

# THE HOME OF Bevo

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TRADE MARK



## ANHEUSER-BUSCH, ST. LOUIS.

The universal popularity of Bevo made it necessary to erect this building, the largest of its character in the world. Covers two city blocks. Floor space 26 acres. A basement 30 feet high containing 13 tracks each to accommodate ten freight cars. Will employ 2,500 people and have a bottling capacity of two million bottles daily, equal to 140 car loads, on an eight hour day basis.

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**FOR SALE.**  
Owing to poor health I will offer my Harness Shop for sale. Stock, tools, machinery and electric motor; no better location than O'Neill. Work for two men. Shoe repairing in connection.—J. H. Davison, O'Neill, Nebraska.

**Holt County Boy Gassed, in France.**  
Earl W. Faulhaber, serving with the Marine corps in France, is the first Holt county boy to be gassed. A letter just received by his sister and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Faulhaber, relates briefly the adventure and shows that young Faulhaber is not at all discouraged, but expects to be back in the trenches again soon. Somewhere in France, April 25.  
Dear Sister and All: As I feel pretty good today I am writing you a few lines. On the thirteenth the Germans bombarded us with gas shells for about five hours. The name of the gas is mustard gas and a very dangerous gas.  
I got my mask on all O. K., but we took them off too soon so that I got it in my lungs and eyes. I

could not see for six days. I thought I would go blind, but they are so I can see pretty good now. I cannot talk out loud, but I can whisper. I was in a French hospital first. They were very nice to us. I am now in American base hospital 15, A. E. F. I hope to be back on duty soon again. I hope you are all well. We have nice spring weather. As I don't know of any more to write this time I will close. Write soon. I hope to be well by the time you get this letter. Love to all.  
Earl W. Faulhaber, 97th Co., 6th Reg't U. S. Marine Corps, A. E. F.

**A Letter From France.**  
Co. I, 23rd U. S. Engineers  
A. E. F., April 17, 1918.  
The following letter has been received by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Davison of this city from their nephew who is with the American forces in France.  
I have not been in France very long but I have traveled over considerable country, and was lucky enough to do most of it in the day time. I never took time to try to imagine what France looked like

and so I was much surprised. Lumber is scarce, but rocks are plentiful, hence all the cities, and even the farm houses, are of rock and cement construction, and of one color, gray. A man need not build but once and that will last for ten generations. Stone thresholds on some houses have been worn down three inches. Many a wooden shoe must have passed through those door ways. I am glad that Lula does not have to wear the kind of shoes the children of France wear. Boys running down the cobblestone roads make as much noise as a horse would make. A lot of shoes are made of straw woven together.

The effect of the four years of war upon the poor can be seen everywhere. Women do most of the farm labor and they believe in intensive farming. Every square foot of ground is used (with the exception of mounds of dirt that separate the small farms) and the brush that grows on the fences is carefully gathered and dried.

The French soldiers stationed along the railroads are polite, talkative and hopeful as to the outcome of the war. Nearly every boy writing home mentions something about the soldiers being moved in cattle cars. They are not so uncomfortable. Last night when given the opportunity to sleep on the ground or in the car, I chose the car. The railroad equipment seems very odd. The track is a standard gauge with heavy rails, but the ties are twice as far apart as ours at home. Most of the cars are about twice the size of a wagon, in fact they would make good auto trailers, if they were built stronger. Some of them have only one brake, and that is operated by the foot of a man standing on the ground. This must be an old style of a car. The brass engines surprised me by the load they could pull, but when we saw a modern locomotive we began to cheer. Modern railroads are being forced upon France.

I am getting along all right and am trying to learn a few French words.

Yours  
W. H. HOLMES.

### News Notes.

Because of the high price and shortage of sugar each farmer should plant some sorghum cane. There are several mills in the county and the owners have agreed to run them this fall. As most of the cane in this county has been grown for fodder so long it will be best to send for Sorghum Cane seed.

Many farmers have been inquiring at the office for information about sprays. The following may be of help to some:  
1.—When the cluster buds are showing pink. Bordeaux Mixture 4-4-50, or Lime Sulphur—4 lb. lime—4 lb. copper sulphate and 50 gallons of water.  
2.—Just after the petals fall. Lead Arsenic and Lime Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture.  
Two pounds Lead Arsenic to 50 gallons water. Dissolve Lead Arsenic and pour into other solution. Use all pressure available.

3.—Use same material, same proportions two or three weeks after the second.

4.—About 7 weeks after the third. Use Arsenic only.

**BORDEAUX MIXTURE.**  
Copper Sulphate or Bluestone ½ lb.  
Stone Lime ..... ¼ lb.  
Water ..... 6 gal.  
Dissolve Copper Sulphate in one-half of the water and slack the lime. Then add to the other half. Mix well and add all together.

Burlap and grain sacks are very scarce and should be well cared for. If you have not received the Exchange published for Holt and Boyd counties send in 25 cents for a year's subscription.

We have plenty of cane seed listed for sale, also some 1916 corn.  
FRANK H. LANCASTER,  
Emerg. Dist. Demon. Agt.

### Notice.

Every farmer in the county having rye should phone to the County Agricultural Agent at O'Neill. Arrangements are being made to have a car in each town in which this rye may be loaded as it is hard to sell rye to the elevators and mills.

J. M. HUNTER,  
County Food Administrator.

**County Board of Equalization.**  
The County Board of Supervisors, County Assessor and County Clerk of Holt county, will meet as a County Board of Equalization on Tuesday, June 11, 1918, and will be in session for at least three days for the purpose of equalizing the taxable property of the county.

All persons who believe that their property is assessed too high or that the property of another is assessed too low should present their claims to the County Board of Equalization for adjustment.

P. C. Kelley, County Clerk.

**Young Men to Register June 5.**  
The act providing for the registration of men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, has been passed by congress and June 5, 1918, has been set as the day for registration.

The registration will be conducted at the office of the Local Board at the Court House in O'Neill, where sufficient help and ample office room has been provided to handle the one hundred fifty or more men who will be required to register. Registration booths will open at 7 o'clock in the morning and continue open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

To be required to register a man must have been born in 1896, in a month and on a day subsequent to June 5, or in 1897, in a month and on a day thereof prior to or on June 5.

**Struck by Lightning and Still Lives.**  
John Sullivan, living south of town, was struck by lightning during Monday evening's storm and suffered several severe burns, but aside from this sustained no serious injuries and again is able to be about. His escape from death is miraculous and according to Dr. Carter one of a few on record. Mr. Sullivan was in the house,

during the storm, and was seated with one foot against the stove. The lightning struck the house and ran down the stove, jumping from there to Mr. Sullivan's leg. The leg was badly burned below the knee and again just below the hip, while the skin between the two spots was seared and blistered. He was rendered unconscious from the shock and for several

hours was partially paralyzed. He has now regained the use of his limbs and is able to be about again.

The allotment of meat purchases for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the allies has been consolidated in a single bureau, with headquarters in Chicago.

"I am RED PEP  
Live Wire Philosopher  
I've been hired for 52  
weeks. Take my advice  
each week—be cheerful."



We Are Introducing

## RED PEP

LIVE WIRE PHILOSOPHER

This is a New Advertising Feature which will appear each week in this paper.

His appearance will always be accompanied by some Philosophy, and also some Live Wire Talk about our business of

### Perfect Laundering

We take the dirt and leave the clothes.

### O'Neill Sanitary Laundry.

"Home of Red Pep,"

O'Neill, : : : : Nebraska

## Telephone Rates Lower in the United States Than in Europe

Rates for telephone service should be based upon the cost of materials and labor and the kind of service furnished.

Wages paid telephone employees in this country are practically double those paid in Europe for the same kind of work.

Telephone materials also cost a great deal more in America than abroad and the grade of telephone service furnished here is far superior as everyone who has traveled in Europe knows.

Thus, the same materials could be purchased, the same amount of labor employed and service, such as is provided, could be furnished for less money in Europe than in America.

When the cost of operating is twice as much in America as in Europe, telephone rates in Europe, to be proportionately equal, should be only a dollar for service costing \$2.00 in America, and a long distance call costing \$1.00 here should only cost 50 cents in Europe.



NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY

Save Food  
Buy War Savings Stamps  
and Liberty Bonds