seemed to be at a loss to know who the members of the committee were. We note that between that time and the time of the following issue of the C. A. that a supply committee had been "manufactured" as per records of April 24, 1917. A member of this committee was interviewed and he stated that the first knowledge that he had of the transaction was when the bill was presented for payment at the meeting of the council, and recommended by the clerk as a "good buy" for the city. In our estimation the supply committee who acted on this matter seems to have

been composed of the city clerk and our competitor.

If the golden rule is being followed by the members of the city's executive board we would like to know why it is that the Argus and the Chief are paying for electric current used for illuminating purposes as indicated by meter readings and the C. A. is paying a flat rate of \$1 a month, our light bill being from \$1 to \$4 per month. When questioned regarding this matter of making charges the members of the council said that they knew nothing of the matter and had left that part of it to the accounting department. When asked for an explanation the clerk merely informed us that we were consuming more current than our competitor as our office was located in a basement, that the council had adjucted the matter at their last meeting and that a meter had been installed in the office of the C. A.

Referring to the competency of our superintendent also mentioned in this article, we are not authority on electrical matters. But would it not have been well for the editor to have looked into other departments to see just how competent some of the officials were. When the present manager of the Chief assumed the duties of his present position, he did not exactly agree with the statement rendered to him by the accounting department for the amount due the city, by the Chief. An examination of the city's light records disclosed the fact that a slight error had been made, a mere matter of ten dollars, but we did not fail to note that the error had been made in the city's favor.

All things taken into consideration, we are at a loss to know just why it is that these discriminations should be made. We are of the opinion that when a person or persons are selected or elected to serve the people it is their duty to carry out the duties of their office without fear or favor, and that when the time arrives when they cannot see their way clear to do so, that the people should remove them from office and place in their stead others that will observe the oath of office.

The war problems affecting retailers in every community are so numerous, and the call from retailers for more information from Government Bureaus, that additional speakers have been added to the program of the Nebraska Retailers' War Council in Omaha, January 21-24. Many retailers from western Iowa and South Dakota have written J. Frank Barr, the local manager, for programs. F. A. Wheeler, Food Administrator for Illinois, will cooperate with G. W. Wattles, Food Administrator for Nebraska, in an entire afternoon's discussion for food problems. Many of the county administrators of Nebraska will participate in this feature of the program and will give short local reports. The Liberty Loan and Thrift Stamp plans of the Federal Reserve Bank will be explained by M. O. Cunningham of Omaha. Another added feature is an address by Walter W. Head, an Omaha banker, on trade acceptances. The adoption of this plan of credit buying by retailers is urged by the Government as it will increase the liquid capital of the United States by several billions annually.

That the Farmers' Union State Exchange may do business in foodstuffs as wholesalers, only, was the substance of a final ruling made by Gordon W. Wattles, Federal Food Administrator for Nebraska. The Union in Omaha is restrained from selling direct to the consumer; and is directed to comply with all the rules and regulations laid down by the Federal Food Administration. Further, the Central body is directed to notify local Farmers' Unions that they must distribute foodstuffs according to the rules and regulations of the Food Administration.

Mr. Wattles promulgated this ruling after he had been authorized from Washington to make a final ruling in the case. Recently Mr. Wattles shut off the supply of sugar through this organization, pending a final ruling on the whole matter. The sale of sugar in 100 pound lots prompted the original ruling and precipitated this order of Mr. Wattles.

#### Cornmeal Should Sell For 3c at Mill

Millers grinding cornmeal from corn which cost \$1.25 per bushel can sell at 3 cents per pound at the mill and make a fair profit. This information was given to Federal Food Administrator Wattles by a prominent out state miller.

Complaints that meal was being sold too high at the mill prompted the investigation by Wattles and developed this information. These complaints have come from all parts of the state and the practice of high charges seems to be general.

#### Wanted to Rent

80 or 100 acre improved farm. Inquire at this office.

## WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number Three

How War Methods Have Changed Everybody Must Help.

"Hello, Uncle Dan, Jimmie and I have been waiting for you."

"Sorry if I have kept you long," said Uncle Dan. "Your mother has been telling me how bashful I used to be. She said if a girl spoke to me I would blush to my hair roots. Well, I reminded her of the time your father first came to see her and the joke we played on them, so I guess that will hold her for a while."

Continuing, Uncle Dan said: "You want to talk more about the war, do you? Well, war methods have undergone many changes and they are still changing. No two wars are fought alike. In early times, the weapons were stones, clubs, spears, bows and arrows, swords, etc. In this kind of warfare, victory was with the strong right arm. Men of enormous size and strength were the great warriors. The invention of gunpowder, however, has changed all this. It has enabled men to kill one another at a considerable distance, and do it wholesale. The war, as we know it now, is a combination of chemicals, machinery, mathematical calculations and highly trained men. Just think of it! Airplanes, submarines, armored tanks, or caterpillars, poison gases, and curtains of fire are all used for the first time in this war; and they are destructive beyond anything heretofore known.

"The methods followed by the Kaiser and his allies are simply devilish. He must answer in history to the killing of thousands of innocent women and children. He has broken every international law and every rule of warfare; he has bombarded hospitals and undefended cities, sunk Red Cross ships on errands of mercy; he has destroyed cathedrals and priceless treasures of art that can never be replaced; he has made slaves of his prisoners; he has tried to get us into war with Japan; his emissaries have blown up our ships, burned our factories and fired our forests. He knows no mercy or honor. The most charitable view to take of this blood-thirsty tyrant is that he is crazy.

"One thing is certain," continued Uncle Dan, with great emphasis, "Our liberty, the safety of our homes and our country, and the security of the world demand the speedy and absolute overthrow of the Kaiser and crushing out once and forever the reign of Prussian brutality."

"How about the German people," said Billie.

Uncle Dan replied: "The splendid German people were happy, thrifty, prosperous and contented. They have been tricked into war and made to suffer the tortures of the damned; they have been cruelly and systematically deceived. God grant that the real facts may get to them, and if they do, Lord help the Kaiser!"

"Of course the allies will win," said Mrs. Graham.

"Probably so," said Uncle Dan. "But if we are to win, we must go the limit. We must check the awful destruction to shipping by the German submarines, or we may not be able to get food and supplies to our own men and to our allies; we must also put hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions, of first-class soldiers in the battle line.

"Food is the first consideration," Uncle Dan continued. "No army can hold out against hunger. It has been said that food will win the war, and this is largely true. Hence the importance of the farm in the war plans of our country."

Mrs. Graham interrupted by saying: "In view of the importance of farming, don't you think, Daniel, that the farmers ought to be exempted from war service?"

"No, a thousand times no," said Uncle Dan, striking the table so hard to emphasize his protest that he tipped over a vase of flowers. "We must have no class legislation. The duty to serve is the common duty of all, and no class must be relieved of this obligation. The question of exemption must be a personal one and decided by the facts surrounding each case. In no other way can we have a square deal, and to insure this, it is the duty of congress to pass immediately the Chamberlain bill, or some such measure, which is fair to all classes. It would settle all these questions and do it fairly. Safety now and safety hereafter demands such legislation, and let me suggest that you and your friends get busy with your congressmen and senators and urge them to prompt action.

"It is time for us to realize that we are not living in a fool's paradise; that this great country of ours cost oceans of blood and treasure and it is only due to the loyalty, sacrifice and service of our forefathers that we have a country, and it is our highest duty to preserve it unimpaired and pass it on to posterity, no matter what the cost may be. Our citizenship and their ancestors came from all parts of the world to make this country a home and enjoy its blessings and opportunities; hence, in the crisis before us, it is the duty of everyone to stand squarely back of our country and be prepared to defend the flag. Everyone in this crisis is either pro-American or pro-German. Great as the country is, there is not room enough for two flags."

## PROFESSOR FOGG'S FOUR-MINUTE MEN ARE TURNED LOOSE

A Thousand Speakers in 330 Theatres Will Preach the Gospel of War Savings Stamps to Half a Million Nebraskans.

A rapid-fire, machine-gun message about United States War Savings Stamps is being hurled out over Nebraska this week and the next two weeks to half a million people who will be attending moving picture theatres. This message will be put across through the voices of fifty score human dynamo-speakers of the national organization of Four-Minute Men.

Each of this far-flung regiment of Four-Minute Men is limited in his address to four minutes, but a talk is being made every night from January 2 to January 19 in 330 moving-picture houses in the state.

Thus for 22,400 minutes these thousand trained speakers of the Nebraska brigade of Four-Minute Men will be firing home to moving-picture theatre audiences the facts about 25-cent and \$5 U. S. War Savings Stamps.



Prof. M. M. Fogg  
University of Nebraska

These Four-Minute speakers are telling the people that two billion dollars worth of these stamps must be sold. They are telling the people that they can buy the stamps at the post-offices, stores, banks, telephone offices—or most anywhere—but to buy, for these stamps must be sold to help win the war.

These Four-Minute speakers are telling the people that the more War Savings Stamps that are sold the less American blood will be shed. They are telling the people that while they are at home beside the warm fire these nights their brothers and sons, or their neighbors' brothers and sons, are over there in France out in the cold in blood-smeared trenches. They are telling the people of Nebraska that while they are sitting beside the warm fire thousands of American soldiers are dodging death from bomb and shrapnel.

These Four-Minute speakers are telling the moving-picture audiences that the boys in the trenches are risking their lives for the people at home and the people here are not even asked to risk their money for the soldiers. But the people are implored to loan their money at 4% compound interest, the highest interest the government has ever paid, that their money may help this nation win the war.

These Four-Minute Men of Nebraska are telling half a million people throughout Nebraska that if they buy War Savings Stamps they will save the lives of American soldiers by making the war shorter, and if they refuse to buy them they will let brave men die.

These Four-Minute speakers are asking the people to refrain from the purchase of things that are not necessary to their health and efficiency and loan the money they thus save to the Government. They are telling the people that there are not enough workmen in the country to make all the luxuries and necessities the people have money to buy and at the same time produce sufficient guns, munitions and supplies for the military forces. They are saying with Lloyd George that "extravagance and the purchase of non-essentials in war time is treason."

Prof. M. M. Fogg of the Department of Rhetoric of the University of Nebraska, in charge of Debate and Journalism, is Director of the Four-Minute Men in this state.

In addition to his work as general in chief of the Four-Minute Men, Prof. Fogg is also Director of the Nebraska Bureau of Speakers and Publicity which was recently established by the State Council of Defense.

#### Deep Staff.

We are not always in the mood  
To live as we should live,  
But we should try to be as good  
As the advice we give.

#### The Wise Fool.

"History is always repeating itself,"  
observed the sage.  
"Well, history hasn't anything on the  
rest of us in that respect," commented  
the fool.

#### The Bill Collector.

We owe bills to the war,  
For it is not the war  
To put off till tomorrow  
What can be done today.