

HOME SWEET HOME

DAD CAN'T UNDERSTAND THESE WOMEN!
BY
MAYOR



SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR RURAL READERS

INFORMATION ABOUT AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS FROM RELIABLE SOURCES

The farm residence should be carefully designed structure since it must meet a variety of needs. One feature which can be added is the farm wash-room. This should be to the rear of the house and can conveniently be entered from the rear door and one door should open into the dining room. During the summer months a wash room of this character will prevent the farm help from entering the kitchen just before the meal is ready.

Some other convenient features which are shown on plans distributed by the Agricultural College are spacious closets, work rooms in the basement for cold weather and rainy days, modern water and heating systems.

The certified seed list of the Nebraska Crop Growers Association is now ready for distribution as inspections have been completed in forty counties of the state. Certified seed is seed that has passed the rules as to truthness to name, purity, smut, and other qualifications. Kanred wheat, Nebraska No. 60 and No. 6 wheat, Rosen rye, Nebraska 21 oats and Minnesota 184 barley are listed. Past experience has shown that the only way to know just what kind of seed is being purchased is to buy certified seed which costs but little more than ordinary seed. Write the Agricultural College, Lincoln, Nebraska for copies of this list.

Now that the spring pigs are weighing well on to 100 pounds it is advisable to separate from the rest of the herd the gilts that are to be kept for brood sows. The Nebraska Agriculture advises that they be given extra attention from now until the breeding season in order that they will be as stretchy and rugged as possible at that time. It should be the aim to grow the gilts rather than to fatten them for a fat chuffy gilt rarely proves satisfactory as a brood sow. Plenty of shade and clean drinking water are essential. A good pasture should be available until frost. A small amount of corn and barley may be fed to gilts on pasture with good results, but should always be fed in conjunction with oats, tankage, milk or shorts. Now is the time to grow the gilts at the least expense. If they are grown properly they will produce larger, more rugged litters next spring.

Recent reports received by the Nebraska Agricultural College from the Louisiana Experiment Station show that the certified Triumph seed potatoes raised in western Nebraska, when planted in the south, produced yields equal to or greater than similar lots from other states, most especially Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maine. These experimental results are in line with special reports from commercial growers who planted western Nebraska certified seed potatoes throughout the south last winter most especially throughout southern Texas. This year there is very keen interest in the production of certified seed potatoes

in the dry land areas of western Nebraska. Over 4,000 acres of potatoes have been listed for inspection with a view to certification. Most of the potatoes are the Triumph variety which is in demand in the southern states. However several hundred acres of other varieties, most especially early Ohios are listed for certification. It is hoped that within a few years large quantities of Early Ohio seed potatoes will be raised in Western Nebraska. This will provide an excellent source of high grade seed potatoes in relatively close proximity to the potato producing regions in eastern Nebraska. These latter regions are now almost entirely dependent upon the state of Minnesota for good Early Ohio seed potatoes.

From the inquiries received by the Nebraska Agricultural College, the farmers are becoming more and more interested in the breeding of ducks. Farmers in general do not give the ducks the attention they deserve. What seems to be the most plausible reason for this is that the duck favored by commercial duck growers is not altogether satisfactory on general farms while the duck used by most farmers would not under any circumstances be profitable ducks to grow. Duck growing on farms could probably be increased and made in every way more satisfactory to farmers using large, quick growing breeds and making duck hatching follow the hatching of chickens, bring the ducklings out in June and even in July, which will give them ample time to obtain full size and full meated before winter sets in. Farmers cannot profitably grow green ducks except for his own table. The difficulty of dressing green ducks discourages this, and if the ducks are held after the stage when they should be dressed as green duck and are fed heavily on grain, there is no profit in them. Duck growing on the farm should be done to meet farm conditions, and not according to intensive commercial methods. Good ducks can be grown on many meadows with very little grain feed. If raised in this way they can be kept to eat when full meated, when about five months old, at which time they are better eating and dress much easier. The Rouen Duck is usually found the most satisfactory duck in this way. Its dark color is no disadvantage in picking it when mature, in fact, at this age is easier to dress than the Pekin.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Daniels leave in a few days for Hot Springs, South Dakota to be gone for several weeks.

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Editorials by our Readers

To the Editor of the Tribune:

The recent action of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce in subscribing to the 'sentiment' expressed by President Harding in his Marion Fourth-of July address, when he said: "A free American has the right to labor without any others' leave," and "Liberty is gone in America when any man is denied by anybody the right to work and live by that work," prompts me to comment briefly concerning the President's statements.

The President evidently had in mind the present strikes of the shopmen and the coal miners, when he uttered these words, but his statements possess a far greater significance, involving as they do, the principle of the closed shop and the right of the strike breaker to take the place of a fellow laborer who is out on strike.

No one denies the natural right of the individual to work, a right which cannot be violated except by physical restraint; but it should be remembered that such right is never absolute, but rather contingent and relative, depending on the fulfillment of certain conditions and relations. There can be no such things as an unconditional right to a social relation. If such prerogative existed, the public would be morally bound to support any and every superfluous and inefficient business enterprise, regardless of economy and service, which claimed the 'right' to its patronage.

Thus all rights to social relations are conditioned by the circumstances and are valid only when these are reasonable. In a given industry, where collective bargaining has been found essential to the maintenance of standard, a man who unreasonably refuses to join the union has no valid right to obtain employment if his doing so would endanger the integrity of the union, thereby reducing the opportunity on the part of a majority of the workers to obtain proper conditions of employment.

In the hypothesis of a strike among the workers in a given industry, the right of the individual 'free American' to take the place of a striking workman is again dependent upon circumstances. On the assumption that the striking workers are justified in suspending work in order to better conditions of employment, the men who attempt to take their places cannot possibly claim justification for their act, unless their needs are such as to compel them to work under unsatisfactory terms. But this is seldom the case, for the strike breakers are usually in no greater need of work than the strikers themselves.

Concerning the right of the strikers to resort to violence in order to restrain strike breakers from taking their places, I declare strongly against such action, because though it is intrinsically wrong, violence can rarely be justified, for the reason that a greater evil is almost certain to ensue. Having thus considered these unqualified and absolute statements rendered by President Harding during his recent address at Marion, I cannot but conclude that, considering his words as they stand, instead of expressing the essentials of liberty, they express just the antithesis of liberty as conceived by the founders of this republic.

There is no denying that the present industrial situation is a menace to the peace and general welfare of the world. There is something radically wrong with the present industrial system. The workers who possess no capital, and they are in the majority, do not enjoy a normal and reasonable degree of independence, self respect or self confidence. They have not sufficient control over the wage contract; they lack the incentive to put forth their best efforts in production; they do not possess a reasonable amount of freedom in those civic and social relations which lie outside the sphere of industry; in a word, the workers without capital are not in a position to conduct properly the ordering of their own lives.

I am of opinion that this condition will continue to exist, till such time as the mistaken notion that class is naturally hostile to class, and that the wealthy and the workingmen are

intended by nature to live in mutual conflict shall be entirely eradicated. The common interests between capital and labor must be fostered and developed, and the existing antagonism of interest diminished by some system of representative government in industry similar to that of representative government in a democracy. As Mr. Herbert Hoover has declared, we must "re-establish through organized representation that personal co-operation between employer and employee in production that was in binding force when our industries were smaller." In the solution of problems of so vital an importance, clear, straight thinking, honesty and devotion to principle are pre-requisite.

Respectfully
Clarence J. McCabe

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STATEMENT

Of the Condition of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of North Platte, Nebraska, on the 30th day of June, 1922.

Certificate No. 32

ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	\$1,583,100.00
Loans in process of foreclosure	4,800.00
Loans on stock or pass book security	7,200.00
Real estate, office \$27,423.14 Other \$—	27,423.14
Cash	41,242.08
Delinquent interest, fines, etc.	2,582.50
Furniture and fixtures	1,335.47
Total	\$1,667,683.19

LIABILITIES

Running stock and dividends	\$ 670,589.51
Paid-up stock and dividends	905,500.00
Reserve fund	39,300.00
Undivided Profits	52,197.08
Advance interest	96.60
Total	\$1,667,683.19

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, last report	\$ 5,492.15
Dues (Running stock)	191,246.30
Paid-up stock	246,400.00
Mortgage payments	85,380.75
Stock loan payments	1,232.88
Interest	108,064.97
Fines	1,069.85
Membership and transfer fees	639.25
Rents and office building receipts	1,975.92
Total	646,490.27

DISBURSEMENTS

Mortgage loans	271,400.00
Stock Loans	5,800.00
Withdrawals running stock and dividends	80,533.10
Withdrawals paid-up stock	187,900.80
Withdrawals dividend on paid-up stock	51,664.03
Salaries	5,775.00
Other expense	2,176.06
Cash on hand	41,242.08
Total	646,490.27

State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss.

I, Bessie F. Salisbury, Secretary of the above named Association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Statement of the condition of the said Association, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Bessie F. Salisbury, Secretary

Approved:

Victor Von Goetz
M. J. Forbes
Ira I. Bare

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1922.
(SEAL) R. H. Beatty, Notary Public.



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