

**Semi-Weekly Tribune.**

**IRA L. BARE, Editor and Publisher**  
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**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919.**

**ABOUT LINCOLN COUNTY PEOPLE.**  
 (Condensed from County Exchanges)

J. K. Barnett, who lives south of Hershey, is erecting a new residence on his farm.

Grandma Parton, an old resident of Wallace, died at her home in that village Thursday.

Jimmy Rayburn, day operator at Hershey, has returned from a month's visit at McAlester, Okl.

John White, of Hershey, has returned from Colorado where he spent two months for the benefit of his health.

Contractor Holtgren, of Hershey, has been asked to figure on a new bank building which will be erected at Overton.

Mrs. J. W. Cummings and daughter of Wallace have gone to California to spend the winter. Mr. Cummings will follow later.

Frank Knapp, of Maxwell, has returned from Altoona, Pa., bringing back with him the two young sons of George Knapp.

Leslie Johnston, who works at the Sutherland elevator, had an arm broken last week while attempting to place a belt on a pulley.

Vincent Soderman, of Brady, has arrived home from overseas service. Only a few of the Brady boys are left in the service.

Mrs. Marve Dickinson, of Maxwell, received word last week that her sister Jennie Cook had passed away at Pocatello, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Kelleher, of Maxwell, have returned from Grand Island where Mr. Kelleher took treatment at a hospital.

Ray and Everett Foust and Ed Clark, of Maxwell, turned over in a

Ford last week but fortunately escaped with slight bruises.

Cleve Long has sold his confectionery business in Sutherland to the Childers brothers and will go to Colorado to visit relatives.

Amos Tucker, of Wallace, was married at Loveland, Col., Wednesday to Mrs. Florine Sherwater. The newly weds will live in Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Schell arrived at Wallace last week from Council Bluffs, Mrs. Schell coming into the county to teach school in the Horner district.

Rev. J. P. Yost, who has been assigned to the Methodist charge at Sutherland, arrived there last week accompanied by his wife and has taken up the work.

Vance Vanarsdale and wife, of Sutherland, have returned from a visit in Canada. He says Lincoln county is a paradise compared with the section of Canada he visited.

W. H. Jenkins, of Hershey, last week entertained Emmett Bales, of Lindsey, Okl., who had been in the navy and had made eighteen trips across the Atlantic.

Mont Ware, of Hershey, who pays considerable attention to bees, says that owing to the cold weather last spring his crop of honey is seventy-five per cent short of last year.

Joe McGee, a Brady man who enlisted in the Canadian army, was wounded and spent eighteen months in hospitals in England and Canada, has returned to Toronto after having visited friends in Brady for ten days. Joe will take a six months' vocational training which the Canadian government gives wounded soldiers.

**Politics at Root of Omaha Riot.**  
 In a three column front page article the Lincoln Sunday State Journal charges that politics were at the root of the Omaha riot. The opening statements are:  
 "The disaster was due more to old political troubles and to newspaper venom and sensationalism than to race feeling."  
 "The riot was an incident in the death struggle of the machine which ruled Omaha for years."  
 "Many hold that the guilt of Brown has not been established."  
 If true, these statements are important.

**RESTORE CASINO AT OSTEND**

**Famous Pleasure Resort, Devastated by Huns, is Being Rapidly Put in Good Condition.**

After nearly five years of war Ostend is resuming ordinary life, as far as possible under present conditions, with the reopening of the famous casino, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

Less than twelve weeks ago, says a Rouler telegram, the great saloons of the casino were a scene of devastation and wanton destruction. Although occupying so prominent a position on the sea front, the buildings themselves escaped the constant bombardment from sea and air that has transformed so many of the beautiful hotels and villas along the Digue into heaps of rubble, and the use of nine tons of glass has repaired all the damage thus occasioned, but the Germans showed their usual thoroughness in gutting and defiling the saloons themselves.

Every stick of furniture was taken away, beautiful tapestries were slashed and torn by German bayonets and every mirror in the halls was removed, together with the copper candelabra in the saloons and the beautiful copper staircase.

Not content with robbery, the Germans defiled the rooms in nameless ways and, in fact, left the whole place in a state that would have shamed any animal inhabiting a stable. But since February a miracle has been wrought and but for the fact that some of the more valuable fittings are at present only temporarily replaced by imitation, there will be no evidence of the war so far as the casino is concerned, when it reopens soon.

**RATHER OVERDID THE THING**

**Friends of Candidate for Government Appointment Laid the Flattery on a Bit Thick.**

John L. McNabb, attorney, tells this one on himself: "When I was a candidate for United States district attorney in this district several years ago, my friends procured documents and testimonials without number to substantiate the desired appointment, and a book full of this eulogistic matter was forwarded to President Taft. An outsider reading the documents would have supposed I was a candidate for admission into the heavenly kingdom, so unreserved were the commendations."  
 "Not long ago I met ex-President Taft while he was in this city. He has a remarkable memory. Shaking me by the hand, he said: 'When I finished reading the grandiloquent reports in your favor, some years ago I pictured to myself a man possessed with angels' wings and fit to be the American ambassador extraordinary to the heavenly kingdom. I supposed you were dead at the time, for the report read like an epitaph on a tombstone, so remarkable were the testimonials of your friends in your behalf.'—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Question of Dress.**

Few of the picturesque tribal costumes that depart in main essentials from the dress found convenient by western civilization have succeeded in maintaining their traditional characteristics. The Roumanian people are among those whom the war has caused to forsake a distinctive national male attire. This, in its main lines, recalled the costume of the Roman legionaries, which was adopted by the nation when Roumania formed the Roman Province of Dacia. It consisted of a short white tunic, "bag-trowsers" of white wool, and a curiously embroidered coat. Many of these garments were carried away as loot by invaders during the war, and the relief garments sent in from France, which are of more conventional design, are expected to drive the national costume into disuse. Heavy denims, however, will doubtless be made upon it in the field of masquerade and musical comedy.

**EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY**

**American Genius Quickly Produced Precision Blocks Accurate to Millionth Part of Inch.**

One of America's little-known war romances is revealed by John H. Van Deventer in his story of precision gauges, which appears in Everybody's. Virtually all of our munitions had to be made to limit gauges which had to be corrected by means of precision blocks to within a few millionths of an inch. "Twenty years ago," writes Mr. Van Deventer, "a Swedish tool-maker named Johansson made up his mind that the millionth of an inch was the coming thing—hunted during nine years for a practical way to get it and got it. How? Nobody knows except Johansson, and he won't tell. For over nine years he kept everybody guessing. Our best shops imported his blocks and used them for checking the gauges."  
 "Then came the war, with its wonderful stimulation of American genius. With it came also the need of being independent of the old world in the matter of gauges."  
 "The war took E. C. Peck away from his job of running a great factory in Cleveland and brought him to Washington to take charge of the gauging of ordnance products. It brought William E. Hoke of St. Louis to the bureau of standards, with an idea of how to produce precision blocks. Colonel Peck and Major Hoke got together, and in six months were turning out precision blocks accurate to the millionth part of an inch."

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ADDRESS

## ED. BRIEGEL,

Appointed Local Agent by F. H. Droz, Sole Agent for America,  
 R. F. D. NO. 1, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

## Encouraging Bolshevism

Everything that falsely encourages unrest also encourages bolshevism.

Misunderstanding of American industrial organization, and of its benefits to mankind, leads to unrest, dissatisfaction, and radicalism.

For example, the Federal Trade Commission tells the public that the large packers had an agreed price for lard substitute (made of cotton-seed oil.)

It reproduces letters taken from the files of one of the packers, showing that such agreed price existed.

But it failed to mention that the agreed price was determined at the request of and in co-operation with the Food Administration!

Even the Department of Justice, in its unjust attempt to create prejudice against the packers, has made public these same letters, with no explanation.

How long must this kind of misrepresentation continue? In so far as it is believed, it not only breeds discontent, but results in injustice to our industry.

Let us send you a "Swift Dollar." It will interest you.  
 Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**



**New Pickard China—all hand painted.** Dixon, the Jeweler.

**Refuses to Leave Prison.**  
 A man sentenced to Sing Sing prison in May, 1917, has already overstayed his sentence more than seven months, and refuses to go home. He is working with a construction gang building the new prison, and the warden says he does as much work as any four men. The pay allowed prisoners by the state amounts to 1 1/2 cents a day. This man, was greatly relieved when he was told that the prison authorities would not shut off his pay to make him apply for parole, which he has so far steadfastly refused to do.

**Firing White Submerged.**  
 Just as the war ended, the British navy had ready to put into commission, large submarines which, among other novel features, could fire submerged. They are armed with a 12-inch gun mounted so that it could fire with only its muzzle out of water. The submarine had to rise to the surface to reload, but the whole process could be executed in only half a minute.

**First Wheat Grown in Canada.**  
 The first wheat that ripened in Canadian sunshine was grown in 1607 at Port Royal, now Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia. Here Champlain and de Monts founded a post and built a fort. They were joined by Marc Lescaurbot, a lawyer of Paris, a poet, and the earliest writer of Canadian history. Love of adventure drew him to Port Royal. Outside the palisades of the fort he cultivated a plot of land in part of which he sowed wheat, brought, of course, from France. His sowing was fall or winter wheat. It grew well, ripened perfectly, and with siekles Lescaurbot and his associates cut the crop. That was the first wheat crop harvested on land now within the Dominion of Canada.

**The Income Tax.**  
 The English income tax, first imposed by Pitt in 1798 as a war tax, was abolished at the Peace of Amiens in 1801, and again imposed on the resumption of hostilities in 1803. At the downfall of Napoleon it ceased to be levied for twenty-six years—1816-1842—when it was reimposed by Sir Robert Peel. In June, 1842, at seven pence in the pound, and produced about five million pounds. As showing the rapid advance of the country in prosperity, the tax which produced about seven hundred and ten thousand pounds for each penny of tax in 1842 yielded two million six hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and twenty-two pounds per penny in 1909-1910, and at the present time considerably over three million pounds for each penny.

**APPLIED THE WRONG COLOR**

**Unfortunate Miscalculation of Indianapolis Young Lady Who Was Trying to Look Her Best.**

One particularly hot day a pretty North side girl whose crowning glory is quite Titianly inclined, met a friend—a young man whom she had not seen recently—in Monument circle. At his suggestion they decided to take in the picture show and, incidentally, have a little visit.

Always self-conscious about her appearance, this afternoon she was exceptionally so and fearful that her nose might, perhaps, be shiny. Wherefore on emerging from the theater, she lagged a little behind her escort, and, hastily opening her doric box, gave her nose a surreptitious dab.

Fortified with the thought that even if it was a hot day she was looking pretty fair, she couldn't account for the very peculiar expression that she saw on his face as he turned to speak to her in the lobby. After a minute of strained silence, he said: "What have you been doing to your face, Elise? Trying to match your nose to your hair? It's a poor job if you did. Let's beat it back and you take a look in a mirror."

"Which same we did," she said, when she told the story on herself. Said she: "I knew he'd tell it, so I thought I might as well tell it first. Of course you know I hadn't powdered my nose. I'd rouged it—and abundantly, too. And it didn't come off as easily as I went on, either."—Indianapolis News.

**German Cripples Employed.**

According to the American Journal for Cripples, published in this city, Germany issued a peremptory order in January requiring the employment of her disabled soldiers. All public and private industries, offices and administrations are directed to employ at least one disabled soldier for every 100 persons on the working staff, making no distinction of sex, it is stated.

In agricultural work the proportion must be one disabled soldier to every 50 employees, and in all cases the disabled cannot be discharged except with the consent of the workmen's committee and after receiving 14 days' notice. Private employers who disregard the order are liable to a fine of not more than 10,000 marks.

**American Buys Old Chapel.**

The Havas agency states that an American has bought the Belle Croix chapel, on the heights of Villeneuve-Avignon, France, which was built by the Chartreuse monks in the fourteenth century.

The chapel, which contained some fine carving, has been carefully torn down and packed for transit to an unknown destination.

Christian Science service Sunday 11 a. m. Wednesday evening meetings every week at 8:00. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services. Building & Loan building, room 25.

**PESTILENCE CAUSED BY WAR**

Generally Understood That the Influenza Epidemic Was a Direct Result of Great Conflict.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine the indirect effects of the recent eruption of Mount Kilauea in Java which wiped out over a score of villages and killed thousands of the natives, but recollections of Krakatoa's volcanic outburst in 1883 which within six weeks sprinkled its fine lava dust over the whole world, has given an interesting suggestion to certain members of the medical profession. During the closing year of the war an influenza epidemic raged in many parts of the world. The manner of its outbreak in different countries indicated that the germs of the disease had been conveyed by the currents in the air. The theory, therefore, has been broached that the poison gases with which many sectors of the fighting area were drenched were carried by the wind in every direction, causing the influenza outbreak in Spain, Germany, England, France, South America, Australia, Africa, Asia, as well as in the United States and some of the Central American countries. That the influenza is a corollary of the war is undoubted. Any similar gigantic conflict, is argued, would be attended with a similar widespread pestilence—another reason why every effort should be made to avert wars in the future.—Leslie's.

**Persian Envoy at Mount Vernon.**

Shortly after Sir Julian Pauncefote's coming to Washington a complimentary trip to Mount Vernon was arranged for him on the Mayflower, which was the president's yacht. Among the invited guests was the Persian minister. It was quite a social and impressive event. The spectacle of the minister of Great Britain paying respect to the tomb and memory of Washington did not pass without comment upon its historical significance. During the visit the Persian envoy was observed to be standing in profound reverie in front of the iron gate of the tomb. He remained in stence for some minutes, and then, doubtless full of obvious contrasts that might occur to an oriental mind from the land of shahs and of ivory palaces and gorgeous tombs, he turned to a friend and said: "How great a man and how little a cemetery!"—Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Halford in Leslie's Weekly.