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TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1918.

Governor Appeals to Patriotic Citizens. LINCOLN, Jan. 12, 1918.—Every patriotic citizen, every honest person has a duty to perform in connection with the present military classification.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor.

Federal Insurance.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice.

To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the Government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States.

Funston Murderer Suicides.

CAMP FUNSTON.—With the finding late today of the body of Capt. Lewis R. Whisler of Salina, Kan., in his tiny office at the national army cantonment here, the mystery which had surrounded the murder of last Saturday of the army bank and the subsequent murder of four men and serious wounding of a fifth is believed to have been cleared up.

With two feet of snow on the ground, the temperature a dozen or more degrees below zero and a strong wind blowing, railroad traffic in Chicago was completely tied up Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Loretta Walker has returned from Keystone where she visited two weeks with friends.

J. C. Askew left Saturday on a business trip to Angleton, Texas.

THE COUNTY AGENT.

Now that Lincoln county, through its farmers' bureau, is to have after July 1st, an agricultural agent, the following conversation, taken from the Kimball Observer will acquaint our farmer readers as to just what the agent does.

"Mister, I hope you will pardon my curiosity, but I notice this is a county agent's office. I have heard of county clerks, county treasurers, and the county sheriff at home used to be quite an important person, but this is my first introduction to a county agent, would you mind telling me just what you do. Maybe I can learn something new."

"All right, sit down and I'll try to tell you a few things I do. In the first place you will probably wonder about the organization of this work."

"That's just what I was going to ask about." "Well, this is a sort of a triangular organization, a combination of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the University of Nebraska, and the County Farm Bureau. The United States and the state furnish \$1,200 and the county here furnishes a like amount."

"How is that amount raised in the county?"

"Well, that varies. In some counties it is by private donations, but a better plan is as it is here. When over ten per cent of the land owners of any county petition the county commissioners, the board is privileged by law to set aside a certain amount for county agent work."

"Who directs the work then in the county, the commissioners?"

"No, an association is formed of farmers from whom officers and directors are elected. These men in consultation with the person they select as agent decide about the work for the year. You see that puts it right up to the farmers themselves."

"All right, I see about the organization, now about the work carried on. I notice a bunch of grains and corn there, what do you have to do with them?"

"Well, that corn there is some that was shipped in from the north. You see this western county is growing so fast that every spring many new and some old farmers demand more seed corn than can be found. We try to get corn for them that is adapted. You know that when the average Eastern Nebraska or Iowa farmer comes out here he wants to raise his old variety of corn. That won't do here. All he will get is fodder as it will not mature. One thing we do then is to see, as far as we can, that good adapted seed of all kinds is available and the right varieties planted."

"I see that ought to be worth something to any new country. I would have planted Eastern Nebraska corn if I hadn't been told otherwise."

"Besides the adaption end we work on plant diseases too. Wheat and oat smut treatments are emphasized and recommended. Until a thing is generally known and believed in we carry on demonstrations at different places to prove it one way or another to the farmers' satisfaction."

"How about live stock, do you buy and sell them?"

"No, not as a business. We try to get in good pure bred stock and sires and work on improvement of what we have. For instance, this year, although this isn't a big hog country like eastern Nebraska, twenty pure-bred pigs were brought into the county where there were hardly any before."

"I suppose, too, you do veterinary work."

"No, only in the common diseases that can be prevented largely by vaccination. For instance, blackleg here is quite prevalent and is a serious disease when we have so many cattle. We have instruments here and vaccine also so that whenever I am asked to go out and show the owner how to use the instrument and vaccine, letting him do part of the work himself so that hereafter he will understand it. For instance, last month I vaccinated nearly four hundred head for about a dozen farmers."

"What is that list of things on the board. Looks something like the want ad page of the home paper."

"Oh, that's the exchange list. You see when a man wants a milk cow or a seeder or a setting hen or almost anything he leaves note of it here where it is listed and perhaps the next fellow in has that very thing to sell but didn't know who wanted it. This farm bureau tends to get the two together. The exchange business amounts to several thousand dollars yearly."

"Well, that listens good to me. My wife at home wanted a dozen pure-bred Leghorn hens this fall and I wanted a corn binder. Now I see you have both listed there. If we had a list like that at home it would be a big help. That corner looks like a baggage room. What do you do—keep packed to move at any time. It looks like you weren't going to stay here long."

"Oh, those belong to some fellows out here digging spuds. You see we run a labor bureau here and all the fellows that drop into town come here. Farmers let me know when they want

help and I see that the fellows get out to the various places. For instance, here last month in potato and threshing time I put out fifty-nine fellows from this office."

"Well, that's about two a day. Beats having the farmers loaf around town looking for help doesn't it. That would be worth several dollars to a busy man I should think. What are those big headed pins sticking in that county map. Looks like the cartoon of Mutt's meal ticket after Jeff had shot at it with a shot gun."

"Each pin there represents where a boy or girl lives that is in the boys' and girls' club work. Each color shows a different line of work, like pig club, sewing, cooking, garden, potato and others. We try to keep the boys and girls interested in farm work and we find that the club work is a very good way to do it. It gives them a chance to earn some money and they learn things on the side without realizing it. We have almost a hundred boys and girls in the county in this work."

"I see lots of potatoes here as I

came out on the train, I suppose you do some work with them on scab and other diseases."

"Yes, this year our potato work has been to get seed treated and planted on clean land. It doesn't do any good to treat and then put the seed on land that has been in potatoes for several years. Crop rotation is as important as testing. Besides scab there are a lot of other diseases that cut down the yield greatly. Hill selection is the best way to get away from these and this is what we are advocating in order to get a disease free seed for a seed patch."

"What is that chart there. Looks like the rise and fall of pork this fall from its high perch."

"That is a chart of potato prices. You see the Market News Bulletin is issued and sent to all the potato growers here who ask for it. This gives them the daily market all over the country and helps them in marketing. Last year several of our growers here said it saved them several thousand of dollars, by preventing selling

at a low price."

"Well, I guess I've bothered you enough. I begin to see what a county agent is and that he has plenty to do. Thanks for your trouble in telling me this. Good bye."

"Good bye, come in again."

STOLEN TREASURES OF ART

Germany Will Hold Rare Collections Taken From France and Belgium Unless Peace Terms Interfere.

Will one of the peace conditions involve a return to Belgian and French art treasures removed by the Germans since 1914 from the occupied territories? asks the New York Evening Post.

Until the present war's outbreak, everyone has supposed the custom of nations changed since Napoleon's time, so that it would no longer be possible for a conqueror to fill his museums with plunder. That supposition, like so many others, seems to have been given the lie by the Kaiser, whose agents are said to have emptied the Antwerp and Brussels museums for the benefit of Berlin. Even the emperor's grandfather, in the war of 1870, took practically no toll of Paris art treasures.

Malice has ascribed this moderation to the lack in that Spartan generation, of appreciation for art, which led those earlier invaders to confine their activities, for the most part, to ornate clocks and silver services. The modern Prussian, however, from the crown prince down, has become a dilettante, an art connoisseur. Hence the very thought of cleanup made of art objects, Berlin, willy nilly, is to be made a world art center. If tourists prefer Paris because of its greater natural charm, they will, in any event, be forced to visit the Prussian capital in order to see Rubens "Descent From the Cross."

A monopoly of the world's potash supply, and a collection of stolen art, is to keep the world at Germany's mercy—unless the terms of peace provide otherwise.

SAYS CANNERS WERE BUSY

President Peck of National Food Commission Asserts American Women Do Not Waste Food.

Charles Lathrop Peck, president of the National Emergency Food commission, said at a dinner in Washington that the women of America have canned 500,000,000 jars of fruit and vegetables.

"They who charge the American woman of today with food waste," he said, "are as ignorant as the huckster was."

"A huckster said to his mate: 'Gee, Bill, you look down in the mouth!'"

"Ain't I got cause to look down in the mouth?" said Bill. "Everything's gone wrong with me lately. First, an automobile runs into and kills my boss. Naturally, I try to comfort myself with a few beers, and get pinched for drunk and disorderly. They gimme a week, and when I get back home I find my wife's gone off to her mother's with peritonitis."

"What?" said the other huckster. "What? That Dago ice cream juggler down Middle alley? Poor old Bill!"

ALL ENEMIES MEET IN BERNE

Swiss Are Thronged With Thousands of Men Who Have Been Interned—Must Wear Uniforms.

At any time of the day in the Swiss capital one sees the uniforms of both sides on the streets, for there are thousands of French, British, German and Belgians interned in Switzerland, and according to the rules of the game, they must wear their uniforms, in order to make the breaking of parole harder, writes Will Irwin in the Saturday Evening Post.

My first sight of a German Fritz clumping down the streets in his neutral green uniform and his stout military boots gave me a kind of shock of surprise. It is three years now, since—in Belgium—I last beheld a free man in a German uniform. Today I saw dozens of men in French uniform pass other dozens in German uniform. Each party to these meetings would look straight ahead, pretending he had not noticed.

For the benefit of the entente people the shops are displaying such signs as these: "Swiss Manufacture," "Same Composition as —, the German Preparation, Out of Strictly Swiss Origin," "This Line Made of Swiss and English Material." Knowingly to buy German goods is the same cardinal sin among the French, American and English soldiers here.

NOTICE. Hattie Swander and Sarah Mullhan, defendants, will take notice that on the 9th day of October, 1917, plaintiff filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against said defendants and each of them, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax sale certificate dated November 4, 1912, for taxes in the sum of \$5.62 for the year 1911, on the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of section nineteen (19) Township fourteen (14), Range twenty-eight (28), Lincoln County, Nebraska, also subsequent taxes legally levied on said land, paid as follows:—May 1, 1913, \$3.51, taxes for the year 1912; May 1, 1914, \$3.74, taxes for the year 1913; May 1, 1915, \$3.45, taxes for the year 1914; May 1, 1916, \$3.02, taxes for the year 1915; May 1, 1917, \$5.87, taxes for the year 1916. That there is now due on said land the sum of \$36.64, for which sum, with interest from this date plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 25th day of February, 1918. Dated this 14th day of January, 1918. M. DRURY, Plaintiff. By A. Muldoon, His Attorney. 315-78.

Twenty-five or thirty North Platte men have been employed for ten days past on the ice harvest at the Gothenburg lake. They go down on the morning local and return on the evening local.

For quick action and satisfactory sale list your land with Theobalds. If

NOTICE.

J. Benton Taylor, defendant, will take notice that on the 9th day of October, 1917, plaintiff filed his petition in the district court of Lincoln County, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain tax sale certificate dated November 4, 1912, for taxes in the sum of \$19.41 for the year 1911, on Section 7, Township 15, Range 28, Lincoln County, Nebraska, also subsequent taxes legally levied on said land, paid as follows:—May 1, 1913, \$22.44, taxes for the year 1912; May 1, 1914, \$29.01, taxes for the year 1913; May 1, 1915, \$29.72, taxes for the year 1914; May 1, 1916, \$28.97, taxes for the year 1915; May 1, 1917, \$26.32, taxes for the year 1916. That there is now due on said land the sum of \$223.83, for which sum, with interest from this date plaintiff prays for a decree that defendant be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due. You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday the 25th day of February, 1918. Dated this 8th day of January 1918. By A. Muldoon, His Attorney. 315-78.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, North Platte Division.

In the matter of Henry S. Haskins, Bankrupt.

Case No. 60, in Bankruptcy, Voluntary Petition.

Order for Final Meeting of Creditors. At North Platte in said district on this 10th day of January, A. D. 1918, before Walter V. Hoagland, referee in bankruptcy.

This cause came on for hearing upon the filing and reading of the report of C. L. Baskins, trustee, showing that he had converted all of the bankrupt's estate into money and that there was a balance on hand of \$566.33 for the purpose of paying the costs, expenses and dividends to the creditors.

The Court finds that although the year has not expired for the filing of claims and no dividend has yet been paid that the amount of money in the hands of the trustee for the disposition to the creditors will be so small as to not warrant the expenses of declaring two dividends and to keep the estate open for that purpose.

It is therefore ordered that a final meeting of the creditors be held at the office of Walter V. Hoagland, referee in bankruptcy, at North Platte, Nebraska on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1918 at nine o'clock a. m. That at said time the account of the trustee will be examined, order made for the payment of all expenses of said estate and the balance on hand will be distributed in one dividend upon all claims that have been filed and allowed by that time and said estate will be closed up at said meeting of the creditors. It is ordered that any persons who have not filed their proof of claims shall do so on or before the said final meeting of the creditors. It is ordered that ten days notice of this meeting be given by mail to all the creditors and persons interested in said estate as shown by the record.

WALTER V. HOAGLAND, Referee in Bankruptcy

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Nebraska, North Platte Division.

In the matter of Jacob J. Gettman, Bankrupt.

Case No. 54, in Bankruptcy, Voluntary Petition.

Order for Final Meeting of Creditors. At North Platte in said district on this 10th day of January, A. D. 1918, before Walter V. Hoagland, referee in bankruptcy.

This cause came on for hearing upon the filing and reading of the final report of Byron B. Oberst, trustee, of the estate of said bankrupt herein. The court finds that the trustee has converted all of the estate of said bankrupt into money and there is a balance in the hands of the trustee of \$160.53 for the payment of the costs and expenses and for distribution to the creditors. Although no first dividend has been paid and the year for the filing of claims has not expired and that the funds in the hands of the trustee is not sufficient to warrant the holding of said estate open that the dividend, if any, to the creditors, will be very small.

It is therefore ordered that a final meeting of the creditors of the estate of Jacob J. Gettman, bankrupt, will be held at the office of Walter V. Hoagland, referee in bankruptcy, at North Platte, Nebraska on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1918 at ten o'clock a. m. That at said time the reports of the trustee will be examined, said estate closed and whatever funds there will be for distribution to the creditors will be ordered paid in one dividend without further notice to the creditors. It is ordered that all creditors having claims against said estate which have not been filed and proved file the said proof of claims on or prior to said final meeting of creditors. It is ordered that ten days notice of this order be given by mail to all creditors of the bankrupt and to all persons interested in said estate as shown by the record. WALTER V. HOAGLAND, Referee in Bankruptcy.



Scene from Act 1 of the Hawaiian Romance "The Bird of Paradise", Celette Scudder as Luana, John Warner as Paul. Keith Theatre, Jan. 21.



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