

Items of Interest Gleaned from Our Exchanges

Obert items in Wynot Tribune: W. C. Heikes had two cars of fat cattle on the Sioux City market Friday.

Lyons Mirror: F. O. Eckelen presented the Mirror-Sun with a nice mess of bass which he caught at Crystal Lake.

Waltheil Citizen: Deana Crowell went to Dakota City last evening... Miss Sylvia Lamson was a Lyons visitor last Monday afternoon.

Sioux City Journal, 7th: Miss Mabel Trenary is spending several days in camp at Crystal Lake, Nebr., with a party of friends from Winside, Nebr.

Ponca Journal: Ophra Church of South Sioux City was visiting Virginia Engel last week... E. H. Cornell and wife left for Coburn Junction Monday to visit a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beerman.

Newcastle Times: Charles Dickinson and family motored to Crystal Lake Sunday. Miss Gail Calvert accompanied them... We are informed that Jack Burke, an old resident of this place but now and for a number of years a resident of South Sioux City, is dangerously sick at his home there.

Oakland Independent: Rev. S. L. Keller last Sunday terminated his connection as pastor of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church. From what we gather there will be no more services in this church, at least for some time. Until some further arrangement is made, Rev. W. H. Kahse, missionary superintendent, will look after whatever pastoral acts are required.

Allen News: The Chas. Lovell family left Wednesday of this week for Crystal Lake where they will spend a week's outing... Misses Violet, Mignon and Rose Triggs of Cherokee, Iowa, came Friday of last week and are visiting at the home of their uncle, R. C. Caulk... Mr. Peter Kautz and family, Mrs. C. Green and Mrs. Lothrop of Homer, Neb., were Sunday guests at the Heckt home... Lucile Heckt left for Homer Sunday evening for a few days' visit.

Sioux City Journal, 6th: Miss Veronica Prager has returned from Hubbard, Nebr., where she was entertained for a few days in the home of Miss Marie Bourdelais... A tax assessment on a valuation of \$200,000 was levied yesterday against the Combination Bridge company by the board of equalization of Dakota county. The valuation is an increase of \$50,000 over that of 1917... A large diamond shaped piece of land north of Homer, Nebr., is to be used for the drainage of several thousand acres of land about Homer which are subject to overflow each spring. The land is to be known as the Homer drainage district.

Emerson Enterprise: A baby girl arrived at the home of John Bonderson on June 27... Miss Marie Mollier, who has been attending school

at Jackson during the past year, is spending the summer at the home of her uncle, O. E. Danielson... Lyman Hutchins, wife and daughter and Mrs. Ward drove down to Homer last Sunday and visited until Tuesday with Mrs. Ward's brother, W. P. Warner... Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Demme with their two sons, R. F. and C. G. and wives will celebrate the Fourth at Crystal Lake with a company of other relatives from points in Nebraska and Iowa... Miss Claraume has resigned her position in Emerson schools and will remain in Rush, Colo., so as to be near her mother, Frances, who is there for health... He is reported as getting along splendidly.

Wynot Tribune: Misses Helen and Irene McCormick were visitors in Sioux City last Friday... Miss Clara McCormick of Hartington visited with some folks here Sunday... Mr. and Mrs. Haley of Omaha visited over Sunday at the E. J. Morin home... Mr. Haley is a brother-in-law of Mr. Morin... E. J. Morin, wife and family are enjoying a vacation and departed Tuesday for Omaha, going overland in an automobile with his brother-in-law, Mr. Haley. Conductor Miles Gordon of Sioux City is taking the run of Conductor Morin during his absence... Harry V. Hileman, an old time printer of Dakota City, arrived here Monday evening and has accepted a position on the Tribune. Harry has been in the "game" a good many years, and could tell a whole lot about the newspapers, past and present, of northeastern Nebraska.

Sioux City Journal, 4th: E. J. Way and daughters, of Central City, Neb., are being entertained in the home of Mrs. D. C. Stinson... The Germans will not stand American "cold steel," the Americans send one man over the top with a bayonet and the Huns run, asserts an American officer in France in a letter which reached E. T. Kearney, president of the Mid-West State bank. The German soldiers had been told that the Americans were cowards and would run; the Americans do run, but in the direction of the German trenches, the letter says. In a recent attack on the American forces two German regiments were annihilated and a third nearly so, with an American loss of thirty killed and ninety wounded. The Americans were not forced to bring up their reserves, according to the letter. The Germans used mustard gas shells in the attack, the officer writing the letter spending three weeks in the hospital recovering from burns in his eyes and on his body, writes. The treachery of the Huns is mentioned in the letter. A party of thirty-one German soldiers, including one officer, were taken prisoners by the Americans in the battle. The German officer drew a pistol and tried to shoot an American officer, the bullet missing him by ten feet. A Yankee soldier thereupon shot the German officer. Another German officer, crying "Kamarad" and holding up his hands, had a grenade concealed in one of his hands and threw the death dealing instrument at an American soldier, but he sidestepped it and ran his bayonet through the treacherous Hun.

Wakefield Republican: Henry Kohlmier and family autoed to Lyons Sunday and spent the day with relatives... Word comes from Dakota City that Mrs. LeValley, who is visiting at that place is critically ill, so much so in fact that her son, living in Canada, was sent for recently. He was unable to come, but her granddaughter died in his stead... H. P. Shumway came in a sanitarium at Lincoln about 10 o'clock last Sunday night. He had been failing in health for some time and had been taken there in hopes of finding relief. Mr. Shumway came to Wakefield in the year 1882. Soon after coming here he started in the lumber and coal business, the firm name being Shumway & Everett. He was engaged in this business for about 20 years. He was an extensive land owner, and still owned considerable at his death. He served many years on the village board of Wakefield and the local school board and took a very active part in politics. He was republican state senator in 1891-92, 1913-14 and 1915-16 and ran for lieutenant governor on the republican ticket in 1916. He was an active member in the Masonic lodge, and also belonged to the A. O. U. W. and Modern Woodmen. He was one of the promoters of the Wakefield drainage ditch and in many ways worked for the betterment of the community in which he lived. He was 61 years of age. Shortly after coming to Wakefield he married Miss Nellie Howard, sister of Charles Howard, of this place. To this union four children were born: Percy, Earl, Howard and Mrs. Ruth Bennett. The three sons are all enlisted in the army in some branch or other. The daughter is now living at Bartlesville, Kans. The body was shipped to Lyons where the funeral services were held and interment made last Tuesday evening.

Sioux City Tribune, 5th: Best cattle on today's market were a load, 20 head, that averaged 1,346 pounds, out of the feed lot of Frank Heeney of Emerson, Neb., that were good enough to sell at \$17.10. These cattle were of western Nebraska origin and were bought by Mr. Heeney on February 1st and put in the feed lot March 10, and show a gain of 361 pounds for the time on feed. Mr. Heeney is one of Nebraska's progressive feeders and is a firm believer in corn and alfalfa as the best feed and his offerings here today showed that they had careful attention while in the feed lot... John P. Danelson, now living on a Sioux City suburban farm, was one of the grading contractors on the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills railroad. Yesterday he brought into the Tribune office as a souvenir of that work and time, a piece of the first rail laid on that road. It is a real souvenir, worthy of a place in a big Sioux City museum which will doubtless develop out of the one started by the Scientific association. The remarkable thing about the historic bit of steel is its lightness. It probably compares to a modern track as 33 to 100 pounds. But it was a Sioux City track and Sioux City was not large in 1875. The census for that time shows Sioux City's total population was less than 600. This was the first track to the westward from Sioux City and the forerunner of the C., St. P., M. & O. railroad, and the Black Hills line of the C. & N. W., the old Fremont and Elkhorn Valley road. "The first railroad to enter Woodbury county and Sioux City," according to the "History of

GERMANY, THE SUPER-ANARCHIST

By LOUIS RAEMAEKERS



and cantonnments in this country, understood from the first the necessity, from every point of view, of making these estimates. The difficulties of making estimates at all reliable must be obvious to all. It required time and opportunity to study the situation from every angle so as to be sure, in the end, that they had given due weight to all of the perplexing phases of the problem.

While these studies were being made, the Red Cross was convinced that it would be wise to spare no pains to be ready for any demand that might be made upon it, and while we have increased our knowledge of the problem month by month, the tremendous production of all these useful articles has been going on in every part of the country so that we have, thus far, been able to not only meet in one way or another all of the demands upon the Red Cross from every quarter but have, at the same time, been able to do one further thing which we consider essential. That is, the creation of great stocks of necessary articles so that emergencies—and emergencies are the rule of war—might always find us ready.

Everything so far produced is of positive value. This is a war of such tremendous proportions that it seems almost impossible ever to figure on having too much of anything connected with its conduct, particularly of those things which the Red Cross Chapters produce.

If there was no limit to the amount of raw material available in the country and the shipping space which might be used to transport the completed articles to the point of need, the policy of almost unlimited production might be justified. But there is a limit, and a very definite limit to resources, both of material and transportation, and so it is not only wise but necessary that we put the entire production as rapidly as possible on the basis of our best estimates of the most urgent needs, so that while we care for the Red Cross requirements adequately we may at the same time be conserving the country's resource of material and its transportation facilities now so sorely tried.

THE SITUATION TODAY

For months past, careful studies have been in progress, not only by our commission abroad but by our departments in this country, working in close co-operation with the army and navy to determine the needs of the Red Cross. As a result, definite estimates of its requirements between now and the autumn are in hand and have served as the basis for the allotments for the work to be done by the Chapters. To make the things called for by this estimate will mean that more women than ever before will be required to devote their time to this work. Some of these articles are for our own soldiers and for those who will soon be called to the colors, others are for the hospitals of our allies abroad, both civil and military, while others are for the unfortunate population in the actual war zone of our allies, where they will serve to alleviate so far as possible the suffering of old men, women and of children and at the same time serve as a reminder of this country's interest and sympathy at a time when such evidences of sympathy mean so much to the morals of these sorely stricken countries. This is a war not of the soldier and sailor alone, but of the whole people, and the morale of the civilians behind the lines is quickly reflected at the front. If the people falter, the soldiers will not fight so effectively. You will see therefore that what we are doing for the civilians in France, Italy and Belgium is just as truly for the fighting man as if it were done for himself.

The same disciplined effort which has met the needs of the past year will answer the new demands. The women of the country must expect to respond to sudden change in orders and to meet irregularity in supplies as a necessary outcome of the demands and war conditions. It is precisely this ability to respond to the situation, be it what it may, no matter how confusing to previous plans and ideas that makes the Red Cross a dependable and efficient force for winning the war.

OTHER RED CROSS ACTIVITIES

We are not attempting in this letter to cover the situation with respect to many other equally important Red Cross activities of the Chapters, the Home service and the

Canteen service, and work of the actual administrative affairs of the Chapters, neither have we made any attempt to forecast some of the newer forms of activity, such as reclamation of soldiers' clothing. While all of these matters are of first importance, we are confining ourselves in this letter to Chapter production.

Your Chapter will be asked by this office to produce definite quantities of certain articles. These allotments will be changed from time to time as we receive further estimates of requirements from National headquarters, and you are urged on all accounts to confine your production to these definite allotments and to secure your materials through our Division Supply Warehouse.

You are particularly requested not to purchase through outside sources any of the materials we carry in stock, even though you may at times be able to get more expeditious deliveries thereby. The reason for this request is that the government has agreed to allow us to participate in the purchase of gauze, cotton, outing flannel and such staple materials at the prices paid by the government and on practically the same terms of delivery, only with the specific understanding that Chapters would refrain from outside purchases of these materials. This condition is imposed because such purchases tend to demoralize market conditions and make more difficult the government task of regulating the manufacture and marketing of these staple materials.

It is hoped that this long letter may convey a very clear understanding of the difficult problem which confronts us and the spirit in which we are trying to meet it.

There has been nothing finer than the unselfish and devoted way that the women of the country have given of their time and skill in making Red Cross aid dependable. We appreciate that work done in this way lacks something of the personal touch which comes from working for a particular institution, or for a particular group of people abroad, or in the field. We are none the less sure that the basis on which, broadly speaking, we are attempting to handle the matter, is the only practical one. Our standards are based on first hand knowledge and careful observation of the people who are right on the ground. We hope to change our standards as little as possible; we hope to have them as simple as possible.

Other patterns of a particular thing are sometimes urged by someone, who has had a limited experience abroad, as superior to the Red Cross standard. Our standards are, however, meeting the test of real service every day. The goal which we have set is not a visionary one, but we have hard, practical war facts to face.

We are confident that every loyal member of the Red Cross will do the utmost to promote the efficiency of the organization so that we may continue to be the greatest relief agency operating in the war.

The following quotas have been received during the past week:

- Garments—59 women's morning jackets.
- Knitting—10 navy helmets.
- Surgical dressings—200 3-yard rolls, 500 8x4 sterile dressings, 1000 pads, type 2, size 1.
- The knitting censor at the state warehouse in Omaha made the following comment on the socks shipped by the local Chapter in June: "Your socks are perfect."
- The last of the June quota on surgical dressings—100 pads—was shipped this week.
- J. C. McCormack gave \$3.00 and Steve Howard \$4.00 to the Red Cross the past week.

29th Service Company, Radio Laboratory, Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J., July 1, 1918. Dakota County Chapter A. R. C. Dakota City, Nebraska.

Dear Friends:

Your most useful "Red Cross Kit" came to me a few days ago. It contains just the things which most of us forget to take with us but which we find are very necessary. We men in the service certainly truly appreciate what you are doing for us.

I wish to thank you for my kit and hope that you may always have sufficient funds to carry on the good work for the benefit of those who are nearer the firing line.

Very truly yours,
Wm. Schriever.

Dakota City Grocery

Specials for Saturday

2 lbs. Peaberry Coffee	45c
3 Pkgs of Jelly Powder	25c
2 Cans of Spiced Pumpkin	25c
2 Cans of Spaghetti	35c
1 Can of Kraut	15c
1 Can of Sweet Potatoes	15c
8 oz. Jar of Olives	15c
1 Bar of Kirk's Peroxide Soap	10c

After this date we Close our Store at 6:30 p. m., except on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Fresh Vegetables and Fruit for Saturday

Highest Price Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE

ROSS GROCERY

Dakota City, Nebraska

RED CROSS NOTES
Dakota County Chapter

The following letter has been received from Central Division Headquarters by the local chapter and all women interested in the Red Cross are earnestly requested to read it:

The women of the country working through the Red Cross are producing enormous quantities of surgical dressings, hospital and refugee garments, and other useful articles. The production has been increasing during the past year by leaps and bounds; there is no apparent limit to the generosity and devotion of the Red Cross workers.

The Red Cross today is one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the world, and the wide dispersion of all this energy and enthusiasm presents many serious problems. We want every Red Cross worker to understand the situation as it gradually develops so that we may have that co-operation on the part of every one that goes with a true understanding of Red Cross aims and purposes. We have, therefore, set down below at some length a summarized account of the work up to the present time and of the problems now before us.

OUR ENTRY INTO THE WAR

When this country made its entry into the war, the Red Cross saw the necessity of providing great quantities of articles which could be made by the Chapter workers, such as surgical dressings, hospital garments, knitted comforts and the like. Information as to types of these articles was circulated through the Chapters and tentative estimates of the quantities which were to be produced were relied upon in arranging for the purchase of the necessary raw materials, such as gauze, cotton, yarn, etc. Plans for instructing workers in the production of the various articles were rapidly made effective, in a surprisingly short time, the Chapters were turning out enormous quantities of all these articles. In the meantime, the Red Cross organization for inspecting, transporting and distributing these products to the points of need was being developed.

It was not but only possible at the outset to make any dependable estimates of the quantities and relative proportions in which the various kinds of articles should be produced. The Red Cross commissions, when they took up their work abroad, and our Department of Military Relief, dealing with the camps

Sioux City and Woodbury County," as compiled by early residents, "was the Sioux City & Pacific line, which was constructed by means of a magnificent grant of land. It was completed from Missouri Valley, the point of juncture with the Chicago & Northwestern system, in 1868. Sioux City then entered upon a new era and has since made great strides in commercial prosperity. The stations on this road within Woodbury county are now Sergeant Bluff, Salix and Sloan. No more welcome road ever entered Sioux City. By 1886 it had been extended 500 miles westward, to the vicinity of the Black Hills."

Notice to Our Patrons

Owing to the small margin of profit allowed us by the Government on Coal and Feed, we have decided to discontinue the credit system.

Beginning June 1st, 1918, all feeds and coal will be Strictly Cash. Please do not ask for credit.

Wm. Slaughter Grain Co.

FRED J. PARKER, Manager