

A SOLDIER'S PLEA FOR THE LOAN.

I'm wondering as I sit here in the trench's slime and mud, A-listening to the bullets with their whistle and their thud; I'm wondering how the stay-at-homes would feel if they were here; I wonder what they're doing that will bring the soldiers cheer.

Are they sitting home of evenings, feeling snug around the fire, Jangling money in their pockets; every comfort they desire? Like as not they're talking war talk, wishing that the strife would cease, But I wonder what they're doing that will help to bring on peace.

Of course the shops must flourish, and of course the crops must grow, For it takes a lot of eats to keep the army on the go. But the thing that's got me guessing is just how the profit's spent— Are they banking every dollar—are they hoarding every cent?

I'm told that my America is asking for a loan; That they're selling U. S. Bonds, the safest thing a man can own. I'm telling you they're slackers back at home if they don't buy, And a slacker is a traitor in the U. S. soldier's eye.

The dollars that are loafing over home should go to work— The government that made them didn't mean to let them shirk, For if the Hun should win here and go over 'cross the pond, Every Yankee would regret the day he didn't buy a bond.

—A Soldier in France.

OFFICE OF
**County Superintendent of Schools
Dakota County**

Regulations Governing Pupils Eighth Grade Examinations in 1918

1. Eighth grade examinations will be held in Homer, Dakota City, South Sioux City, Hubbard, and Jackson. However, if pupils take their examinations at other points than these, they must see to it that their examination papers are sent by express collect to Wilfred E. Voss, Dakota City, Nebraska. For the convenience of the conductors who send the papers or booklets to the county superintendent of Dakota county, all such manuscript should have these words put in the heading: "Send to Dakota County."

2. The examinations will be given at these points on the following dates; Thursday, April 11th, and Friday, April 12th; and Thursday, May 9th, and Friday, May 10th.

3. The examination program shall be as follows:
Thursday forenoon—9:00 to 10:30, Grammar; 10:30 to 12:00, U. S. History and Civics.
Thursday afternoon—1:00 to 2:30, Orthography, Writing; 2:30 to 4:00, Physiology, Drawing.

Friday forenoon—9:00 to 11:00, Arithmetic; 11:00 to 12:00, Reading.
Friday afternoon—1:30 to 2:00, Mental Arithmetic; 2:00 to 4:00, Geography, Agriculture.

4. The average passing grade shall be 75% with a minimum passing grade of 65% in any subject.

5. No pupil will be permitted to retake a subject in which he has a grade of at least 80%.

6. When it has been determined that a pupil has passing grades in all required subjects and an average grade of at least 75%, his remaining manuscript, if any, will not be graded.

7. No grade below 80% earned in previous years will be accepted towards completion of the eighth grade course. This includes seventh grade grades also. It follows, therefore, that passing grades must be earned again in lieu of those old grades that are below 80%.

8. Where, in order to facilitate the work of a rural school, seventh and eighth grade subjects have been combined, pupils may be privileged to take examinations in such subjects in which the work was completed as outlined in the course of study. However, the pupils may take no such subjects for which they have not been recommended by their teacher to take. Furthermore, pupils who are not 14 years old by the close of this school year should not take eighth grade examinations in such subjects except upon the advice of the County Superintendent.

9. Any seventh grade pupil may take the eighth grade examination in not more than one subject in which he has completed the work as outlined by the course of study.

10. Certificates of achievement earned through boys' and girls' club work will be accepted in lieu of a grade in agriculture by examination. For the first certificate submitted a grade of 75% will be awarded; for a second one earned by work in the same club 5% will be added, but 10% will be added for a certificate that covered another kind of club work. If a third certificate is submitted an additional 5% will be added. However, if a grade in agriculture is earned by examination, 5% may be added for each certificate submitted until a pupil has a grade of 95% in the subject.

11. All grades will be sent to the principal or to the rural teacher so they may be given to the pupils at such times when the knowledge of the grades to the pupil will no longer interfere with the work to be done in certain classes.

12. Teachers should caution their pupils against collusion, and suggest ways to prevent, as far as possible, even the appearance of giving or receiving help from others taking examinations.

13. Each pupil must protect any and all of his writing, as far as possible, from the view of others being examined. To give, receive or obtain aid in any manner to bring about the answer to any question will warrant the cancellation of the grades of all concerned.

14. The name of the textbook studied by the pupil should be given in the heading of each examination paper. Teachers should see to it that the pupils know the names of the textbooks used.

15. Pupils who do not have free high school privileges in their district should send for the free tuition card and apply for the tuition early in May. This will avoid delay and inconvenience. If a pupil fails to pass, his parent's application will merely become void.

To Examination Conductors

1. How much examination paper and how many sets of questions will you need for the next examination?

2. You may assign registration numbers to pupils, if you see fit, with which to identify their manuscripts instead of permitting the use of their names for this purpose.

3. Pin the pages of each manuscript together at the upper left hand corner.

4. Do not roll or fold papers. Send them in a flat package.

5. Caution against the waste of examination paper. It is expensive.

6. Caution pupils against collusion.

7. As the occasion arises, means should be suggested to pupils to protect their manuscript and scratch paper from the view of others being examined.

8. No corrections of any kind should be made by any one except the owner of the paper. He is the only one who can make it appear original. Pupils, too, should avoid, if possible, having to indicate corrections on their papers.

9. If a pupil does not write on a question, he should put its number in the proper order, and write the words, "Left out," in the space below the number.

10. Underscore words or parts of sentences when it will help to make the answer to a question better understood. The examiner will give but little credit for what he will have to take for granted.

11. Rural school pupils attending in town districts should put the number of their home districts on the examination papers, for the grades should be charged to the district that will pay the pupil's tuition in the high school.

12. On the final examinations, pupils should be asked to retake enough subjects in which they have below 80% to assure them an average of 75%.

13. A pupil should be made to decide whether or not he wants to hand in his examinations. If his papers are handed in, no one should take it upon himself not to send them to the county superintendent.

14. Examination papers will be on file for 90 days after the examination in May, subject to review by the proper persons concerned.

15. Use pen and ink, except for drawings.

16. Permit no pupils to leave the examination room after opening the examination until the close of the quarter concerned.

WILFRED E. VOSS, Superintendent

"GO ON OR GO UNDER"

By Ross L. Hammond

(Mr. Hammond was a member of a party of thirteen who went to Europe in October and returned about December 1. Of this number ten were members of Congress. The party were guests of the British, French, and Belgian Governments in the time and were escorted by representatives of these Governments up and down the battle lines and were shown many other official courtesies. Mr. Hammond is publisher of the Daily and Tri-weekly Tribune of Fremont, Neb., and is holding many public speaking engagements at the present time.)

Premier Lloyd George never coined a truer epigram than that "We must go on or go under."

How the war is "going on" can be understood, even in part, only by those who have been near to it, which privilege I recently had. That it is the most colossal tragedy in human history is proved by a glance at any phase of it.

America's part in the struggle is being performed because America cannot avoid it. Autocracy is running amuck and we stand in its road. Either it stalks triumphant over all that we have been taught to hold sacred and dear or we and those with us slay the dragon from whose red jaws blood is dripping. We and it cannot live in the world together.

I have seen England, France and Belgium battling with the beast. Now my own country is sending its men into the fray and the effort and the sacrifices that are being made abroad will soon be witnessed here. We may not see here the actual fighting. Let us hope not. But we cannot escape the other appalling features.

England is vindicating her traditions and her ideals. She is not fighting for territorial expansion. This is by no means as vital or essential to her as is proof of the binding nature of her compacts. The preservation of Belgian neutrality drew her into the struggle. For this her soldiers are battling and her great navy is steamed up ready for the master stroke; for this her women are working in field and factory and are pouring out their merciful ministrations in innumerable hospitals.

France is making the great sacrifice. Paris, which sets the styles for the world, is wearing black as a symbol of sorrow, and the world is adopting it, for all the world is mourning. But Paris and France, though in tears, are not without hope. They are looking eagerly forward to victory, when the invading Huns are driven from French soil and the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine will be restored to their rightful owners. The coming of the American troops has given them new courage. With unexampled bravery they are holding the line until the strength of America can be hurled against the foe. The republic still echoes with the wild acclaim given to General Pershing and his expeditionary force. It will be a mighty task for the United States to measure up to French expectations.

Riding as I recently did up and down the whole battle front in France and Flanders, I saw much of the suffering France has heroically endured. Her ruined cities and towns, her devastated territory, her dead soldiers, her outraged women, her tortured children, all cry out for vengeance.

Every reported atrocity of the German army is true, and very much more. I got much evidence from eye witnesses of unspeakable barbarities. All the waters of the seven seas can never wash away the foul stains.

In Belgium, at a reception given by King Albert, I asked Ambassador Brand Whitlock what word could be taken back to the people of America. He said: "It is difficult to put it in a word, but this is to be said of the Germans: they disregard every sentiment of honor and integrity, everything we hold sacred and dear. They have violated with utter impunity every agreement I have ever made with them." The conclusion from this and a flood of other like testimony is that "we must go on or go under." No compromise or settlement with the Hohenzollerns will be more than "a scrap of paper." The United States has one supreme duty at this hour. That is to furnish the money and the man power to defeat the arch enemy of liberty and of the peace of the world.

THE WOMAN ON THE DOLLAR.

It is generally conceded that women speak their minds freely. The woman on every American dollar that goes toward buying Liberty Bonds will be able to talk eloquently to the whole world.

SAVE Liberty in AMERICA



buy now
LIBERTY BONDS
Be a Stockholder in Your Own Government!!

THE FARMER AND THE WORLD WAR

By Henry J. Waters

(Mr. Waters, an agricultural authority, formerly president of the Kansas State Agricultural College and at present editor of the Kansas City Weekly Star, was in Europe when the World War began.)

No class of men in this country should be more interested in the success of the war than the farmers. The spirit of the farmer is and always has been the essence of democracy, and this war is being fought, as the President has so fittingly stated, to make the world safe for democracy. No undemocratic civilization has ever given the farmer a square deal. A world unsafe for democracy is a world unsafe for the farmer.

With his interests thus at stake, the farmer may well invest, to the limit of his financial ability, in the Liberty Bonds which the government issues to help insure success in this great struggle. It is true that he is making his land produce its full measure of crops, as a service to the nation. It is true that he has given and is giving his sons to fight in the great cause. But these alone are not enough. If every man would do his best in whatever industry he is engaged in, or even if every man could enlist for actual combatant service, there would still be the need for money. The example of Russia shows the hopelessness of carrying on war without money. The citizens of the United States—all the citizens—must get back of the United States with every financial resource they possess.

Aside from the fact that they represent patriotic service, Liberty Bonds are the surest investment in the world. The credit of the United States—better and greater than the credit of any other enterprise on earth—guarantees the interest on these bonds and guarantees the payment of the principal upon maturity. They are the one investment that drouth, lack of labor, financial panic, or any other contingency can in no wise affect.

The farmers have at all times been wise investors; they have also been loyal, whole-hearted patriots. Because of these facts the country is counting on the farmer. I am confident it is not counting in vain.

Preserve and beautify your home with Mound City Paint and Varnish. For sale at Neiswanger Pharmacy.

LEGAL NOTICES

**First Pub-3-21-18
NOTICE OF SALE UNDER CHATEL MORTGAGE**

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a chattel mortgage dated on the 5th day of March, 1917, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Jackson county, Nebraska, on the 6th day of March, 1917, and executed by David Bourdais to John Hayes to secure the payment of the sum of \$20.75, and upon which there is now due the sum of \$26.92, default having been made in the payment of said sum, and no suit or other proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore, I will sell the property therein described, to-wit:
One bay gelding, 7 yrs. old, weight 1200 lbs.
One bay gelding, 8 yrs. old, weight 1200 lbs.
Two gray mares, 8 yrs. old, weight 1000 lbs.
One red cow, 7 yrs. old, one red steer calf, (coming one year old at date of mortgage), one Acme mower, one New Century cultivator, one walking cultivator, two lumber wagons, two sets of work harness, two stirring walking plows, and other farm machinery and small tools, at public auction at the house of John Hayes, located on the southeast quarter of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-eight (28), range seven (7), east, in Dakota county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of April, 1918, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

JOHN HAYES, Mortgagee.
Dated this 16th day of March, 1918.

**First Pub-3-21-18
Probate Notice to Creditors**

In the county court of Dakota county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Willie L. Ross, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administrator, with the will annexed, of said estate, before me, county judge of Dakota county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 29th day of April, 1918, and on the 10th day of June, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator, with the will annexed, to settle said estate from the 9th day of March, 1918. This notice will be published in the Dakota County Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 29th day of April, 1918.
Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1918.
W. MCKENZIE,
County Judge.

The Herald, \$1.25 per

Alfalfa, White Sweet Clover,

Timothy, and Garden Seed.

Pure Bred Poultry. Write for Free Book


Aye Bros. Blair, Nebr.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. J. B. Druggists, etc.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Envelopes In Every Size, Color or Quality AT THIS OFFICE

Pyrene nips fire quickly when it starts. Pyrene on your automobile saves 15% on auto insurance cost each year.



Pyrene sold in Dakota City, Nebraska, by G. F. Broyhill

Triggs' New Restaurant and Pool Hall

I have re-arranged my Restaurant building and will install pool tables in the front part of building. All my restaurant patrons will be cared for as before. Meals and lunches served at all reasonable hours.

Everything New, Clean and Up-to-Date

WM. TRIGGS, DAKOTA CITY NEBRASKA

Abstracts of Title

A \$10,000 Surety Bond Guarantees the accuracy of every Abstract I make.
J. J. EIMERS, Bonded Abstractor.
Successor to the DAKOTA COUNTY ABSTRACT CO.

William Slaughter Grain Co.

DEALERS IN
Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay and Coal
FRED PARKER, Manager
Phone No. 4 Dakota City, Nebr.

Westcott's Undertaking Parlors

Auto Ambulance
Old Phone, 426 New Phone 2067
Sioux City, Iowa

Dr. Koch's Tonics AND EXTRACTS

Poultry Tonic—Good for Chickens.
Weona Dip—is a fine Disinfectant for Hogs.

One farmer from near Jackson, fed One Pail of Stock Tonic and Three Packages of Worm Medicine, at a cost of \$4.50. This same farmer said the Tonic and Worm Medicine did him \$500.00 worth of good.

Persons wishing any of these valuable goods can get them at my place in South Sioux City, one block west from end of street car line.

E. J. GARLOCK, Agent