

or individual	50	25
31. Best collection of useful insects, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
32. Best collection of harmful insects, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
33. Best collection of flowers, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
34. Best collection of leaves or leaf prints, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
35. Best collection of tame grasses, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
Best knit stocking or leggings	75	50
36. Best collection of wild grasses, labeled, by any school, room or individual	50	25
INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT—CLASS C.		
(Mount on cards 11 by 14 or 22 by 28. Webster county map should be 22 by 28.)		
37. Best ink map of Webster county, showing streams, railroads, towns, etc.	1.00	50
38. Best specimen of writing by a beginner	50	25
39. Best specimen of writing by a First grade pupil	50	25
40. Best specimen of writing by a Second grade pupil	50	25
41. Best specimen of writing by Third or Fourth grade pupil	50	25
42. Best specimen of writing by a 5th or 6th grade pupil	50	25
43. Best specimen of writing by a 7th or 8th grade pupil	50	25
44. Best specimen of writing by a high school pupil	50	25
45. Best pencil drawing by Fifth or Sixth grade pupil	50	25
46. Best pencil drawing by Seventh or Eighth grade pupil	50	25
47. Best pencil drawing by high school pupil	50	25
48. Best ink drawing by 7th or 8th grade pupil	50	25
49. Best ink drawing by high school pupil	50	25
50. Best card of mechanical drawings	50	25
51. Best piece of rugweaving by beginner, First or Second grade pupil	50	25
52. Best piece of raffia work by Third or Fourth grade pupil	50	25
53. Best basketry work by Fifth or Sixth grade pupil	50	25
54. Best piece of woodwork by grade pupil	50	25
55. Best piece of woodwork by high school pupil	50	25
56. Best map by high school pupil	50	25
57. Best stick printing by 2nd or 3rd grade pupil	50	25
58. Best stick printed table mat by 6th, 7th, or 8th grade pupil	50	25
59. Best stick printed gingham hot dish holder by 6th, 7th or 8th grade pupil	50	25
60. Best lettering by 7th or 8th grade or high school pupils	50	25
61. Best commercial design by 4th grade pupil	50	25
61 a Best exhibit of elementary exercises in manual training (boys or girls)	50	25
62 a Best collection of mechanical drawings (from copy or model)	50	25
63 a Best sewing bag, 3rd grade pupils	50	25
64 a Best doll dress, 4th grade pupils	50	25
65 a Best sewing apron, 5th and 6th grade pupils	50	25
66 a Best boudier cap, 7th grade pupils	50	25
68 a Best working apron, 9th grade pupils	50	25
62. Best design and color by 6th, 7th, or 8th grade pupil	50	25
63. Best landscape effects through paper cutting by 7th grade pupil	50	25
64. Best free hand cutting of letters by pupil from 3rd to 5th grades	50	25
65. Best paper doll costumes by pupils from 3rd to 6th grades (This should include dresses made from one pattern and trimmed in different ways. See Prang's Industrial Art Book, Part 1)	50	25
66. Best burlap bag with band of flit canvas. See Prang's Industrial Art Book, Part 5	50	25
67. Best woven holder by 3rd or 4th grade pupils. See Prang's Industrial Art Book, Part 1	50	25
68. Best linen crash doily with crocheted edge. See Prang's Industrial Art Book, Part 3	50	25
69. Best paper (booklet form) on textiles (cotton, silk, wool or flax)	50	25
70. Best write-up (booklet form) on "Account of My Home Project Work"	50	25
71. Best exhibit of home project work in sewing (1st yr.)	50	25
72. Best exhibit of home project work in sewing (2d yr.)	50	25
73. Best exhibit of home project work in cooking (1st yr.)	50	25
74. Best exhibit of home project work in cooking (2d yr.)	50	25
75. Best exhibit in home project work in gardening	50	25
76. Best exhibit of home project work in canning	50	25
77. Best exhibit of home project work in pig raising	50	25
78. Best exhibit of home project work in calf raising	50	25
79. Best exhibit of home project work in corn growing	50	25
80. Best exhibit of home project work in potato growing	50	25
81. Best exhibit of home project work in chicken raising	50	25
82. Best report of egg raising project with exhibit	50	25

Note:—Projects 76-80 inclusive should be listed in this department and the exhibit placed in the men's department. The required written report must accompany the project exhibits. See Girl's Department for article entries.

For France

"Thirty-six hours of fighting netted General Pershing's forces approximately 155 square miles of territory in the St. Mihiel salient which had been in German hands since the autumn of 1914.

The foregoing paragraph was contained in the first cable message sent by the Associated Press correspondent who accompanied General Pershing's troops in the first all-American victory in France. These few words tell a wonderful, if heartrending story of release from four years of atrocity and persecution, of relief from suffering such as only the Germans or their Allies can inflict.

It was pitiful groups of people that the victorious Americans liberated in St. Mihiel and the other recaptured towns. It was not men they rescued, but women, children and aged people. The men from that section today are fighting with the armies of France or have fallen in battle. All boys from ten to sixteen years of age had been taken prisoners by the Germans and deported to German concentration camps. It was women, children and aged people who were set free by our soldiers; innocent and defenceless victims who had felt the heavy hand of German oppression for four long years.

Children, who through misery and suffering had grown old and serious beyond their years, seemed at first not able to realize the glad situation, then joined their elders in showering frantic welcome upon the rescuing army. Women, whose torture-lined faces and staring eyes told a story too horrible for words, wept and knelt in gratitude as they tried to kiss the hands of our soldiers. The aged and infirm who had been made to work for their conquerors, also wept in silent thankfulness.

The gratitude to the Americans of all who had survived the four-year reign of German "kultur," was boundless. They were at last free to live as human beings; free to speak without fear of vengeance from the tyrants who had ruled over them. They laughed and wept, then told their stories of long years of German control which had isolated them from news of relatives and world happenings, and had placed a blight upon them that God alone knows how they endured.

These are plain, unvarnished facts.

The picture is not overdrawn. We quote from those who were on the ground, who saw with their own eyes and know whereof they speak. And the facts are such as to stir the very soul of any honest, right-thinking man or woman.

What we want to do now is to follow in the foot-steps of our victorious Americans with relief from destitution and suffering as our purpose. Our soldiers fought their way through and rescued these war victims of France. This has opened for us the opportunity to send them the necessities and comforts of life and to help restore them to normal living.

Some parts of the reclaimed section had been laid waste by the retreating vandals. Other parts, however, had escaped damage as the attack was such a surprise that the enemy was unable to undertake his usual work of wreckage. He had laid hands, though, on everything he could carry away and also had destroyed large quantities of goods actually necessary to existence. The houses that were not destroyed will serve as immediate shelter, those that were wrecked can be restored in a comparatively short time. But it is the necessities of life—food-stuffs, household and kitchen articles, clothing, etc.—that these people must have at once.

We appeal to you to help us send these war sufferers the things they need. This we can do if you will help to supply the funds. Our Paris Committee is ready and eager to render aid if American sympathy and generosity will make it possible.

Let us make American victory complete. Let us follow the flag, the Stars and Stripes, to St. Mihiel in far off France on an errand of mercy to our needy friends and Allies. Many of them have lost everything on earth they possessed, and yet they rejoice that Heaven has sent them freedom from the terror and persecution of the Germans. But they must live, and to do this, they need food and clothing and shelter. We must act promptly, if we supply their needs. They, of course, will not be allowed to starve, but we must realize that the French Government and the people are already existing under a very heavy burden and any added weight, such as the present instance, is a very serious problem and responsibility.

Don't you realize with us the wonderful appropriateness of American

relief following the victory of American arms? Draw for yourself the picture of these aged people again resting in peace and security, of these tortured women again protected and busy with duties of normal living, of the little children with faces grown old who soon again will be young and happy through kindly care and with shelter and enough to eat. Act with us now and send a generous contribution to buy them the things they need, simple things at best, but meaning oh, so much to them. And remember that we must act promptly if this work is to be well done by us.

Send all contributions to James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, French Heroes LaFayette Memorial Fund, Inc., 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

City Board of Health

Dr. Robt Damerell, President; Dr. Henry Cook, secy; A. R. Saladen, president of council; Homer Bonner, marshal.

New Rules and Regulations

Any one violating the rules shall upon conviction be fined for each and every offence \$15 the least and not more than \$100.

The City Board of Health consists of Mayor, City Physician, Secretary, President of City Council and City Marshal. This board has supervision and control of all matters of sanitation, rules and quarantines, including the closing of churches, picture shows, pool halls, and other places of public gathering, and have power to make any needful rules and regulations relating to matters of health and sanitation including the removal of dead animals. The sanitary condition of streets and alleys and vacant grounds, stock yards, cattle and hog pens, wells, cisterns and waterclosets cesspools and stables and buildings and places not specified where filth, nuisances or offensive matter are kept or is liable to or does accumulate. Also controlling of all contagious or infectious diseases and the care and treatment, regulation and prevention thereof, and it shall be the duty of every physician called upon to attend to and care for communicable disease to report to the city board within 24 hours.

Where no physician is in attendance it is the duty of the head of the house or institution to immediately notify the City board in cases of chicken pox, small pox, diphtheria, septic sore throat, scarlet fever, cerebro spinal-meningitis, Spanish influenza, typhoid fever, pulmonary tuberculosis, and polio melitis. For Rubella, measles, mumps and whooping cough the telephone may be used. You must permit no person who resides therein to enter or leave except the attending physician or nurse and the rules for fumigation must be carried out through the instructions of the board of health or city physician.

Pasteurizing of all milk, the principles of personal hygiene and the avoidance of the use of the common towel, drinking and eating utensils. Public funerals are prohibited to prevent the spread of communicable diseases owing to the family having been in contact with the disease and then associating with the community at large. The above is prohibited when deceased has died with smallpox, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, poliomyelitis or scarlet fever. Public funerals may be held for anyone dying when those who have been in contact show no symptoms of the disease after incubation period and have been disinfected. The body shall be placed in a hermetically sealed coffin, the cover screwed down and cover glued to body of coffin. No objection to glass cover in order to view the remains but under no circumstances is the cover to be removed.

It shall be the duty of undertakers or embalmers to wear gown from neck to ankles, to wear rubber gloves, to have head covered during embalming and caring for the body and if possible to wash the hands and nose and throat with a mild antiseptic solution. Following the above rules the church will not require disinfecting.

QUARANTINE NOTICE

To.....and members of families and employees:

It having come to the knowledge of the city board of health of Red Cloud, Neb., that individuals residing in your premises have been in contact with or suffering with.....each of you must keep upon the premises under quarantine and permit no persons except the attending physician or nurse to come within thirty feet of your premises or persons and must send no articles away.

This is by order of the board of health of Red Cloud, Neb.

Member of Board of Health

However it is not necessary in order to quarantine to send this notice for the premises and the people to be quarantined.

QUARANTINED OUT

When the head of the family or bread winner desires out and he or she will render to the public as much protection as possible the attending physician may attend to giving said party an antiseptic bath and put on clothing that has been properly dis-

infected. In case of smallpox no one can be quarantined out unless they can prove they have had smallpox or have been vaccinated within the past six years. They must stay out under penalty. Charges may be preferred if violation occurs.

No privy vault or cesspool shall be constructed in any city or village of the state of Nebraska without a permit from city board and furthermore no permit will be given to anyone for the construction of one when a sewer connection can be reasonably made or required. Every dog must be licensed and a fee of one to three dollars imposed and the destruction of any dog whom the owner refuses to pay. No dogs are allowed to be in the house where infectious disease exists and it is recommended that every worthless dog so far as possible be destroyed. An annual clean-up is established which shall be in the spring of the year after the frost is out of the ground but always before the first of May and any accumulation of ashes and manure, rubbish or waste matter shall be removed from all public grounds and private premises. The cost of cleaning private grounds shall be borne by the owner or tenant. The cost of cleaning the streets and alleys and public grounds shall be borne by the municipality.

HENRY COOK,

Health Physician and Secretary. People are requested to cut these rules out and preserve them for future use to avoid mistakes and misunderstandings.

Red Cross Notes

Shipment of the Red Cloud Women's Red Cross Auxiliary for the month of September is as follows:

18 pr socks	
51 Men's undershirts	
29 pr. men's underdrawers	
29 women's morning jackets	
30 Comfort kits.	
Treasurer's Report for Sept.	
Balance on hand	\$1026.38
Monthly sub.	134.60
Donations	
Music study club	5.47
Miss Tillie Cook	1.00
Total	\$1167.45

EXPENDITURES

F. G. Turnure & Son	\$ 3.83
Chapter for supplies	115.22
Total	\$119.05
Bal. on hand	\$1048.40
	\$1167.45

Special Homemakers' Course

A special homemakers' course for all women over 19 who want information on homemaking topics will be one feature of the School of Agriculture which opens at the University Farm at Lincoln October 11. The course will be given in two three-months' terms. No academic requirements or credits will be attached to the course. All work will be elective and women may choose from the following: 6 hours a week cooking and meal preparation, 4 hours house furnishing and applied design, 2 hours in home nursing and child care, 3 hours in music and recreation for the home, 4 hours English, 4 hours home dairying, 4 hours in poultry raising, 4 hours in gardening, 3 hours entomology, 4 hours wood work. If desired, women may take more agriculture and less home economics. The total expense of the course will be about \$8. Conservation of food, clothing, time and health will be emphasized.

Plans Sorghum Campaign

The University of Nebraska Extension Service is laying plans for an extensive sorghum production campaign. The sorghum industry was revived in several counties this year and is proving very popular. Sorghum is in big demand at \$1.25 a gallon. Three mills are turning out molasses in Seward county, with a demand far in excess of the supply. It is planned to urge every farmer to plant a small patch of sorghum cane next spring, and an attempt will be made to have mills in every county.

Opportunities for Drafted Boys

Many inquiries are being made regarding military training in the School of Agriculture at Lincoln. This school offers opportunities in military training to boys of draft age with a common school education. Courses are offered in mechanics, tractors, automobiles and trucks, agriculture and other subjects valuable to boys who may be called into army service. Registration in the School of Agriculture begins October 11.

Substitute for Radium

Golden, Colo.—Dr. Richard B. Moore of the United States bureau of mines, here, announces he has discovered a substitute for radium, which he has named mesothorium. He will explain his discovery to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which meets in Milwaukee soon. As there are only three ounces of radium in the world's entire supply mesothorium will at once come into wide use as a substitute for that element in luminous paints, aeroplane dials, compasses and gun sights, according to Dr. Moore.

"FLU" STOPS MEETING

Closing Order At Omaha Holds Up Baptist Convention—Prohibition of Gatherings Urged.

The Nebraska State convention of the Baptist church, which was to be held at Omaha Oct. 5 to 10, has been postponed for one month as the result of precautions taken by Omaha health officials to prevent an epidemic of Spanish influenza. All schools, churches, theaters and public meeting places have been closed in the city for an indefinite period. As the result of an outbreak of the disease at the Fort Omaha Balloon School, the camp has been placed under quarantine. As the malady continues to rage over the country unchecked, government health officials have issued a statement urging authorities everywhere that the disease prevail to prohibit public gatherings as a means of preventing an epidemic. Outside of Omaha the disease has appeared in a number of Nebraska cities.

The State Railway Commission has asked for an injunction in the federal court at Lincoln, alleging that the act of congress authorizing the president to take over telephone companies confers no authority whatsoever to institute rates for services by telephone companies. The suit is intended to test the right of the postmaster general to establish charges for intrastate service for telephone companies.

To correct an erroneous report regarding the price of hogs, State Food Administrator Wattles issued a statement declaring that \$18.50 per hundred, Chicago market basis, is a fair average price which should be paid producers for hogs during October. The intention of the food administration, he says, is to maintain the minimum of \$15.50 for hogs during the period of the war.

Otoe, formerly Berlin, Otoe county, suffered a disastrous fire the other day, an entire square block in the town having been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Misfortune has laid a heavy hand on the town in the past few years, it being nearly wiped out by the 1913 tornado and severely damaged by fire several months ago.

Governor Neville has issued a proclamation calling the next general election for Tuesday, Nov. 5. The proclamation does not include the proposition for a recall of the partial woman suffrage law enacted by the last legislature which has been in the courts, and thus women will be able to vote for all but constitutional offices.

The State Council of Defense at Lincoln is in receipt of information from the War Industries board advising of an amendment to building regulations authorizing the state and county councils of defense to approve all applications for farm buildings of a minor character, where the total cost does not exceed \$1,000.

The War department at Washington has made known that the double honor of being awarded a Distinguished Service cross and the right to wear a silver bar upon its ribbon has been given to Private Charles Kenney, Fairbury, by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism.

In reply to an inquiry from Governor Neville regarding Nebraskans in Uncle Sam's service, C. A. Nippell of Niobrara, reported to the governor that he had five sons in the service, two in France and three in this country, and that he was rejected because of his age.

With 150 members of the naval section of the S. A. T. C. already sworn in, and an average of 200 men a day being taken into the regular S. A. T. C., the University of Nebraska at Lincoln is fast becoming a military institution.

Women in a number of Nebraska counties, and especially in Hamilton, Lancaster, Howard and Butler, are doing splendid work in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

The State Council of Defense has endorsed the United War Workers' campaign to raise funds to carry on their activities, which will take place from Nov. 11 to 19.

Plans were perfected by the Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance union at its annual convention at Fremont to raise \$20,000 for war work.

The Nebraska Telephone company has made application to the state railway commission, asking for a 20 per cent increase in revenues. Whether this will be a straight increase on both toll and exchange charges is not known.

After deliberating five hours a jury at Norfolk which heard the case of the Rev. William Windolph, pastor of the Catholic church at Creighton, who was charged with making disloyal statements, disagreed and was discharged.

Preparations are being made at Omaha for the annual convention of the Nebraska Bankers' Association which will be held there October 24 to 26.

Parishioners of the "Stone" church a German Lutheran congregation, in Nemaha county, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the church the other day.

A new \$4,000 rural school house was dedicated a few days ago in Fraction District No. 1 on the Dodge-Washington county line. The building is perfect in every respect.

THE WESTERN FRONT AT HOME

Earn and give. For a year the young people of America have been coached in thrift. Instead of the old problem in the arithmetic book, "If Mary's mother gave her three apples, Jane gave her two, and she ate one, how many would she have?" the third grade girl is now sent to the blackboard to solve, "How many Thrift stamps at 25 cents apiece will Mary own at the end of 12 months if she saves 10 cents a week?"

The girl in the grade above her is learning in her arithmetic lesson how many Thrift stamps it takes to buy the yarn for 500 helmets for the soldiers in France. Still farther on the eighth grader is told to figure in terms of War Savings stamps how much it costs to supply a regiment of Uncle Sam's men with shelter tents.

And now the Earn and Give club of the younger girls of the Young Women's Christian association is organized to turn those Thrift lessons into giving. The children of America have been turning in pennies and nickels and pasting a green stamp on their Thrift card. The Earn and Give club can now use some of those cards and War Savings stamps in their campaign among the younger people for the united war fund.

This fall when the war council of the Y. W. C. A. made plans for the 1918 war drive, it included in its program the rule that no young girls under eighteen can do any soliciting on the streets or otherwise. They can give, but they can only give by earning. Consequently in order to coordinate the efforts of the girls in all the districts over the country, the Earn and Give club is enrolling members and has given out an estimate of \$1 apiece to be earned for the war fund campaign by the American girls who still count their age in teens. Five dollars apiece from the younger girls of the country will mean that the nation as a whole will fill its charitable organizations' war chest.

Some high school girl in New York city is going to earn her \$5 by shining her own shoes instead of stopping at the Greek stand on her way to school and by making her own sandwiches for her noon lunch. Out in Iowa the girl who has been spending 15 cents plus war tax for a movie three nights a week is going to draw a line through the movie habit except when there is an especially good bill. More than one girl plans to clean all her own gloves this winter and to salvage all the paper and collections of junk about the house which should be sold to the junk man to be worked over into some productive industry. The girls in their teens are going to earn instead of ask others for the money. They are to sacrifice and give in their own names and older women will make the public requests for money elsewhere.

Many of the girls who are waiting to join the Earn and Give club are already patriotic leaguers, and they have learned several practical lessons in the thrift that will make them effective members of the new club by their conservation of fruits and vegetables. They have canned and pickled. Now when the end of summer brings the beginning of school they will change their thrift into winter thrift and begin saving their \$5 for the Y. W. C. A. war fund.

"Wherever You Are Is the Western Front" is the slogan which the Earn and Give club has adopted. Anna, one wily thirteen-year-old daughter of New York's East side, who was one of the first and youngest members to join the campaign at a New York settlement house, had to have it explained to her that instead of western front meaning fight and fight meaning fists, the western front means work and work means save in order to give.

The girl who joins the Earn and Give club will discover that in conjunction with her working and saving in order that her club will furnish its quota of the money that is going to help the girls like herself in France and Belgium, she will also find numerous ways in the community to help the war that she had never dreamed of. She will see that all the fruit pits and stones that can be saved from her own dining table and from those of her neighbors, are dropped into the little red barrel at the corner, in order that the carbon which the seeds contain can be used in making charcoal for the American soldiers' gas masks. She will save all the tin foil that she sees for the Red Cross. She will help collect clothing for the French and Belgium orphans and perhaps send them some of her own.

School girls in India, children from squallid, dingy homes, with absolutely no spending money, gave last year to Belgian and Armenian relief when they themselves were not getting enough to eat. They gave up their meat once a week for the Belgians, though they only had it twice a week themselves, and for the Armenians they set aside the handful of fresh grain that otherwise each girl would have ground in her own little stone mill. Both contributions, from all the girls in one missionary's school, amounted only to \$5 a month. "But it was a tremendous sacrifice," their teacher writes, "although a joyous one. It actually meant less bread each day, and once a week a meal of dry bread and water. This was done by 80 girls from the meanest homes in the world—children between the ages of five and fifteen."

Four hundred thousand girls in 47 states have become Patriotic Leaguers since America declared war. If as many school girls and working girls from all classes pledge to earn and give, the united war fund campaigners will have \$2,000,000 of their \$170,500,000.