

## NURSING SERVICE IS RAPIDLY EXPANDING

This American Red Cross Work Flourishing in Small Towns Throughout Country.

More than 37,000 graduate nurses have been enrolled in the American Red Cross to date and its department of nursing is daily increasing this enrollment.

The department of nursing has been authorized to maintain an adequate reserve of nurses for the army and navy. It will continue to supply the needs of the United States Public Health Service to which it has assigned more than 1,000 nurses in the last year.

It will assist in establishing proper nursing service in foreign countries where the American Red Cross has organized hospitals, dispensaries and schools for nurses. Courses in home hygiene and care of the sick have been started for thousands of women who have never received any education in this direction. Rural nursing which was in its infancy a short while ago has been put ahead at least a decade through the work of the department of nursing and local Red Cross chapters.

Public health nursing has been extended to many rural communities and now flourishes actively in hundreds of small towns and counties. Nearly a thousand efficient nurses have already been assigned to this kind of work.

The department of nursing is uniting with other organizations in a year's campaign in recruiting nurses for training schools, in educating the general public as to standards of nursing education and in showing communities their responsibility toward schools of nursing. It will endeavor to meet all these needs as well as to continue the enrollment of dietitians who will be utilized as instructors in home dietetics, in developing nutritional clinics, and in supervising dietitians for the United States Public Health Service and the civilian hospitals.

The Nursing Service will continue to offer to women and young girls the opportunity of securing instruction in home hygiene and care of the sick in every community in the country. This instruction has not only laid the foundation for public health but in some places has given impetus to the establishment of hospitals and community school houses.

"As a community profits by the work of the nurse," says Miss Clara D. Noyes, director of the department of nursing, "it is logical that the community should be aroused to its responsibility. The American Red Cross stands ready to help in a general campaign of recruiting and must have the support, sympathy and understanding of the medical profession as well as the intelligent co-operation of the people at large."

## HOME SERVICE FOR EVERYBODY IN NEED

Do you know what the present day Home Service of the American Red Cross is?

Many people do not know that, besides completing the work for ex-servicemen, especially the disabled, it provides the same neighborly service to families in general that it formerly gave families of soldiers, sailors and marines.

"Home Service covers a wide and varied field," says Frederick C. Munroe, general manager of the American Red Cross. "It gives aid to families in solving such problems as budget planning, marketing, tiding over times of financial stress, keeping children in school, helping crippled children, widowed and deserted mothers, children backward in school and children in conflict with the laws. It renders service to the homeless and transient, to the illiterate, to tenement dwellers, to the unemployed, and gives friendly assistance and advice to foreign speaking groups."

In addition to helping families in the solution of their own problems, Home Service helps in strengthening the weak spots in the social life of communities. It joins hands with others to make communities safer, healthier and happier.

Organizing action along lines in which the community is already interested is one of the objects of Home Service. It has established community meetings, patriotic celebrations, pageants and picnics. Rest rooms, recreation facilities, play supervisors and moving pictures have been provided. Through Home Service other agencies are influenced to bring about improved commercial amusements and better school facilities and to promote traveling libraries as well as to secure county agricultural and home demonstration agents.

If you need assistance at any time, go to the secretary of the nearest Red Cross chapter and describe the situation. Your confidence will be sacredly respected and every possible effort will be made to aid you.

**American Red Cross Roll Call.**  
The Fourth Annual Roll Call of the American Red Cross will be held this year from Armistice Day, November 11, to Thanksgiving Day, November 25, inclusive. During this period 14 men and women of the United States will pay their annual dues and renew their membership.

## TOP OF SNOWDON IS SOLD

Ground on Britain's loftiest Mountain Has Recently Been Purchased by Farmer.

Freak purchases are heard of from time to time, but it is not often that the sale of a mountain is announced. For this reason alone the transfer of the summit of Snowdon, including several hundreds of acres of the slope which is grazing ground, and the ground on which is built the Summit hotel, by Lieut.-Col. Worsley-Taylor, to a farmer, is of more than ordinary interest, remarks the Christian Science Monitor.

Mount Snowden—in Carnarvon—is the most famous peak in the southern part of Britain; is well known to all holiday makers, and is of a bold and rugged outline and forms, with its subsidiary peaks, an impressive range. The ascent presents no special features of difficulty if one of the five well defined pathways is used, but should the climber be bent on "pioneering," and leave the beaten track, he should be prepared for anything in the way of mountaineering problems.

The view from summit of Snowdon on a fine day makes the climb worth while, for spread below is Anglesey, the Menai straits, and a great curve of ocean from the far-off extremity of Cardigan bay to Rhyl. In the foreground are to be seen the well defined peaks of the sister mountains. Altogether the climb is a most exhilarating form of exercise, and although the boast of having gained the top does not carry much weight, there is a certain satisfaction in having reached one's objective. Gladstone, twenty-eight years ago, after having performed the climb, addressed a political meeting of 3,000 people on the summit of Snowdon.

## UNIQUE IN ANIMAL WORLD

Elephant Has Survived Because He Has Been Able to Adapt Himself to Conditions.

These is nothing else like the elephant. He has come down to us through the ages, surviving the conditions which killed off his earlier contemporaries, and he now adapts himself perfectly to more different conditions than any other animal in Africa, Carl Akeley of the American Museum of Natural History writes in the World's Work.

He can eat anything that is green or even has been green, just so long as there is enough of it. He can get his water from the aloe plants on the arid plains or dig a well in the sand of a dry river with his trunk and force feet, and drink there, or he is equally at home living half in the swamps of better watered regions. He is at home on the low, hot plains of the southeast at the equator or on the cool slopes of Kenya and Elgon. So far as I know he suffers from no contagious diseases and has no enemies except man. There are elephants on Kenya that have never lain down for a hundred years. Some of the plains elephants do rest lying down, but no one ever saw a Kenya elephant lying down or any evidence that they do lie down at rest. The elephant is a good traveler. On good ground a good horse can outrun him, but on bad ground the horse would have no chance and there are few animals that can cover more ground in a day than an elephant. And in spite of his appearance he can turn with surprising agility and move through the forest as quietly as a rabbit.

Results of Hybrid Mating.  
Here is a strange set of facts, proven by three different investigators in three different parts of the world at three different times.

In matings of so-called "pure" races, that is to say, Englishman with English woman, Frenchman with French woman, German with German woman, etc., 104.54 more males are born than females.

In hybrid matings, that is to say, of different nationalities, there is a more significant excess of male over female births.

In matings of United States whites the ratio is about the same as that of European hybrids.

In matings of United States colored folks there is a significant excess of females over the ratio of British West Indian colored who are relatively pure bred.

## Slept Thirty-Two Years.

Surely a subject for the speculative psychologist is the record sleep indulged in by Caroline Ohlson, a Swedish girl. In 1875, when only a child of fourteen years, she fell into a long trance in the island of Okulo, in the Baltic, and remained unconscious for 32 years. Food was administered to her, although she seemed quite unconcerned. Nor did she respond to any inquiry during that long time. Then suddenly she awoke, no longer a girl, but a middle-aged woman, and the most careful examination could not reveal the slightest weakness or mental effect. After coming out of her long trance Caroline enjoyed very good health.

## Earth Not a Perfect Sphere.

The diameter of the earth from pole to pole through the equator is shorter than that at the equator. Though in popular language the earth is said to be round, like a ball, it is really an irregular sphere, slightly flattened at the poles. The slight departure from rotundity is accounted for by the rapid motion of the earth while in a more plastic state.

## VIENNA DEATH RATE BECOMES APPALLING

Condition of Children Even More Harrowing, Declares Authority on City's Desperate Plight.

Five years of famine have resulted in greatly increased mortality and morbidity in Vienna which before the war was counted as one of the healthiest cities in Europe. Figures prepared by Dr. Gustave Bohm, head of the Vienna Health Department, show that in 1913 the death rate was 15.3 per thousand. In 1918 the rate was 22.5 per thousand, an increase of more than 47 per cent.

Professor Hans Spel of the University of Vienna, says that "even more terrible than the mortality statistics are those referring to the condition of children and their mothers. Owing to under-nourishment few mothers can nurse their babies, and the milk shortage affects not only infants, but all children in spite of all that has been done to help. At Professor Clemens Pirquet's clinic in the university some 54,849 children were examined in 1918. Only 4,637 of these or about one-thirteenth were passed as skin good, fat good; 23,609 were pale and thin, or very pale and very thin.

"The health of these children shows most disquieting features. Skin disease, rickets and Barlow's disease are rife. "The chief medical officer of Vienna asks, 'What is going to happen to these under-fed children, in whose bodies the germ of tuberculosis is latent, when they reach the twenties, at which time it becomes active?'"

To combat these conditions the American Relief Administration of which Herbert Hoover is chairman fed last winter in the city of Vienna some 800,000 of the destitute and under-nourished children, supplying them with a substantial meal of American food, served in a number of large kitchens opened for that purpose.

The conditions in Vienna are more or less typical of those in Poland and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Last year the Relief Administration was able to reach some 3,500,000 under-nourished children and this winter the program calls for the feeding of a like number, but eight of the great charitable organizations of America have united under the name of the European Relief Council, of which Mr. Hoover is the chairman. The child feeding task will be carried on not only by the American Relief Administration but by the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. An appeal for \$33,000,000 has been made and the organizations named have joined in raising the sum.

## LAUGHTER OF CHILD SCARCE IN POLAND

"In all the time I was in Poland, I scarcely once saw a child laugh," declared Dr. Harry Plotz, discoverer of the typhus bacillus, in a report to the European Relief Council on medical conditions among the Jewish population of Poland, based on his recent investigations there for the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

"The most deplorable sight of all the miseries in Poland is the condition of the children," Dr. Plotz said. "Infant mortality is exceedingly high because of under-nourishment and the high percentage of contagious diseases. In large part mothers must resort to artificial feeding as they are unable to nurse their children. In many cities I saw underfed children, suffering with diseases, wandering about the streets with no place to go, begging for bread."

Tuberculosis has become prevalent among the Jewish children, largely due to the overcrowded conditions in which they are forced to live, their lack of nourishing food and warm clothing, according to Dr. Plotz. Typhus, which killed thousands of Jews last winter in the worst epidemic Poland has ever seen will recur again, he said, as conditions are much worse among the Jews than ever before.

"Favus, a contagious skin disease, is now rapidly spreading from child to child," he continued. "In Vilna there are 11,000 cases among the Jewish children alone. Smallpox, too, is prevalent throughout Poland and the Ukraine and children, with widespread eruptions and temperature, have been seen running about the streets. There are thousands of cases every year, which vaccination would prevent, but there is no vaccine."

Dr. Plotz told how in Lithuanian villages he found children, six and seven years old, unable to walk or talk, the result of malnutrition. In regions where whole towns had been destroyed during the war, he found families crowded in miserable dug-outs.

## The Greatest Gift.

Your Christmas gift to the European child relief collection may help in saving a child's life and is earnestly solicited. Send checks to the local committee of the joint organizations or direct to European Relief Council, 42 Broadway, New York City.

## ALL WELCOME IN LUXEMBURG

Little State Cosmopolitan in the Extreme, but Second to None in Patriotic Spirit.

We live at the crossroads of the nations, remarks the Luxemburg Zeitung. We are of all the peoples of the world those most cosmopolitan in spirit. On July 14 there was a French evening on the parade grounds, and everyone was enthusiastic for France. On July 20 we had a Belgian evening in the same place and again everyone was inspired with enthusiasm. Should there be an American, Italian, Czech-Slovak or Polish evening any pleasant summer night, the throng would greet it with the same enthusiasm. We like to have people of other nations as our guests. We wish them to feel at home in our midst.

A stranger who does not know us—and many who have lived among us fall to know us—might fancy that we lack national sentiment.

But precisely the reverse is true. Our national sentiment is so deep that we are like a tree whose trunk stands unshaken when its crown is rustled by the wind of sympathy for other countries.

Last Wednesday, after our French and Belgian evenings, we had a Luxemburg evening. The parade ground was too small and the firmament was too low to contain the enthusiasm of the multitude. We were at home among ourselves. The leader had provided a program of old, modern, and very recent Luxemburg music. During the choruses the thousands surrounding the platform stood as reverently as if they were in church. When applause was called for it was so thunderous as to be almost intimidating.

The depth and sincerity of a nation's patriotism is not measured by the area of its territory.

## FEAR EPIDEMIC OF TYPHUS

British Authority Tells of Danger to the World Because of Bad Conditions in Russia.

Dr. L. Haden Guest of London, who has been investigating conditions in Russia, reports to the Lancet (London) that the whole of that country has been swept by typhus and relapsing fever, and that all indications point unmistakably to a formidable epidemic in the coming winter. Cholera also has made its appearance and small-pox is widely prevalent.

The Lancet warns the world at large that unless immediate and effective steps be taken these frightful diseases will spread through the border states to other countries, and before long will appear all over the world. "The council of the League of Nations has thoroughly studied the situation, with the aid of some of the best-known epidemiologists in the world; they have a reasonable and economical program, and have appointed commissioners, but the actual work cannot proceed until they have obtained money guarantees from the different nations, which so far have not materialized, except in the case of a few countries, including Great Britain and Canada. The future of the matter may well prove, in the parlance of the day, an 'acid test' of the reality of the league as a family of nations, ready to act for the common good and to protect members of the family who are threatened by disaster."

## Modern Lover Practical.

"Harry," exclaimed the blushing maiden, "this declaration of love is so sudden that I hardly know what to say. I was unprepared for it. It unnerves me."

"I was afraid it might," said the young chemist, rising with alacrity from his knees, "and I brought with me a bottle of my unrivaled nerve tonic. This preparation, my darling," he added, soothingly, as he took the bottle from his pocket, quickly extracted the cork and poured a quantity of the medicine into a spoon he had also brought with him, "will allay any undue excitement, quiet the nerves, aid digestion and restore lost appetite. I sell it at 50 cents a bottle. This is a dose for an adult. Take it, dearest."

## "Floating Fair" From Holland.

A company has been organized at The Hague for the purpose of sending a "floating fair" as it is called, but practically a ship loaded with sample products and commercial agents to sell them, to various parts of the world, particularly the United States. The concern is organized somewhat on a co-operative basis and proposes to send the Messageries Maritimes vessel, the Macedonia, of 6,100 tons burden, to the United States and Central and South America for the purpose of introducing Netherlands products and enabling Netherlands commercial houses to establish import and export connections in the countries visited.—Scientific American.

## Ice to Hold Stored Water.

Because the water supply of the small city of Ashland, Ore., is becoming inadequate in the summer, and increasing the storage facilities would cost \$100,000, the local engineers are trying an experiment as ingenious as it is simple. High up the side of Mount Ashland, at the headwaters of the supply, a system of piping and sprays is being installed, through which the surplus water of the winter will be directed and allowed to freeze. The damming action of the ice walls thus formed, and the gradual thawing of the ice itself, are expected to provide enough water for all the needs of summer.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## Lutheran Church Notes

By Rev. C. R. Lowe.

We were all gratified, indeed, at the number of members and friends of the church who came out to the Communion service on Good Friday night. There was a comfortably filled house, and the services were enjoyed a great deal by those who were there. It is said this is the first Good Friday service there has been held so far back as any one remembers. We are glad indeed, the people of the congregation made the occasion a success by their presence, and that the council agreed to try the midweek service. At the service two adults were received into the church, and four boys were baptized.

This service shows several things; that we can have a meeting in the middle of the week and rejoice in it, that we have an appreciation of the regular Lutheran customs in keeping the day as many of our other churches do, and that is quite probable that we would enjoy some other of our Lutheran practices after we had become accustomed to them.

The Salem Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. G. W. Bates on Friday, April first. All members and friends are invited to come and spend a pleasant afternoon.

Friday evening the young folks will practice at the home of Mrs. Bates. This hour is to be an evening session of the Aid Society; the regular Ladies' Aid supper fee will be charged.

The Easter program was a very pleasant affair. The program was well rendered and well received. We wish to thank those who helped in any way to make it a success. Sickness interfered somewhat with the rendering of the program as it had been arranged. There was a large congregation who came to hear the service. The people of the community can do nothing better than to come to the church where God is worshipped. We become like that which we seek after. The pastor has the picture cut from a newspaper a good number of years ago. The point of the picture is to show what the publisher pleased to call the "money look." He had sought money so hard and so long that somebody thought they saw that insatiable money desire in his very features. It is true that sin puts its mark on the brow of the sinner, and equally true that seeking after God and his righteousness giveth a good countenance. There are no cosmetics, which can show the glory of a pure heart who dwells with God. Those who dwell with Christ have their whole life, body and spirit, adorned with a heavenly glory which earth cannot reproduce. What brand of rouge will make the voice tender and loving, or even pleasant, what system of ethics propounded by men will make a man be upright and honest, straightforward, in his dealing with his fellows. There are many good things thought, but their practice is a failure for there is no power in them. It is the love and fear of God which alone accomplished these things. These things are what makes a good community, and the only things. Fine clothes and polished manners are appreciated in any degree of life, but if there is not a well founded and a thorough going goodness beneath the cloak, the whole man is likely to be but a polished sepulchre, full of rottenness. Fine dress, urban grace, and a lot of money do not make a fine good man, whatever the outward appearance may be. If you doubt, read the headings—that is enough—in the daily press and know that he can be like him. Give him your heart and be a good man in the largest sense.

There were about twenty men at the sale of the parsonage property last Saturday. There were three or four bidders up to about \$700, and then it settled to a matter between Salem and N. Frank Haase. Property was sold for \$1310 to Salem.

## POULTRY HINTS

(From Farm Bureau News)

The first requirement of a young chick is warmth. When with hens, they remain huddled most of the time during the first few days. A thermometer is as essential in a brooder as in an incubator. The first temperature should not exceed 95 to 98 degrees and be gradually reduced as the chicks become older.

If incubators are to be used, have them cleaned, treated for lice and mites, and properly heated before the brood is ready to occupy it. Late in the season, or if put in a well protected place, a box covered with a blanket and with a jug of hot water wrapped in a cloth will serve very well as a brooder. Be sure to provide ventilation. The jug may have to be refilled.

In warm weather, shade is as essential for both old and young chicks as heat in cold weather.

Milk is as valuable for egg production as for young chicks. Be sure to scald vessels used for feeding the milk, at least once each day.

For lice, nothing equals sodium fluoride. It does not irritate the skin, but kills both lice and nits. Bullets on the use of this powder may be secured from the Farm Bureau office. For mites spray the poultry house thoroughly with a solution of kerosene one gallon, and crude carbolic acid one pint. This acts as a germicide as well as an insecticide.

For winter egg production, early hatched pullets, which have been well matured by good feeding, must be used. The heavier breeds must be at least seven months old by November first and the light breeds five months.

The Herald for News when it is News.

## Farm Bureau Field Notes

C. H. Young, County Agent

Horticultural meetings were held during the week at the M. J. Beaumont farm near Goodwin, Chas. Blessing's near Jackson, and Robert Lusebrink's, west of Homestead Orchard pruning, grape pruning and propagation and the care of small fruits were considered.

E. H. Gribble, northeast Nebraska's director to the State Farm Bureau Federation, met together with the County Agent at the Fiddler Creek community on last Friday evening to discuss the system of marketing outlined by the committee of 17. Mr. Gribble was present at the meeting in Lincoln last Monday, where several hundred farmers, representing all organizations, met to discuss and endorse the system. Mr. Gribble was therefore very able to present it. The method appears to be practical in every detail.

## LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. March 10, 1921—4w.

### ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 29, north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, and running south on the section line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 29 north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian, all in Dakota county, Nebraska, and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto. GEO. J. BOUCHER, County Clerk.

First Pub. March 10, 1921—4w.

### ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at a point at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 27, range 7 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, running thence west on the north line of section 4, 1320 feet to the half section line of section 33, township 28, range 7, thence north on said line 2238 feet, thence in a northeasterly direction 300 feet, thence in a northerly direction 300 feet, thence almost north 115 feet, thence northwest 236 feet, thence in a northerly direction to the public road on the north line of section 33, intersecting said road about the middle of northwest quarter of northeast quarter of said section and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto. GEO. J. BOUCHER, County Clerk.

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

### NOTICE.

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$95.43, in an action pending before him wherein John Ryan is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN RYAN, Plaintiff.

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

### NOTICE.

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$107.00, and interest in an action pending before him wherein Thomas F. Crosby is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOMAS F. CROSBY, Plaintiff.

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