BUCKSHOT

I can easily prove that my neighbors ought to give more to the church than I do.

Business may come back but if you want to be sure to get it you had better go after it.

The average wife has a better chance to be happy if her husband is a good single-handed liar.

Fletch Merwin thinks there would be more Christians if there were fewer blowouts and punctures.

One trouble with too many people is that they can't tell the difference between an investment and a gamble.

When the war debts are paid congress will find plenty of use for the money so don't expect your taxes to drop.

The other day I heard two Chinamen talking. It sounded just like most of the stuff I get from the radio.

Most people can find a lot of meaning in newspapers that the editors never thought of when they were writing.

An exchange remarks that the oil supply is large enough to keep the world in gasoline and hot water for 500 years.

When anyone asks me if it is hot enough for me I always think of a place that would be none too hot for him.

It isn't unlucky to postpone your wedding day, says a grouch of a bachelor editor, provided you keep on doing it.

A woman always selects the paper you want saved when she needs a newspaper to roll the biscuits on or to start a fire.

The trouble with most of us is that we are jealous because we were not invited to take part in the Leviathan joy ride.

Old fashioned youngones had to get up so early in the morning that they didn't feel like running around very late at night.

Some towns think they have done their share towards improving the roads when they put up signs telling how to get there.

Some folks think it is a disgrace to be black balled from a lodge. Often it means that some coward took this means of getting even.

A Harvard man would be supremely happy if he could find some way to eat custard pie and chew fine-cut at one and the same time.

Pop peddlers, shoe shiners and others can agree upon fair prices for what they have to sell and stick to them. But rival printers are most apt to look for ways to cut each other's throats.

When you excuse yourself from a business meeting because you are so busy you can't possibly attend be sure to post your stenographer so she won't tell callers you are playing golf.

Bill Maupin remarks that some folks are so constructed that whenever they see something in a paper they don't like they immediately say the editor is a willing tool for someone.

When I see a boy riding in a pullman and eating in the diner I always think how much fun he is missing by not riding in a day coach and eating out of a shoe box.

Hank Leggett went up stairs two steps at a time the other day to save wear and tear on his shoes. When he got to the top he found that he had ripped his pants.

It used to be possible to make money by peddling books telling what every girl and every boy ought to know. But there is no market for such literature nowadays.

A city council will arrest and fine an editor for driving on the wrong side of the street or doing without a tail light and then violate the law itself by refusing to publish council proceedings and let the people know what is being done with their money

Old folks live too much in the past; young folks expect too much from the future.

One thing that makes me tired is that the world never pays any attention when I am doing good but if I happen to go wrong everybody sees it.

Instead of passing blue sky laws and other reform legislation we should increase the Fool Killer's salary so he will attend to business better.

NATION REPRESENTED AT FINANCE CAPITAL

By FRANCIS H. SISSON
Chairman Public Relations Commission, American Bankers Association.

F. H. Sisson

Financial New York is peculiarly representative of the whole nation. All parts of the country, the small towns as well as the big cities, have supplied the greater part of the man power and brain power enabling it to function as the nation's financial capital.

A recent investigation as to the origin of one hundred leading executives in the New York financial district, showed that no less than sixty per cent were born outside New York State, that no less than twenty-eight per cent were born in towns of 5,000 or less, and only twenty per cent were born in New York City.

The birthplaces of these men represented Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, Vermont, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Minnesota, Iowa, Florida, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia, California, Montana, Maine, West Virginia, New Jersey and the District of Columbia.

The same situation is true of the younger men, particularly in the banks. This reflects more than merely the attraction of the big city for ambitious young men. It is the result of the definite purpose of New York banking to equip itself to perform most effectively its work for all the nation.

A brief description of the mechanism of the nation's banking system will make this clear Many of the New York banks are bankers' banks. They are great reservoirs of credit in which banks throughout the country deposit unemployed funds in New York. When crop needs in rural districts or industrial expansion in manufacturing centers increase local requirements for money these local banks call in their funds from New York and in addition may ask the big city banks for loans.

Country banks frequently deposit as security the notes of their own customers, often secured, in turn, by farm capital such as ploughs, livestock and other possessions. The fifty thousand dollar note, for instance, of a country bank in a big New York bank may have attached, as collateral security, fifty or a hundred small notes of a hundred dollars up to a thousand or more, signed by local farmers and their wives. Into one of the biggest New York banks comes in this way from the South each crop season a small note secured by a plough and a harrow and a mule named "Molly"—an incident that has been aptly described as "The Minting of Molly." It is one among many securing a large inter-bank credit.

Thus is big banking in New York brought close to the plain people of the soil—thus does it finance their humble husbandry—and thus has it felt the need of recruiting its officers from among men familiar and sympathetic with local conditions—able to visualize the needs of the people there and pass sound judgment on the credit factors involved.

It is due to the conditions thus pictured that among the officers of New York's banks will be found representatives from all parts of the nation. They are the delegates of the people at the business capital.

Why Group Fights Group

America is suffering from a lack of economic understanding. It is, therefore, that we find group arrayed against group—that we find the grower at variance with the producer, the producer with the consumer and both with the carrier. It is because of a lack of economic understanding that we find capital and labor frequently striving against each other. Yet each element is vitally interested in each other for the final succses of the entire endeavor—in the farmer growing a prime crop and getting a fair return; in the canner packing a palatable crop and getting a fair return; in the carrier transporting without damage or deterioration and getting a fair return; in the wholesaler making a wide distribution and getting a fair return; in the retailer satisfying his customer and getting a fair return; in labor aiding each of the processes and getting a fair return; in capital supplying the money and credit to make each process possible and getting a fair return, and in the consumer receiving a pure, nourishing, dependable, wholesome health giving article at a fair price. There is this community of interest in the production and consumption of human requirements that should prohibit strife among the producing and consuming elements.—J. H. Puelicher, President American Bankers Association.

Gompers on Socialism

State socialism is repugnant to the American mind for a great many reasons. Americans generally prefer to carve out the future in freedom They are unwilling to accept the idea of an all-powerful state. It is the American idea that the people shall order the state and shape its course; not that the state shall order the lives of the people, fitting them into niches to suit a bureaucratic card index.—Samuel Gompers.

THE HIGH COST OF CHEAP MONEY

Widows and Orphans Among Chief Losers From Unsound Currency.

E. E. AGGER CITES EXPERIENCE

Speculators Rather Than Investors and Producers Win From Currency Depreciation.

The losses and costs borne by the government and the people of the United States from unsound money experiments, from colonial times down, doubtless total more than our staggering World War appropriations, it is declared by E. E. Agger, an authority on economics, in the Journal of the American Bankers' Association. "Cheap money," he says, is very costly, since frenzied finance, speculation and business disaster have invariably followed in the wake of unsound currency. He cites historical experience showing that widows and orphans were among the chief sufferers.

"New generations of adults, like children, have to learn over and over again that, when playing with fire, one runs the risk of being burned," Mr. Agger says. "Indulging currency heresies constitutes such an adult playing with fire. A glance over our own historical experience would demonstrate this to the most ardent 'easy money' advocate, but such advocates are usually those to whom history is 'bunk.'

Soft Money Advocates Seek Profit

"Unfortunately those who are willing to kindle the kind of conflagration involved in 'soft-money' experimentation are not the only ones hurt. Indeed, they may extort an advantage for themselves. But the record is all too clear concerning the mass of people. Heavy losses, injustice, disorganized production and numerous other evils are inevitable.

"Unsound money projects impose heavy costs on the government itself. The first effect of cheap money is to raise prices. Mounting prices mean that, to meet its needs, the government must appropriate always larger sums. Again, dallying with unsound money weakens the government's credit. Prospective bond buyers become hesitant when currency depreciation is threatened, because there is danger of agitation toward the payment of government obligations in the cheaper money rather than in specie. Any such weakening of goverment credit means lower prices received for bonds, consequently greater burdens on the Treasury. Assuming that, in the end, sound principles triumph, the indulgences of the unsound currency days leave further costs to be met. If paper money has been issued it must be redeemed. If a government be unwilling to stoop to repudiation it must raise much more in taxes to pay for the paper money than it received at the time of issue."

The total effect of paper issues in increasing the cost of the Civil War is estimated at about $600,000,000, Mr. Agger says, continuing:

"Much more serious than the costs of unsound currency to the government are the heavy direct and indirect costs imposed upon the people. Our productive system is controlled through prices, and the upset of prices, caused by a depreciating currency, interferes with the proper harmonizing of the different lines of production. Price changes are not instantaneously or uniformly effected throughout the whole system. The result of an inflationary movement is a stimulation of speculation and over-investment in some lines, with inadequate development in other lines. The period of speculation seems a period of prosperity, but how false and unsound is such prosperity is disclosed in the stress and agony of the inevitable period of liquidation which, Nemesis-like, follows on the heels of the boom."

Wealth Unfairly Re-distributed

Mr. Agger then describes "the distressing effects of an unsound money on the distribution of wealth among classes and individuals. Cheapening money through inflationary expedients is a gigantic fraud upon the creditor classes as against debtors. All those dependent on fixed incomes, or receiving specified sums in terms of money, are penalized when the purchasing power of money is depressed. In like manner the stockholder profits at the expense of the bondholder—a fact which implies a reward to the more speculatively inclined at the expense of the conservative.

"Advancing prices cause discontent and give rise to agitation and unrest among those whose incomes cannot promptly be adjusted to meet higher living costs. Strikes are fomented and production is curtailed. Everybody shares in these burdens. Lack of stability in money also undermines and weakens habits of thrift. A corrosion of the moral integrity of the people is inevitable. Dishonesty is stimulated and a desire to gain by speculation rather than to earn a livelihood by productive and useful labor causes a marked deterioration in popular habits and character."

LUTHERAN

Regular services every first and third Sunday in the month in the Adventist church at 11 a. m.

Preaching at 11 a. m.

You are cordially invited to attend our services.

O. R. Heinitz, Pastor

Notice to Water Users

After this date people may use City Water as needed for sprinkling or other purposes as they see fit as the supply is better since the recent rains, and at present there is no shortage.

Arrangements have also been made to use creek water to supply any shortage that may come, so the City expects to give the people all the water they want during this year.

The use of creek water is only temporary and will only be used in case of shortage until a better supply can be decided upon.

H. M Beard, Water Com.

TRULY "RIGHT CLEVER NAME"

Wonder What the Unfortunate Youngster Will Think About It When He Grows Up.

The woman, to oblige a friend, recently included in a trip up town the delivery of a message to that friend's laundress. Eliza Jackson, the laundress, was colored and lived, according to directions, on the fourth floor of a dingy brick apartment in Harlem. The woman, having identified the street and number, climbed what appeared to be a secret staircase that grew lighter as she ascended.

Mrs. Jackson was discovered [illegible] pillow cases in an apartment consisting of one room and laundry stuff. At the room sentered several little Jacksons. The youngest was one of three twins [illegible] with [illegible] The woman experienced no difficulty [illegible] staggered her [illegible] down the court [illegible] and, of course, almost [illegible] name.

"His name is Fertilizer—Fertilizer Jackson," said her mother, with her hands [illegible] in her lips.

"Fertilizer!" the woman raised astonished [illegible]

"I reckon it's a right clever name and high sounding," explained Mrs. Jackson [illegible]. "Yuh see, his father's name's Ferdinand, an' mine's Eliza, an' so we jes' nat'rally put one and two together, an' called him Fertilizer."—New York Sun.

GAS USED TO FOIL THIEVES

Really Ingenious Contrivance That Will Not Be Appreciated by the "Cracksmen."

Some of our property losses have resulted from the inroads of cracksmen who succeeded in getting into a number of our vaults and safes.

Recently an inventive fellow with a knowledge of deadly gases decided to capitalize his understanding of poison gases, so he perfected a fragile glass container that is now being employed to protect all kinds of depositories from thieves. Any movement of the door to which the gas container is attached, or any unusual jar, such as would result from an explosion, breaks the container and releases the fluid, which kills the burglars instantly. Any effort to remove the vial by drilling it from the door likewise releases the gas.

It would be a grand thing, from the standpoint of safeguarding property, if some of these gas containers could be attached to many other kinds of private possessions; but such a suggestion would likely be inconsistent with my present effort to set down ways to conserve life.—Floyd W. Parsons in the Saturday Evening Post.

Poitiers' Powder Puffs.

Poitiers was famous in days gone by for the great victory over the French when the Black Prince took King John of France a prisoner, and waited on him as his guest. But Poitiers is best known today for its geese, which have the purest white feathers of any species, and their skins are readily transmuted into "fur." It is mainly from the soft plumage of these birds that powder puffs are made. The whiteness of the feather is attributed to bathing in the local waters, which contain salts of lithia. Humbler parts of the goose's wardrobe become dusting brushes, toothpicks, and other unheroic but useful wares. The goose farmers of Poitiers, have bred geese for centuries mainly on account of their skins and down.

Pacific Coast Indians.

The origin of the art of the Pacific coast Indians is a subject which has puzzled students in their investigations into the relations between the people of North America and the peoples of the rest of the world. The resemblance in facial feature between the so-called Siwash and the Mongolian race is in some cases so marked that it is commonly believed that the Pacific coast Indian is descended from a wandering tribe of Chinese, and the idea that orientals may have reached this continent over the Behring straits is credited by many investigators. Other authorities even have professed to see a resemblance between the art of the Haida Indians and the art of the Japanese. But, of course, nothing of a definite character can be stated.

Sheriff's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of sale issued from the office of Clara McMillan, Clerk of the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District within and for Webster county, Nebraska, upon a decree in an action pending therein, wherein John Klein is plaintiff and against Walter J. McCoy et al are defendants, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, according to the terms of said decree, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the south door of the Court House at Red Cloud, Nebraska, (that being the building wherein the last term of said court was holden) on the 16th day of July, 1923, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described property, to-wit: The South West Quarter, except about one and one-half acre thereof in the southeast corner thereof used for a cemetery, of Section Ten in Township Four, Range Twelve, Webster county, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 11th day of June, 1923.

JACK WALLER, Sheriff.

GARFIELD COMMUNITY

10 a. m., Sunday School. Review of the characters studied during the quarter.

11 a. m., Sermon, "Does Education Pay?"

8 p. m., Program by Young Folks Department.

8:45 Sermon, "Looking for an Ideal".