

Events and Persons

J. F. McCullough, a resident of Omaha for several years, died at his home on Patrick avenue Tuesday morning from pneumonia. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon from St. Paul's Presbyterian church, of which deceased was a member. The Rev. Russell Taylor officiated.

John Wesley Smith, 50, 2515 Grant Street, died January 11. Funeral services were held at St. John A. M. E. Church January 14. Interment at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Mr. William Ray continues quite ill at his residence, 2865 Miami street.

Mrs. Martha Turner, mother of Mrs. Alfred Jones, returned Tuesday from Minneapolis, Minn., after a very pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. J. Vinegar.

Henry Williams, one of Omaha's pioneer citizens, who was recently injured by a street car at Twenty-fourth and Clark streets, is reported as improving.

Mrs. Walter Cagle returned Wednesday morning from a two weeks' visit to Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. Willie Williams, age 29, who died January 10 at 116 South Ninth street, was buried from the chapel of the Silas Johnson Western Funeral Home Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. McMillan, pastor of Mt. Moriah Baptist church, officiated. Interment was at Mt. Hope.

LINCOLN NEWS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Chris C. Stith on last Friday, a fine baby boy.

The B. Y. P. U. of Mt. Zion Baptist Church is making great progress under the leadership of Mrs. Alma Wiley.

The Odd Fellows entertained their families and friends at a banquet in their hall last Thursday night.

The Mission Society will meet at the Parsonage, 920 South Twelfth Street, Thursday evening, January 19.

The Rev. Mr. McClendon preached morning and night at the A. M. E. Church, services being largely attended.

Mrs. Sarah Walker has returned home from the hospital, much improved.

The Davis Woman's Club will give an entertainment at McKinley Center, February 14.

Mrs. Delia Alexander is confined to her bed on account of serious ailment of her foot.

The Utopian Art Club will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wiley at their home, 1124 O Street, Tuesday evening, January 17.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Griffin, Mrs. F. Stephney and Mrs. W. Todd gave a Christmas tree party December 29.

for the Sunday school children. Twenty-four children were present enjoying the affair, after which the table was arranged for six. Those present were Rev. H. W. oBtts, Mrs. B. Black and Mr. and Mrs. Guy Wiley.

Mrs. Joseph Burden entertained New Year's eve in honor of her sister, Miss Mary Alice Green, and her brother, Mr. Thomas Green, from Chicago. The feature of the early part of the evening was music, vocal and instrumental. The latter part of the evening was spent in games.

Services at Mt. Zion Baptist Church last Sunday were well attended.

PIONEER CITIZEN PASSES.

Mr. William Chim passed quietly away at his home, 1029 Rose Street, last Tuesday at 5 o'clock p. m. He had been ailing for a number of months and recently gave up all hope of recovery. Mr. Chim was a pioneer of Lincoln, having lived there thirty-six years, and was well known by both white and colored. He leaves a devoted wife, one son, one sister, a niece, and other relatives to mourn his death. His niece from Omaha was present at the funeral, which was held in the A. M. C. Church Sunday at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Rev. I. B. Smith officiated, assisted by Rev. W. H. Botts and Rev. W. A. McClendon. Zebanon Lodge No. 3, of which deceased was a faithful member, had charge of the funeral and was well represented by Master Masons. Many friends paid their last respects. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. We extend our deepest sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

Candy the Newest Industry.

The tremendous increase in the number of confectionery shops, the vast displays of sweet stuff which everywhere stagger the eye, mean that candy-eating has become one of our chief national industries. Arthur H. Folwell, writes in Leslie's. "Have you laid in your winter's supply of candy?" will soon be as common a question as, "Have you laid in your winter's coal?" Candy by the ton must soon be, if it is not already, the rule, and we shall have candy bins in our cellars to which chocolates and bonbons will merrily slide down iron chutes from the candy trucks. "Send us three tons of egg and nut mixed," will be an ordinary telephone order to a confectioner. Inevitably, too, we shall read of rank extortion practiced upon the poor, who have to buy their candy by the pail.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT

ED. F. MOREARTY, Attorney-at-Law

Albert C. Stone, Non-Resident Defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 12th day of May, 1919, Emily Stone, your wife, filed her petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you on the grounds of non-support. You are further notified that on the 4th day of January, 1922, leave was given by Hon. Willis G. Sears, Judge of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, to file service by publication. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 15th day of February, 1922.

EMILY STONE.

RECLAIM ARID AREAS OF WEST

Legislation Proposed to Spend \$250,000,000 to Open up Unproductive Land.

NATION IS TO BE REPAID

Would Place at Disposal of Settlers What May Become Most Fertile Soil in the Country—320,000 Trillion On Irrigated Lands.

Washington.—New legislation is being prepared by committees of congress for opening up to mankind the arid lands of the West.

Nearly 200,000,000 acres remain unimproved in the reclamation group of states—more than all the productive lands of Germany and the United Kingdom combined. This improvement would accommodate many millions more people and add billions to the aggregate wealth if reclamation were attended by a success commensurate with that which has followed the work hitherto done.

20 Years' Irrigation Work.—The results of twenty years of irrigation may be summarized thus: Gross cost, \$135,000,000; net cost, \$127,000,000; estimated area, on completion of all projects, 3,212,062 acres; irrigable acreage, 1,732,374 acres; irrigated acreage in 1918, 1,141,516 acres; cropped acreage in 1918, 1,051,193 acres; crop value of irrigated land yield for 1918, \$66,000,000; value average yield per acre, \$63.06; average cost per acre, on basis of total area when completed, \$42; average cost per acre on basis of area to which service was ready to supply water during the season of 1918, \$70; average cost per acre on basis of actual area cropped in 1918, \$129.

Authorities on the results of irrigation agree that the investment or advance by the government of funds in the nature of loans has been productive of great wealth.

"At the present time," according to Director Arthur P. Davis of the reclamation service, "the net investment of the reclamation fund is approximately \$120,000,000. With that has been constructed about twenty-five projects which are now in various stages of completion, several having been completed, and we have prepared the irrigation works necessary to serve about 1,675,000 acres of land. That was the amount at the end of last year.

Sell Water Rights.—"In addition to that, under one of the subsequent acts the service has sold partial water rights from reservoirs constructed by it to canal companies, irrigation districts and others, which had been previously constructed and for which the water supply was inadequate in the latter part of the season.

"The acreage served by partial water rights, from the government in connection with private projects is a little over 1,000,000 acres, so that we have approximately 2,700,000 acres served in whole or in part by the government, with the expenditure that I have mentioned.

"The population upon the projects which are entirely government projects is approximately 120,000 people—agricultural population on the farms—and the increase in population of the towns and the new towns altogether account for about 200,000 people additional, making something like 320,000 people that have been afforded homes as a result of this work.

"On the government projects there have been established 500 schools, 470 churches, and 216 banks. These banks have a capital of \$612,000,000 and deposits of \$113,000,000. There are, altogether, over 200,000 depositors. The deposits in relation to the population are much greater on the reclamation projects than in the country at large.

"In the year 1919, which was the peak of prices, the returns from the reclamation projects proper—gross returns of vegetable products—were about \$79,000,000.

"The Salt River valley in Arizona illustrates well the results of irrigation development, based on the federal work. The Salt River project is in Maricopa County, surrounding the city of Phoenix, capital of Arizona. According to the census data and other reliable statistics, about the time the reclamation act became law the population of Phoenix was approximately 5,000 and that of Maricopa county 89,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was \$9,000,000.

Due to Irrigation.—"In 1920, the population of Phoenix had reached 29,000, that of Maricopa county 89,000, while the taxable value of property in the county was close to \$100,000,000, or more than ten times what it was when the reclamation act was passed. These results are attributable mainly to irrigation development by the United States. In nature, that country was distinctly arid, with rainfall wholly insufficient for any cultivation.

"The main staple product five or ten years ago was alfalfa, coupled with dairying. Though there were many gardens and some fruits raised and other industries and a good deal of grain, but the most important staple was alfalfa and dairying.

"A few years ago the success of long staple cotton was demonstrated for that region. That bringing very high prices large areas of alfalfa were ploughed up, the cattle were sold, and the people went extensively into the raising of long staple cotton. That was very profitable up to 1919 and was one of the principal reasons why the product that year was so high.

"In 1920 about 145,000 acres were planted to long staple cotton, but the market failed and very little of that cotton has yet been marketed, although it was picked six months ago. It has potential value, but leaves the people in rather straitened circumstances, because of the lack of market at the present time, and many of them are going back to alfalfa and dairying. The difficulty is to get

ally they are getting back into the more stable industry. Almost any agricultural industry down there is profitable."

Frank W. Robinson, a railroad official, reports improvements in Idaho which he thinks are typical of the whole irrigation section.

Increase in Wealth.—"In Latah county, in 1900," he said, "the assessed value of property was \$6,500,000; in 1910, \$20,000,000, and in 1920, \$34,000,000. The increase in the wealth of Twin Falls county in the last ten-year period was about 200 per cent, while in Latah county in the 70 per cent. The number of acres of improved land and in farms only—400 including waste lands and lands not under cultivation—in the Twin Falls county section in 1910 was approximately 100,000 acres, and in 1920 190,000 acres, while in Latah county in 1900 there were 186,000 acres in farms; in 1910, 213,000 acres; and in 1920, 223,000 acres, indicating that in the last ten-year period 10,000 acres of this non-irrigated section had been placed under cultivation, while in the Twin Falls section 90,000 acres had been placed under cultivation.

"In 1910 the total value of all crops raised in the Twin Falls section on 190,000 acres was \$28,591,692, while in Latah county, on 223,000 acres the total value of all crops was \$13,525,000.

"These people who have taken up these irrigated lands are the most aggressive and best type of home-maker and citizen in the United States. They spend their money for a large amount of manufactured things, the comforts of home, and they afford the best market per capita for manufactured Eastern goods. One illustration typical of that, and typical of every irrigated section in the West that is developed, is reflected in figures of the reclamation service on the Mindako project.

"In 1919 the value of the crops was \$5,924,000. The value of the manufactured articles used on that project was \$7,139,000. In other words on that project in 1919 they purchased more than they produced."

W. D. B. Dodson, manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, estimates that on the slightly more than 1,000,000 acres of irrigated lands reclaimed a total yield valued at \$90,000,000 was obtained in 1918 and \$90,000,000 in 1919.

"The value of the average yield," he said, "was \$3.00 per acre from crops alone for all the irrigated land in 1918, as compared with \$20 an acre for the average of all the cultivated land of the nation in the year 1919."

Purpose of Legislation.—The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize and direct the secretary of the treasury to transfer to the reclamation fund upon the request of the secretary of the interior a total sum of \$250,000,000 in the following manner:

During the fiscal year ending in 1922 not exceeding \$20,000,000; 1923, \$35,000,000; 1924, \$45,000,000, and for each succeeding year for a period of three years not to exceed \$50,000,000.

The money is to be used by the interior department in reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands in western states.

Reclaiming these lands includes the examination and survey of the lands, determining the character of the soil, the feasibility of placing water thereon by means of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, canals, dikes and such other means as scientific engineering may determine as feasible and practicable. At the end of five years under the bill a physical valuation of the property of the district shall be made and if the taxable part is found by competent appraisers to be double the cost of construction the district shall issue its bonds and from the sale thereof the reclamation fund of the United States treasury shall be reimbursed to the amount of money expended on the projects, principal and interest. The whole real and personal property of the district stands pledged to the payment of the bonds. They run not exceeding twenty-five years.

As under the existing law, persons desiring to open an irrigation project must be organized into a district in conformity with the laws of the state or states in which the project is whole or in part is situated.

The total of \$250,000,000 advanced to the reclamation fund is to be repaid to the United States treasury from this fund beginning with the fiscal year 1942.

Bull Spoils Picnic.—Northumberland, Pa.—When a bull charged down upon a party of picnickers at a grove near here the other day dinner was forgotten in a wild scramble to reach safety. Staid matrons tried to climb trees, others made ineffectual efforts to reach automobile vans while some climbed into the cars. Grover D. Savidge, a Sunbury business man, seized a shovel and beat the enraged animal over the head until several farmers who had been chasing it arrived with pitchforks and drove the beast back into the barnyard.

History in a Nutshell.—Some time after the school system was adopted by the navy a Filipino was directed to write an essay on George Washington. This, however, was the first contribution, and was as follows:

"George Washington was sore because American persons was not free. He sailed for England on my ship and sat to king: 'I express declarations of Independence for American persons.' King, he said 'Nothin' doin' and Mr. Washington tell 'em I don't want to shoot big guns at him. Bimeby King, he say he will not run over American persons again. 'Let George do it,' he say, and today American persons 'she is free.'"—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Mechanism of Glaciers.—In tunneling through glaciers during the Alpine operations of the war, opportunity was offered for observations of inner structure and movements. In shallow cuttings, characteristics only to be expected at much greater depths were found. The alternation of lighter and denser layers cannot here be caused by pressure, but must be a primary, sedimentary formation. Interior crevasses often ended in a plane of stratification, thus pointing to the importance of such planes in the glacier mechanism.

CARELESS HANDLING CONTAMINATES FOOD

Dangerous Micro-organisms Are Found Everywhere.

Guard Against Enemies of Human Race by Protecting Food From Dirt, Filth and Flies and Keep it in Clean Place.

Dangerous micro-organisms, known as "germs," as well as those which cause food to spoil, are often to be found in food which has been carelessly handled. Typhoid and scarlet fevers, tuberculosis, colds, influenza, diphtheria, and other diseases may be carried by food. Most so-called food poisoning is due to harmful micro-organisms carried into the body by food which has been contaminated either by accident or carelessness. These organisms are to be found everywhere, but especially in dust, dirt and filth. They are often carried by flies, vermin and household pests. They may also get into food from unwashed hands or from dishes which may appear clean but are not.

To guard against these microscopic enemies of the human race, protect the food from dirt, filth and flies by keeping it in clean places and in clean receptacles, say Department of Agriculture specialists. Insist that every person who handles food or dishes washes the hands before beginning work, scalds all the dishes, dries them with towels washed out in boiling water, or drains them dry. Care should be taken to cover the mouth and nose in sneezing and coughing, particularly when near food.

MAKE CLOTHES LAST LONGER

Garments Soon Become Shabby If Not Given Good Care—Airing and Washing is Urged.

Garments even of the best quality, design and workmanship will soon become shabby through lack of care. On the other hand, those that may have cost only half as much may be kept trim and fresh for a considerable length of time through painstaking care.

Cotton and linen garments, especially those that touch the skin or are worn in hot weather, should be carefully aired and frequently washed, because they absorb oil and perspiration from the body. If dresses, waists and other outer garments are carefully placed on hangers as they are being aired, many wrinkles will disappear.

Sponging and pressing will in many cases freshen cotton and woolen fabrics, but too frequent pressing of partly soiled white washable garments will tend to yellow them and colored ones may be permanently discolored in this way.

PIN MONEY FOR FARM WOMEN

Eggs, Poultry and Butter Furnish Means of Earning Tidy Sum All the Year Round.

Butter and eggs furnish many farm women with most of the money they spend on themselves and their children. The amount of butter a woman sells depends pretty much on the number of cows her husband is willing or able to keep. The number of chickens, however, is usually determined by her skill and by the amount of time she can devote to caring for them.

The women who belong to clubs organized by the Department of Agriculture and the state colleges are taught the best and most up-to-date methods of caring for poultry. The members are also helped in organizing egg and poultry circles which enable them to obtain better prices for their product.

ECONOMY IN COOKING FRUITS

As Much Fuel Consumed in Preparing One Pound as for Five—Can for Future Use.

It requires very little more fuel to cook five pounds of prunes, dried apples, or apricots than it does to cook one pound, and very little more time. What cannot be used at once may be canned for future use. Dried fruits may also be used in puddings, breads, and cookies, and to make marmalades, butter and jams.

All Around the House

Iron colored linen on the wrong side.

Asbestos is the only proper lining for dollies.

Canned pimientos combine well with canned pears for a salad.

An excellent way in which to use creamed meat is to serve in potato cases.

Fill one gem pan with water instead of batter and the gems will never scorch.

When stoning raisins it is a good idea to butter the fingers; then they will not get sticky.

GIVES \$70 TO MOONSHINER

Texas Jury Collects Purse for Man After Giving Him Suspended Sentence.

Breckenridge, Tex.—After granting A. P. Markwood, self-confessed moonshiner, a suspended sentence of one year in the penitentiary, a jury in the Nineteenth District court made up a purse of about \$70 and gave it to him. Markwood told the court that hard times forced him into the distillery business to make a living for his wife and six children. His wife on the stand corroborated his testimony. Markwood came to Breckenridge from his home at Nessity and surrendered after a fellow moonshiner had been arrested.

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NOTICE!

This Theatre has installed a NEW MACHINE which will give greater satisfaction on the screen.

Come and see for yourself

We Have Moved!

We have moved our entire furniture stock from 24th and Lake Sts. and hereafter will be located only at 25th and Leavenworth Sts.

We have taken on additional space and have increased our stock so that we now have a furniture stock as complete and as up-to-date as can be found in Omaha.

By making this change we are able to again reduce our already low prices because we have again cut our already low operating expenses.

We extend an invitation to visit our now enlarged store where everything in the home furnishing line is offered at prices 25 per cent below any store in the city.

TERMS IF DESIRED

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2475 Leavenworth St. Atlantic 2080

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION

(E. T. Morrison, Attorney, 308 Barker Block.)

Notice is hereby given that Articles of Incorporation of "King Koal Company" have been adopted in words and figures, in substance as follows:

The name of the corporation is "KING KOAL COMPANY" and the principal place of business is the City of Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska, and the incorporation may transact business in such other places as may be designated by the board of directors.

The object and purpose of the corporation is a general retail and wholesale coal business with full power to buy and sell coal at wholesale or retail, to or from the public, jobbers, coal dealers, mine owners, and to the general trade within the City of Omaha or any city, town, village or county within the state of Nebraska or any other state as may be by the board of directors deemed expedient or proper and to consign or receive consignment on commission, coal; to purchase, lease, or contract for any building or buildings or real estate and all and every kind of equipment, material and machinery for the maintenance and operation of a general retail and wholesale coal business within the State of Nebraska or any other states as may be, by the board of directors, deemed expedient or proper; and to acquire by purchase or gift such real estate and personal property as it may decide to be necessary in carrying out its business; the said corporation having full power to purchase, hold, rent, lease, sub-lease, sell, convey, bond, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of real or mixed property, stocks, bonds, machinery, and all kinds of property of every form and description deemed by the board of directors necessary and to the advantage of the corporation in carrying out the purpose of the corporation; to make all lawful contracts incidental to the business of the corporation and to any other and all acts necessary, convenient, expedient, or proper in successfully carrying out the purpose for which the company is incorporated; and to the board of directors is delegated full authority to act for and in behalf of the corporation in all lawful matters incidental to the prosecution of the business of the corporation.

The amount of authorized capital stock is ten thousand dollars divided into one hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars payments and which shall be fully paid for in either cash or property and which shall be non-assessable. The time of commencement of business is January 3, 1922, and terminates January 3,

1942. The highest amount of indebtedness to which it shall at any time subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds its capital stock.

The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed and controlled by a board of directors of not less than three nor more than five. Directors shall be elected by the stockholders from their own number at the annual stockholders' meeting. The officers of the corporation are President, Secretary and Treasurer. The annual stockholders' meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year and the annual meeting of directors within twenty-four hours thereafter. Special meetings of stockholders and directors shall be held at such times and places as may be provided in the by-laws.

The articles may be amended by a vote of a majority of the stockholders represented at any annual meeting or at a special meeting called by the board of directors for that purpose. The board of directors may adopt by-laws necessary for the proper government and control of the business, which by-laws and resolutions are not to be in conflict with the articles of incorporation.

The corporation shall have a corporate seal circular in form containing "King Koal Company Corporate Seal, 1922."

Dated at Omaha, Nebraska, December 30, 1921.

CHARLES KIRKLAND, D. L. S. CLARK, E. T. MORRISON, Incorporators.

LEGAL NOTICES ED F. MOREARTY Attorney-at-Law 700 Peters Trust Building. NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT.

To Brookie Humphries, Non-Resident Defendant: Notice is hereby given that on the fifth day of October, 1921, Tex Humphries, as plaintiff, filed his petition in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an absolute decree of divorce from you on the grounds that you have wilfully abandoned the plaintiff and for more than two years last past. You are further notified that on the 11th day of January, 1922, leave was given by Hon. L. B. Day, Judge of the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, to secure service upon you by publication. You are required to answer this petition on or before the 27th day of February, 1922.

TEX HUMPHRIES. 1-13-20-27, 2-6-22.

HEAR Fred Morrow Fling

Professor of Sociology and History at the University of Nebraska Thursday Evening, Jan. 26, 1922 At 8 o'clock. Under auspices of the N. A. A. C. P.

Subject: "The Perfect World Crises"

CREIGHTON AUDITORIUM

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