

The Orpheum Announces Two More Big Ones!

Saturday and Sunday

No matter how mad, you'll laugh yourself glad when you see
Mack Sennett's 5-reel Special Comedy

'Married Life'

With **Ben Turpin**—The Guy with the Funny Eyes
and a million actors—more or less

FIVE REELS *The Laugh Tornado of the Age in* **FIVE REELS**

See Ben in His Foot Ball Toggery

Also 2-reel Big V Comedy

Throbs and Thrills

Put the brakes on your laugh machine and come

USUAL PRICES!

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17th
MARY'S ANKLE

and Fourth Episode of
THE PHANTOM FOE



Scene from Mack Sennett's 'Married Life'

Monday and Tuesday

Words Can't Tell the Appeal that is in

'Humoresque'

Strong men have cried and women have wept, as they were touched by this picture.

Not to see it is doing only an injustice to yourself.

This picture has been brought to Red Cloud at a Great Cost and is a Guaranteed show.

Played two houses in Denver at the same time to capacity business at advanced price

The prices for this number is 20c and 40c, tax paid



VERA GORDON and BOBBY CONNELLY in the Cosmopolitan Production 'HUMORESQUE' A PARAMOUNT ARTCRAFT PICTURE

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF Red Cloud, Nebraska

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered in the Postoffice at Red Cloud, Neb. as Second Class Matter

A. B. McARTHUR, Editor and Owner

CORN CHEAPEST COMMODITY IN U. S. TODAY, SAYS FILLEY

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 13.—"Corn is the cheapest commodity in the United States today," according to H. C. Filley of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. "It is not only cheaper than any other product of capital and labor, but cheaper than it has been since we have had a well established system of grain marketing. This does not mean that it is selling at a lower price per bushel measured in money, but that a bushel of new corn has less purchasing power today than had a bushel of new corn at any time in the past forty years."

"We sometimes think," said Professor Filley, "that the fall of 1896 established a low record in corn values, but it is easy to demonstrate that corn was relatively higher then than it is now. Ten cents a bushel was a common price for corn in eastern Nebraska in 1896; country elevators are offering from 30 cents to 40 cents per bushel today. A comparison of retail prices of the two periods shows that the farmer could purchase more with 10 cents than than with 40 cents now."

"In 1896 corn meal sold wholesale at about 80 cents per hundred pounds, and retailed at but little more than 1 cent per pound; today a five-pound sack retails at from 30 to 40 cents. In those days of 10-cent corn the proceeds of a single bushel would buy four pounds of beans, or nearly a pound and a half of 7-cent bacon. Few beans can be purchased today for less than 10 cents per pound; bacon retails at from 40 to 60 cents per pound; and prunes at from 25 to 30 cents per pound."

If the farmer's wife wished to purchase a new dress with the proceeds of 10-cent corn, she could buy good calico at 5 cents a yard, and cheaper grades for as low as 3 cents. The price today is more than four times as high.

In 1896 a hundred bushels of 10-cent corn would buy a hard-finish, all-wool worsted suit of substantial make. One hundred bushels of 40-cent corn will not buy a suit today that will give the wearer better service than did the \$10 suit of 1896 and most suits sold at that price are made from loosely woven cloth containing a high percentage of reworked wool.

"Farmers who produced their corn

crop in 1896 with hired labor paid about \$16 per month and board. This year many farmers have paid from \$75 to \$100 per month and board for men who were less efficient than the hired men of 1896.

"The man who is utilizing the proceeds of his corn crop to pay for a farm finds that a bushel of corn has much less purchasing power than had a bushel of corn during the 'hard times.' Good eastern Nebraska farm land could be purchased then for from \$25 to \$40 per acre. The same past year at from \$150 to \$300 per acre.

"The producer is hard it. The prices of his products have fallen much more rapidly and much farther than has the price of the commodities which he must purchase.

"The big consumer," said Professor Filley, "is profiting little by the farmer's present low prices and is certain to be injured ultimately. The farmer can buy little of the city's products because of his decreased purchasing power. The present food supply is large, but ultimately it will decrease because farmers will not continue to produce at a loss.

"One of the first steps in the program of the progressive farmer is to find out what it is costing him to produce corn, wheat, oats, hogs and other staples. Unprofitable crops can then be dropped. The Nebraska farm bureau of federation and the college of Agriculture are co-operating in the publication of cost of production records. Any Nebraska farmer can procure from his county agent suitable blanks for such cost records."—World Herald.

NEBRASKA LOOMS UP BIG AT SHOW

The Nebraska College of Agriculture again made a splendid showing at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. Stock exhibited by the College won three championships, six first prizes, and a large number of lesser placings, bringing to the state a total of \$1,036 in cash premiums. The College's judging team was second in a field of twenty big live-stock states and Canada, defeating such states as Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio, Texas and the Dakotas. Out of eleven student judging teams which the College has sent to the big international show in the last thirteen years, it has led all states once, been second four times and was third once. The people of Nebraska can well be proud of their College of Agriculture. It is making a fine record.

Mirror Part of Dress in 1600. In the sixteenth century no lady was considered in full dress unless she had a mirror at her breast. It was oval in shape, about four inches in size.

ARE FARMERS GOING TO QUIT?

Are farmers going to quit, on account of the treatment they have received in the last few months? Some of them have already quit, forced out of business by the big drop in the prices of grain and live stock. What shall the young man do who has just a good start or who is just about to start farming? What shall the tenant do who must pay high rent, with grain and live stock bringing bottom prices? What shall the owner of high priced lands do in order to obtain returns on his investment? The future outlook of farming—as it looks to the young man, as it looks to the renter, as it looks to the owner of high-priced land—will be one of the important subjects discussed at the meetings of organized farmers in Lincoln January 3 to 7. More than a score of organizations of farmers, live stock raisers and other producers are billed to meet during the first week in January. With farmers aroused all over the land, these meetings will be watched far and wide. Sentiment here expressed will indicate the future attitude of Nebraska farmers, and what farmers do in Nebraska farmers will do everywhere. These meetings will be of national importance and no farmer can afford to miss them. One day will be devoted to a general meeting of all organizations, at which men of national repute will be heard. Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith, Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Henry Wallace of Wallaces' Farmer, and other big men are on the program.

DEGREE OF HONOR ELECTS OFFICERS

The Degree of Honor lodge met in regular session in the I. O. O. F. hall, on Tuesday afternoon, with a goodly number present. The following officers were elected: Past Chief of Honor—Mrs. W. Throckmorton
Chief of Honor—Mrs. E. Welsh
Lady of Honor—Mrs. Fannie Smith
Chief of Ceremony—Mrs. Mary Huffer
Financier—Mrs. Ida Cummings
Treasurer—Mrs. M. A. Mercer
Usher—Mrs. Richardson
Assistant Usher—Mrs. Cora Wolfe
Inside Watch—Mrs. D. G. Britton
Outside Watch—Mrs. A. N. Delph
Advisor to Chief of Honor—Mrs. Myra Slaby
First Maid of Honor—Miss Ella Streit
Second Maid of Honor—Mrs. Lingstrum
Musician—Mrs. M. A. Mercer.

After the initiation of three new members and the re-instatement of two members a hot time lunch was served. They will meet again two weeks from Tuesday.

TO THE BUYING PUBLIC

If men and women are not employed, they cannot consume. If people don't consume, the farmer cannot sell his crops, the merchant his stock, and the manufacturer his product.

Men and women cannot be employed unless you keep on buying.

By not buying what you need, you prevent the consumption of things, on which you depend for your own living.

So keep on buying now that prices are down—don't wait.

Waiting means less work all down the line, in the factories, railroads, banks, retail and wholesals stores, etc.

Waiting only means unemployment; unemployment means less consumption of the products of farm and factory and general business stagnation.

Which means bread-lines.

You can't sell your crops or your labor to the "bread-line" man. Keep on buying---what you need---now.

**Christmas Shoppers Save
20% to 33 1/3% by Buying Here**

Cowden-Kaley Clothing Company
First Door North of Post Office
Red Cloud, Nebraska