

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

ALL THE NEWS WHEN IT IS NEWS

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## ITEMS OF INTEREST

### GLEANED FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Wynot Tribune: Miss Ruth McCormick of Hartington spent Christmas at her home in Wynot. Misses Helen and Irene McCormick, teachers of Logan Center and Meadow Grove schools north of Laurel, are spending their Christmas vacation at home in Wynot.

Pender Times: W. W. Pounds is down from Dakota county. R. P. Mason has gone to Nacora, the Moseman-Heyne agent at that place being quarantined. Malcolm Smith, son of E. J. Smith of Homer, has been appointed a lieutenant in the army. Good boy, Malcolm.

Ponca Journal: George Herrick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Herrick, of Waterbury, is in the 32 Division which is a part of the army of occupation now in Germany. Miss Mary Maxwell, of Dakota City, gave an address before the local Red Cross on the subject of Civilian Relief Monday afternoon. Her talk was much appreciated by those present.

Sioux City Journal, 25: Miss Cora Midkiff was a passenger to Homer Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bridenbaugh, of Dakota City, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Margaret Bridenbaugh, to Lieut. Kenneth C. Fouts, of Minneola, L. I. The wedding will take place Wednesday, January 1.

Walthill Citizen: Mrs. Ralph Mason spent Xmas with her husband at this place. Miss Lena Mason was a Sioux City visitor Thursday night and Friday. Mrs. Geo. Whaley of Homer, spent Christmas at the Henry Stroman home. Mrs. Geo. Rohde and children, left Thursday to join her husband at Homer, where they will make their future home.

Lyons Mirror: Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Warner and daughter, Mary, Len Craig and family, and Chas. Frey and family spent Christmas at the Frey plantation near Pender, over fifty friends and relatives being present. Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Warner had a real turkey, yes, turkey, for Xmas, sent to them from Cope, Colo., by their old time friends Mr. and Mrs. Eric Roding.

Sioux City Journal, 27: Mrs. Gilbert Mathieson, of Salix, Ia., whose husband was killed Christmas night near Sergeant Bluffs when their automobile was struck by a Northwestern train, is reported in an improved condition at St. Vincent's hospital. No evidence of internal injuries have been discovered. Mrs. Mathieson was flung nearly 100 feet in the collision, her body being badly bruised and several ribs broken.

Meadow Grove News: Next to Dr. Kindred, Rev. E. T. Antrim has been the busiest man in town. He has kept in close touch with every case of influenza in the whole community and has been going day and night, doing all in his power to help those in distress, not only he but his wife and family as well. Some people discount preachers on whatever they do, but no one will certainly charge Rev. Antrim with not doing all in his power to alleviate distress in the epidemic we have just passed thru.

Sioux City Daily Tribune, 23rd: Corp. James P. Twobig, who has months, describes the welcome the soldiers received when they moved the headquarters of the French army into captured German territory, in a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Twobig, 2622 Pierce street. Corporal Twobig was one of the few American soldiers chosen for that duty. "Every sign was German, and that was the only language spoken. We were certainly welcome. They gave the boys rooms and cats and no charges. The people, old and young, would shake our hands and pat us on the backs and say 'Americans!' The next day the French army came in and paraded the streets, which were decorated with French and American flags and Christmas trees," the letter

## HUNGER DRAWS THE MAP



A food map of Europe today shows not a single country in which the future does not hold threat of serious difficulties and only a small part which is not rapidly approaching the famine point. With the exception of the Ukraine only those countries which have maintained marine commerce have sufficient food supplies to meet actual needs until next harvest, and even in the Ukraine, with stores accumulated on the farms, there is famine in the large centers of population. Belgium and northern France, as well as Serbia, appear on the hunger map distinct from the rest of Europe because they stand in a different relation from the other nations to the people of the United States. America has for four years maintained the small war rations of Belgium and northern France, and is already making special efforts to care for their increased after-the-war needs, which, with those of Serbia, must be included in this plan, are urgent in the extreme and must have immediate relief. The gratitude of the Belgian nation for the help America has extended to her during the war constitutes the strongest appeal for us to continue our work there. The moment the German armies withdrew from her soil and she was established once more in her own

seat of government the little nation's first thought was to express her gratitude to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for preserving the lives of millions of her citizens. Germany, on the other hand, need not figure in such a map for America because there is no present indication that we shall be called on at all to take thought for the food needs of Germany. Germany probably can care for her own food problem if she is given access to shipping, and is enabled to distribute food to the cities with dense populations, which are the trouble centers. England, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, all of which have been maintained from American supplies, have sufficient food to meet immediate needs, but their future presents serious difficulties. The same is true of Spain and the northern neutral countries—Norway, Sweden and Denmark—whose ports have been open and who have been able to draw to some degree upon foreign supplies. Most of Russia is already in the throes of famine, and 40,000,000 people there are beyond the possibility of help. Before another spring thousands of them inevitably must die. This applies as well to Poland and practically throughout the Baltic re-

gions, with conditions most serious in Finland. Bohemia, Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro have already reached the famine point and are suffering a heavy toll of death. The Armenian population is falling each week as hunger takes its toll, and in Greece, Albania and Roumania so serious are the food shortages that famine is near. Although starvation is not yet imminent, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Turkey are in the throes of serious stringencies. In order to fulfill America's pledge in world relief we will have to export every ton of food which can be handled through our ports. This means at the very least a minimum of 20,000,000 tons compared with 6,000,000 tons pre-war exports and 11,820,000 tons exported last year, when we were bound by the ties of war to the European allies. If we fail to lighten the black spots on the hunger map or if we allow any portions to become darker the very peace for which we fought and bled will be threatened. Revolt and anarchy inevitably follow famine. Should this happen we will see in other parts of Europe a repetition of the Russian debacle and our fight for world peace will have been in vain.

Sioux City Journal, 28: Engineers and bridge builders of Des Moines are working on estimates of the cost of erecting a high bridge across the Missouri river, with the Iowa approach at the foot of Nebraska street. Representatives of Des Moines engineering and bridge building concerns were in Sioux City Tuesday to make a preliminary survey of the project on which they can base their figures for an estimate. They also attended a meeting in Dakota City at which the project was outlined. The bridge under consideration would be erected by Sioux City and the two towns across the river, Dakota City and South Sioux City. It would be a free bridge. It has been suggested that the approach to the bridge from the Iowa side be started at Third

street, so as to form a viaduct across the Nebraska street tracks and eliminate the danger of that crossing, according to Ward Evans, one of the men behind the bridge project. By the erection of this viaduct the Nebraska street station could be made into a union station, it is said. Sioux City Tribune, 25th: Lyle Hall, who has been stationed at the Great Lakes naval base hospital, is spending Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hall, of South Sioux City. George Lauer, of Elk Point, S. D., who was found unconscious in a room at 312 Iowa street Tuesday as a result of gas asphyxiation, died Tuesday night in St. Vincent's hospital without regaining consciousness. Another man who was in the same room remained unconscious 18 hours, but was revived early today. He gave his name as Joe Bird, of Jackson, Neb. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans entertained twenty guests at a 1 o'clock dinner today. The guest list includes Mr. and Mrs. Carl Evans and son, Mr. Ward Evans, Mr. J. M. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Will Simmons and son Mr. Forrest Simmons, Ed Smith, and Miss Helen Smith of Whiting, Ia., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cummins and daughter, Miss Mildred Cummins, of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Mr. and Mrs. Dal Evans, of Nacora, Neb.

Sioux City Journal, 26th: Mrs. J. M. King and son, Robert King, of Homer, Neb., are guests for the holidays in the William Hogan home. Gilbert Mathieson, a farmer living near Salix, Iowa, was almost instantly killed and his wife seriously injured when a southbound Northwestern train struck their automobile at Sergeant Bluff at 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred at a grade crossing on the outskirts of the town. The Mathiesons were on their way home after spending the day with relatives in Sioux City. Mrs. Mathieson being a daughter of Frank M. Hirsch, 1009 Fifteenth St. The automobile, which was totally wrecked, had nearly cleared the tracks when struck. Both occupants were thrown nearly 100 feet from the crossing, Mr. Mathieson sustaining a fractured skull. It is believed this injury was caused when his body struck a telegraph pole. He lived about twenty-five minutes after the accident, failing to regain consciousness. Mrs. Mathieson was found lying near her husband. Several ribs were broken and she is in a serious condition from shock. Whether internal injuries were sustained has not been determined. Trainmen carried the victims to the Tom Roan home, near the scene of the tragedy. Dr. B. M. Conney was summoned. Examination of Mathieson's injury indicated that death was imminent and attention was given to Mrs. Mathieson's injuries. At 9 o'clock last night she was brought to Sioux City and taken to St. Vincent's hospital. She has not been informed of the death of her husband. Mr. Mathieson, whose body is at Westcott's undertaking establishment, was 33 years old. He is survived by his widow. Residents of Sergeant Bluff say that a clear view is obtainable of the railroad tracks for a short distance to the north, the

direction from which the train was coming, a distant view being obscured by a curve. The supposition is that Mathieson's view of the track was obscured by the storm curtains of the car and that he failed to hear the signal of the approaching train.

### M. E. Church Notes

Rev. S. A. Draize, Pastor

Dr. Sherman Powell gave a very inspiring address at the church on Friday evening. Superintendent E. M. Furman was also present and gave an address. The subject was the "Century." The great program of the Methodist churches of the United States and Canada. They showed that for the first time in history there has developed a world situation. The phrase has often been used before, but until the conflict which has just ended drew the whole world into its vortex, no train of events has ever bound up the destinies of all nations together. The name of the conflict has been changed several times but at last it named itself "The World War." And that name is more than a geographical measurement—it is history. The great result of the war is the discovery of the world as a whole—it was not a war of the world but also a war for a world, a new world, a world where "democracy" is safe. But victory over the Hun is not making the new world safe. Shattered civilization, colossal destruction of property, seven million men dying in action, a million women and children brutally massacred, three million dying of starvation, six million dying in hospitals, unnumbered thousands sent home crippled, blinded, or deformed, is that the assurance of safety for democracy? Is 116 billion dollars of public debt levied upon the twelve leading war nations, the purchase price of safety? All this has taken place, and then there are the legacies of hatred, the setting back of the forces progress, none of these have begun to comprehend nor embody the true principles of democracy. What is a safe democracy? When every man has just rights, knows that he has the right of the other? "Leagues to Enforce Peace" may have their mission and are right, but the heart of peace means brotherhood, and to attain it is to acknowledge Christ, the sole hope of world because none other has been found to be dynamic of brotherhood of mankind.

President Wilson said, "We shall fight for a universal dominion of right, by such a consent of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and shall make the world at last free." A war to end war, such a program involves nothing less than the evangelization of the world. Only religion can kill war, for religion alone creates the new heart. Has Christianity been tried and found wanting? No, it has been found difficult and not tried. The dollar sign has supplanted the cross and the world now opens its eyes to see the terrible result. No part of the world is safe till all is safe. Democracy is not safe anywhere until it is safe everywhere. Ignorance and darkness and vice and degradation can no more be quarantined than war. The world cannot be saved by giving homeopathic potions of the gospel here and there a little. A united world demands of a world church, a world program. "When God rubs out," said Bonsett, "it is because He is beginning to write." If there ever was a time in the history of the Christian church when the establishment of the world wide kingdom of God should be the dominating thought and purpose of the united body of Christ, it is now. From every direction comes the cry of the new-born world, pleading its need, and asking for help. There is laid at the door of the church in this generation, the greatest opportunity that ever was made known in the divine plan. The church must either take care of it or be crushed by it. She need not wait for a greater, it will not come. Now or never this thing must be done. To your tents, O Christian, God is calling for the greater service.

### Lutheran Church Notes

By Rev. C. R. Lowe.

We all remember that about a year ago there was a drive on for the welfare to the soldiers from the Lutheran Church. It was known as the Soldiers and Sailors' Welfare and was under the auspices of what was termed the National Lutheran Commission. The Lutherans and their friends in this community raised something like two hundred and seventy-five dollars for this fund, and it may be of interest to know something about what was done with the million and a half dollars which our church gathered for this work. The National Lutheran Commission has recently made their annual report, and from it I will give our friends some little report. If any would see it further let the pastor know and he will put the report of the commission in your hands.

The commission is made up from men from all the Lutheran bodies in the United States, even the most exclusive saw the value of the work, and the impossibility of doing any by themselves, and so they came into the general work of the Lutheran church. This is a good thing in itself, and it may work much good for the church in general in helping to get the bodies to see there is some work they can do together and so there may be more.

It has also been found that the Lutheran church can do a bit of work in connection with the other denominations. This also is a good thing. This was made necessary because in those settlements where the government has established their works they have refused to let the different denominations of the Protestant church go in and start work as separate denominations. And so it was work with the rest of the good people or not work at all, and let the Lutheran constituency which was there go with out any attention at all, and so the committee said, "We will work with the rest of the people and be in the great game. This also will prove a great blessing to protestantism and will help to get the churches together in spirit, at least.

Along this line it will be interesting to note that there is a fellowship with others getting into the heads of some of the leaders of the church to recognize the work of others. It was one of the noticeable notes of the Nebraska Synod when Dr. Yarger, last year, the president of the general Synod, appealed to the Synod and the church to broaden out a bit so we could work with other denominations, and when he said we had been too close. And it is yet more noticeable when Rev. F. H. Knobel, D.D., the president of the United Lutheran church in America, a body of over three million communicants, senses the same thing. There is a great day in more ways than one coming to our Lutheran church. We do not notice it so much in our branch—that used to be—of the church, for we have always been the most open of them all, but it is the big step for some. There arises this question, "Ought we aim to establish and maintain an existence almost entirely within ourselves, or ought we to face out and to some degree mingle with other Protestant Communion activities. We dare not dodge the issue." And it is to be hoped that we will face out and be recognized as one of the great powers of the Protestant faith which we are. Among other things done by the commission was the appointment of men to be chosen by the government for army chaplains. Men who were thoroughly reliable and Christian, and to secure our proportionate quota. When these men have been inducted into the government service they almost cease to be connected with our church. Again, there have been the appointments of Camp Pastors to the different camps, and they have been supported. These have been readily recognized by the heads of the camps and their work has been a blessing to thousands of men who have come under their care, and they are a busy lot. They have worked in connection many times with the Y. M. C. A. and with the camp pastors of the other churches and it is said there has hardly been a single case of proselyting. That is a fine thing and as it ought to be.

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