



Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:
 We would like to use your columns to ask a question of the North Platte bakers: Why was your bread advanced from ten to 13 cents a loaf when the price on a barrel of flour: 250 pounds, has only increased 70c? Why do you want to tack on \$6.80 than the increase in the price of the barrel of flour? Have you increased the wages of the baker or other employees or is it because you need the extra \$6.80? Have you heard of any wage-earner having his wages increased lately or have they been decreased? What do you call this method—business or profiteering? If you can't name it ask the wage earner to do it. We hear a great deal about patronizing home industry which is a good slogan but who wants to practice that when home industry turns to home robbery? Is it any wonder thousands of dollars are sent to mail order houses from North Platte each year? We like North Platte because we are a part of her life and our homes, our families and all of our earthly interests are within her borders. For this reason we are for her progress and growth and want to patronize our home industries but how do you think we can do so when they indulge in high-handed hold-ups as in this rate on bread? We know of quite a number of merchants in North Platte who have reduced prices and are competing with cities like Omaha and Denver. Sorry we can't say as much for the bakers and the grocers. Bread in Omaha, Denver Cheyenne and other cities sells for eight and ten cents a loaf (19 to 22 ounces) and the raise in the price of flour affected all of these places as it did North Platte. Why is it, Mr. North Platte baker?
 Committee of Men who are railroad employees and North Platte tax payers.

North Platte, Neb., Feb. 20, 1922.
 Editor North Platte Tribune:
 The article you published entitled, "A Professional Man's Investment," is very interesting. We suppose, having spent many years teaching in the public schools and preparing for the profession we should be expected to entirely agree with it. But it matters not whether we belong to the 2 per cent who has received the higher education for a "chosen profession," or to the 98 per cent thrown in early years, into the industrial grind, with few exceptions from necessity and not from CHOICE, we feel the situation calls for an advocate for the 98 per cent.
 The writer speaks of the years spent in higher training for professional life, as time "he is giving." The word "giving" we feel is a misfit; first, because in our own experience

as well as in many others definite individuals in the forms of parents, older brothers and sisters and others who poignantly have suffered the lack of technical training, have contributed largely in the "giving" while we received a precious gift. Nor do we hesitate to add that the 98 per cent who, while we have removed ourselves from active service to society, have raised our food, built our houses, kept us warm, and our clothes and streets sanitary, have also "given" that we might receive the gift.

Second, the word "giving" is a misfit, because these years of reveling in the wonders of science, sitting at the feet of masters, basking in the radiance of art, and not among the least of favors; spending joyous hours in the society and sports of young people of our own age, are not to be considered "giving" in any true sense of the word.

We have invested "years" it is true, but years in "living," and in preparing to "live" to the fullest degree, while the 98 per cent have been investing years plus life itself.

Another place the writer says what seems to us an amazing thing. He says: "The artisan buys a few tools, on many jobs all tools are furnished, and that is the limit of his investment." Note he insists the "limit."

If this is true then the young girl, desiring and deserving an education, and her health and youth as much as this writer, who years ago left school to help her mother in the sweat and steam of a private laundry, and died of tuberculosis in her twenties, invested nothing.

The boy who leaves school and becomes night caller invests nothing. The miner whose day is turned well-near into perpetual night invests nothing but his pick. The railroad man going far from home at all times of night, in all kinds of weather, because he invests not his engine or the railroad track, therefore invests nothing. The artisan who climbs the dizzy heights to put in place the beams in our large buildings and ships, if he invests not his ladder he invests nothing. The department store girl who stands long tedious hours catering to our whims in buying, furnishes nothing that has a cash value, therefore according to this reasoning invests nothing. The man who for twelve hours, for rations and shelter cleans our sewers that we may not die from our own filth also invests nothing.

It is an old idea that life is cheap, and he who puts into business merely sweat and pains and health and shattered dreams and life itself, puts in that which does not represent cold cash as does lands and stocks, and "office equipment" forsooth, and therefore we declare no dividends. It is this very idea that defeats and postpones the soldiers' bonus. We are told in all seriousness that they "invested" nothing. They only invested life and limb, and sanity, and positions and homes. These things haven't a cash value, therefore, there is a cry all over that the boys should feel "they have received their reward." Let's change this whole wrong idea.

MARY H. AXTELL.

Do you want your piano tuned? Mr. Leubordt is here. Leave your order at Smith-Johnson or Rexall Drug Stores.

POEM BY UNCLE JOHN

I'VE MOVED TO TOWN

When a feller sells off his farm'n' truck, an' goes to live in town, he's actin' on the impulse that it's time to settle down. . . . The children's all growed up, you know, an' Mother needs a rest.—The farm ain't what it used to be—perhaps the change is best. . . . But still, there's little by-thoughts, which it seems is bound to come. . . . The painted cracker-box in town, don't seem to me like home! There ain't no mantel on the wall, nor fireplace anywheres. . . . The livin'-room is cluttered up with little, dinky cheers. . . . And then we've got a foldin' bed, that's built to set on end—I may be its companion, but I'll never be its friend! And then, it seems so lonesome, without a batch of chores; the only bird I know of, is my neighbor, when he snores. . . . I want to tend a sow-an-pigs; I want to kill a snake! I want to hear my rooster crow of mornin' when I wake. . . . I'd feel a lot contenteder among the apple trees, than tryin' to squeeze myself, to fit apartments such as these. . . . But I must try to hold the pill—that I have swallered down,—an' try to act like other's that's retired, moved to town!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING A BIRD COUNT

In 1914 the Biological Survey began collecting data on the number of birds breeding in the United States. The work has been carried on during each succeeding year, with the aid of voluntary observers who have made counts of the birds nesting within selected areas. By continuing these counts some knowledge can be gained not only of our total bird population, but also of its fluctuations from year to year. Furthermore, the counts will greatly help in determining what effect the present state and federal laws may have on the increase of game and insectivorous birds. Many additional counts of this sort are desired, and each reader is invited to assist by making a count this summer of the pairs of birds nesting on some selected area or areas. In former years very satisfactory results have been obtained for the average farm conditions in the United States east of the Plains and north of North Carolina and it is hoped that counts in this part of the country will be continued. It is especially desired also to obtain a series of counts indicating the bird life on the Plains, on the deserts (both with and without irrigation), and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The height of the breeding season should be chosen for this work. In the latitude of Washington, D. C., latitude 39 degrees, May 30 is about the right date for the first count; in the latitude of Boston the work should not begin until a week later; while south of Washington an earlier date should be selected. In any locality the count should be made soon after the end of the migration and during the early part of the nesting season. What is wanted is a count of the pairs of birds actually nesting within the selected area. Birds that visit the area for feeding purposes only must not be counted, no matter how close their nests may be to the boundary lines. In making this count, it is a good plan to begin at daylight some morning at the height of the nesting season and zigzag back and forth across the area, counting the male birds. Early in the morning every male bird is usually in full song, and at that season may safely be considered to represent a breeding pair. The results of one day's count should be checked and revised by several days of further work to make sure that every bird counted is actually nesting within the area and that no species has been overlooked.

The tract selected should represent the average farm conditions, and should not have an undue amount of woodland. It should contain not less than forty acres, a quarter of a mile square, nor more than eighty acres, and should include the farm buildings, with the usual shade trees, orchards, etc., as well as fields of plowed land and of pasture or meadow. The final results of the count should be sent to this bureau as soon afterward as convenient, and should be accompanied by a statement of the exact boundaries of the selected area, so explicitly defined that it will be possible twenty-five years hence to have the count repeated. The name of the present owner should be given,

of trees and whether there is much or little underbrush.

A third count desired is of some definite timbered area, forty acres for instance, which is part of a much larger tract of timber, either deciduous or evergreen. Still a fourth count, supplementary to these, is needed. The average farm in the northeastern states contains about 100 acres, and the average count hitherto has been of the birds nesting on the fifty acres of the farm nearest to and including the farm buildings. It is now necessary to obtain counts of the remainder of the farm, the wilder part containing no buildings, especially on the same farms where counts about the buildings have already been made. Furthermore, counts on any other kinds of land are much desired for comparison.

Persons who have made counts in previous years are requested to repeat the work on the same areas. New areas selected should be such as are not likely to have their physical conditions much changed for a number of years. If succeeding annual counts show changes in bird population, it will thus be known that they are not due to changed environment. The several kinds of counts are needed for study of the relative abundance of birds under changing or stationary conditions. It is hoped that many persons interested in bird life will make one or more counts this season. As the department has no funds to pay for this work it must depend wholly on voluntary observers. A supply of report blanks will be furnished on request. Requests for these should be addressed to Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

J. J. WILSON—DENTIST
 OPPOSITE McCABE HOTEL, OVER STAMP'S BAKERY. PHONE 71.

The Farmer's Auctioneer
H. M. Johansen,
 North Platte, Nebraska.
 Phone 783F3

For those who do not have enough stock or machinery for a general farm sale, I am located so I can hold a combination sale at North Platte or at the Fairview dairy 1 1/2 miles west of town, I have always got enough stock or machinery listed with me so we can hold a combination sale any time.

GEO. B. DENT
 Physician and Surgeon
 Special Attention Given to Surgery and Obstetrics
 Office—Building & Loan Building
 Phone: Office 130. Residence 118

Office phone 241. Res. phone 217
L. C. DROST,
 Osteopathic Physician
 North Platte, Nebraska
 Knights of Columbus Building

NOTICE OF FINAL REPORT.
 Estate No. 1765 of Bernard Miller, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, to all persons interested in said Estate take notice that the executor has filed a final account and report of his administration and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such, and for decree of distribution and heirship which have been set for hearing before said court on March 10, 1922, at 10 o'clock A. M., when you may appear and contest the same.
 Dated February 9, 1922.
 WM. H. C. WOODHURST,
 County Judge.

WE PRINT Shipping Tags

They are made of tough, heavy paper with a round hole near one end. The hole is reinforced to keep a string from tearing out. They are tied on bundles, bales and packages of all kinds. We print your name and address and your business and leave a space for you to address. The prices are reasonable.

The North Platte Tribune



L. & S. Groceteria.

Potatoes For Sale

250 bushels Brand Beauty at \$1.35 per bushel.
 250 bushels of Russet, at \$1.00 per bushel.
 400 bushels of small potatoes, under 2-inch screen at 50c per bushel.

Frank Yamaki,
 2 miles east and 3-4 miles north of Hershey, Neb.