

GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY IS TO BE OBSERVED HERE.

The ministers of the city have appointed a committee to arrange for observance of Go-To-Church Sunday in North Platte on Oct. 3d. This is to be a united effort and the celebration of the day will be brought to the attention of every citizen of this community.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the many deeds of kindness and words of sympathy extended to us during our recent sorrow and bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes.

Rebecca Besack
D. W. Besack and family
Sidney Besack

HAD CAMOUFLAGE DOWN FINE

Youth's Many and Varied Reasons for Getting Out of Task of Polishing His Shoes.

"No, mother, it isn't that I'm lazy that I don't want to polish my shoes," said Young Nick, the boy Machiavelli, "I'm just tryin' to be economical and help you an' dad save money. If I wuz to polish my shoes it 'ud show up my ole stockings so's I'd hafta put on clean ones an' if I did that I'd hafta brush my clothes.

"An' you know, mother, I gotted lot of bad spots in my pants an' on my coat, and if I brushed 'em the spots would stand out so's you'd just hafta buy me a new suit.

"I been studyin' camouflage, mother, nice neutral tint that nobody scarcely notices—except you, mother, and you get too close. But just as I am, mother, I'm not hardly visible to the naked eye at all, and it's awful convenient.

"Besides, it saves money, you see, as I been tellin' you. No'm, I don't dast wash my face and hands too hard, because they'd be so bright an' shiny they'd call attention to my greasy spots.

"Yes'm, I'll clean all up, if you say so, of course, but I don't think you oughter discourage me when I'm trying to help you save money. Besides, there's Bill callin' me now, an' if I wuz to clean up I'd go right out and get dirty again. Yes'm, I promise. When I come in I will. Awrl, Bill, I'm comin'!"—Chicago News.

Rats Overrun English Town.

Millions of rats are overrunning Abertillery (Monmouth), England, and neighborhood. While the congregation was leaving a Baptist church in Tillery street on a recent Sunday an army of rats ran among them. One woman collapsed. All means have been used, but the rats have not only survived, but also thrived. The medical officer of health, Dr. Ballie Smith, says the rats are of two kinds—brown and black. The black rats, as a rule, keep to the sewers, but the brown rats climb anything—telegraph poles and rain and gas pipes. They swarm everywhere. It was suggested to the Abertillery district council that expert rat destroyers should be employed, but local staff having stated that they could do better than the experts, the matter has been left to them with discretionary power to call in help if necessary.

Play Ground in Tiers.

The first municipal play ground of Czecho-Slovakia, in Prague, occupies a high hill which is terraced off, supplying space at the top for tennis courts and ball grounds; on a lower terrace a pavilion, hand stand and open-air theater, on a still lower tier a running track, and farther down the children's grounds, with sand pile, wading pool and swings. In this latter section there are pavilions where mothers can sit and rest or sew as they watch the children. This first play ground for children is a co-operative effort of the Czech government and the American "Y" which will eventually be entirely under government management. At present the city has supplied the place, the Y. M. C. A. is paying for the equipment and the Y. W. C. A. has given the leadership. Charts for smaller play places for other parts of the city are being prepared.

NOTICE TO HUNTERS.

Hunting and trespassing is strictly prohibited on land owned by me.

71-4 FRANK HENEKA.

LINKS WITH HISTORIC PAST

Interesting to Trace the Names of Streets and Lanes in City of Boston Today.

The names of the streets and lanes of Boston are closely linked with the historic past. Others there are which could be connected with Boston only, such as Tremont street, a corruption of "Tri-mountain," by which name Boston was known to the early settlers on account of the three high hills that serve as a background to the peninsula. This replaced the name "Shawmut," given to it by the Indians. Mary Harrod Northend writes in the Century Magazine that the streets of this quaint city in the East were laid out by straying cattle.

After the Revolution the names of many Boston streets were changed. Queen street became Court street, and King street the State street of today. School street took its name from a school that was erected there. Dark alleys, leading off the principal streets on every side, were named after pathways, usually depending on where they led to. Creek lane originally led to the old creek. It was in tavern days that this was the center of stage-coach life. The old custom house once stood on Flng alley. Corn court took its name from the fact that the corn market was at one time situated there. Summer street was once known as "Seven Star Lane." It is now one of Boston's busiest streets.

LIVED LONG ON FRUGAL DIET

Englishman Who Died in 1680 Proved That It Was Possible to Eke Out Existence Cheaply.

Thomas F. Curby, the champion eater of Massachusetts, declared that dyspepsia is the result of eating too little, and not too much. His Sunday dinner consisted of thirteen lobsters, sixty eggs, and one hundred oysters. At the other end of the scale must be placed old Roger Crab, the first vegetarian, who died September 11, 1680, after proving that a man could live on 75 cents a year. Originally a haberdasher in a big way of business at Chesham, England, a free liver and drinker of strong ales, he "got religion"—also dyspepsia—in middle life, sold his stock, gave the proceeds to the poor, and took to living in a hut on three-farthings a week. Instead of "strong drinks and wines," he says in his autobiography, "I give the 'old man'—he lived two centuries too soon to call it "Little Mary"—"a cup of water; and, instead of roast mutton, rabbit with bran, and pudding made with bran and turnip-leaves chopped together." And on this diet he lived to a ripe old age, surviving repeated cudgelings and imprisonment for witchcraft.

Moths Take Big Chances.

The high-flying species of morpho which inhabit the mountainous districts of western America, are much easier captured than those which frequent the plains, though their capture is often attended with difficulty and danger, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. One naturalist hunting moths and butterflies in Bogota, fell over a precipice and broke his arm, and then found that he had three days' journey to make on horseback before he could meet with a doctor to set it. Another naturalist, who was collecting in Bolivia found that morpho godartii, Guer, a beautiful species, of a rather light blue which was previously almost unknown to entomologists, frequented an inaccessible ledge in the mountains; he was obliged to have himself lowered by ropes over the precipice before he could obtain it.

Franklin's Court Harmonica.

One of the first musical instruments made by an American was a mouth harmonica, made by Benjamin Franklin at the time when he was minister at the court of Louis in France, where he played it with considerable skill before Marie Antoinette and her court ladies.

The queen was so delighted and interested that Franklin presented the little instrument to her. After Marie Antoinette was beheaded in the great French revolution, this mouth harmonica had many sensational experiences till finally it came into the possession of a wealthy musical amateur and collector in this country, who has it, I believe, to this day.—Musical America.

NATIONWIDE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

American Red Cross Will Have Health Centers in All Parts of United States.

The American Red Cross has launched upon a nation wide campaign of fighting disease and physical defect among the American people. A new and unique health institution has come into being as the result of several months' study by the Red Cross Health Service Department at National Headquarters.

Officials in charge of the department predict that before long this new health activity will be in actual operation all over the country, and that the sign—"American Red Cross Health Center"—will become as familiar to the people everywhere as are now the signs of the telegraph companies.

Busy Long Before War.

The interest of the American Red Cross in the fight against disease is not, however, of recent origin. Long before the war the organization began this health service through its medical units in disaster relief work and its department of Town and County Nursing. During the war and following the armistice thousands of American Red Cross officials have been fighting disease in the war-stricken countries. At the same time tens of thousands of local Red Cross officials have been engaged at home fighting disease, notably during the influenza epidemics.

The American Red Cross has determined that all this valuable experience in health service abroad and at home shall not go to waste. So long as there are a half a million people dying yearly in this country from preventable causes, and so long as more than one-third of the American children and young people are victims of physical defects, the Red Cross recognizes the urgent need for continued Red Cross health service at home.

How Organization Works.

The Red Cross Health Center is governed by business principles, applies business methods, and, in its more simple form, can be established and conducted by lay people.

It proceeds upon the demonstrated fact that health is a commodity that can be bought and sold like brooms and soap. Therefore, it establishes itself in a store room in the principal business section of the community. It displays its goods in the form of attractive health exhibits in its show windows. It advertises constantly and extensively. And it uses every business and social device to attract customers.

The Red Cross Health Center is of service to the sick in that it gives out reliable and complete information about existing clinics, hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions for the sick and the defective; about available nurses, both trained and practical; about when to consult a physician and why to shun the quack and his nostrums.

Teaching Disease Prevention.

The Red Cross Health Center is, however, of even greater service to the well. It teaches people how to prevent sickness and disease. This is done in many interesting and attractive ways—first of all, by the distribution of popular health literature and through health lectures illustrated with lantern slides or with health motion picture films. Then special exhibits are given, one after the other, on various health subjects. Practical demonstrations are made; also health playlets by children, to interest and instruct themselves and their elders. Classes are organized in personal hygiene, home care of the sick, first aid and in food selection and preparation. Health clubs, both for younger and older people, are formed; also Little Mothers' Leagues. Nutrition and growth clinics are conducted for children.

Already more than a hundred of these Red Cross Health Centers are in actual operation throughout the country. Many of them also conduct medical clinics, but the one chief, outstanding feature of the American Red Cross Health Center is its health education service which teaches well people how to keep well.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR OUR RED CROSS WORK

Lauding the work accomplished by American philanthropy for war-stricken France, Andre Tardieu, former high commissioner from that nation to the United States, in a recent article widely commented on throughout the French press, says:

"The American Red Cross has accomplished a work which calls for the heartfelt gratitude of every true Frenchman. In 1918 this great relief organization spent in behalf of France nearly \$7,000,000 francs, and in 1919 its expenditures on charitable projects in our country attained the tremendous total of 171,000,000. It has recently turned over to the French relief organizations huge stocks of supplies whose value must be counted in the hundreds of thousands of francs.

"Fifteen million American boys and girls, banded together in the Junior Red Cross of America, are back of a movement to establish the closest ties between themselves and France's younger generation through the charitable works they have financed and are now carrying out among our little war sufferers.

"The bonds of friendship between France and America is cemented with mutual admiration, respect and gratitude."

EIGHTH ANNUAL

FAIR

AND

AUTO RACES

Sept. 21-24

TUESDAY

Base Ball Tournament
Hershey Giants, Stapleton, P. O. Independents, Brady

WEDNESDAY

FINALS IN
Base Ball Tournament

Foot Ball
High School vs. Alumni



Thursday and Friday
Auto and Motorcycle Races

OVER 20 CARS ENTERED

FREE ATTRACTIONS.

Chamber of Commerce Band, 28 Pieces
Hart's Girl Band, 24 pieces
Hughes and LaRado
Marriott Troupe
North Platte Aircraft Company, featuring Dare Devil Duncan.

General Admission

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 50 cents

FRIDAY, \$1.00

GRAND STAND	BLEACHERS
Tues., Wed. and Thursday 50c	Tuesday, Wed. and Thurs. 25c
Friday: \$1.00	Friday 50c

ALL EVENTS START AT 1 P. M.

AT THE SUN,
Tuesday and Wednesday.
"Riders of Dawn"

A photoplay of the
Zane Grey's Novel
"DESERT OF WHEAT"

With All Star Cast

ROY STEWART **CLAIRE ADAMS**
ROBERT McKIM **JOSEPH J. DOWLING**
FREDERICK STARR

Matinee 2:30 p. m. and 4:05 p. m.