

European Agriculture Methods Are Noted

By MRS. O. A. HAMMERBERG

Special Correspondent
CELIA—Mrs. Lee Terwilliger, who with her husband recently returned from an extended European trip, presented movies of their trip and a commentary at a recent meeting of the Celia Homemakers extension club.

The Terwilligers boarded the USS United States, world's newest luxury liner and one of the fastest ships afloat, on Friday, September 17, 1953. Not long after the 70-million-dollar leviathan hit the open North Atlantic, strong gales battered the ship for 12 hours. Winds hit 30 miles-per-hour and succeeded in confining most of the passengers to their cabins and staterooms.

Mrs. Terwilliger said the 53,000-ton (displacement) vessel was "tossed about like a cork" as it knifed through and rode over the waves. She explained that you'd have to cling to your bed to keep from rolling out.

One bellboy broke his leg descending a stairway and the stewards were kept busy wrest-

ling food to the cabins, occasionally dropping traysful of food and dishes. The noise from the storm was "terrific," creating a sound like thunder or as if huge iron chains were being bashed against the side of the ship.

Many of the ship's crew discovered they didn't own sea legs—some of them becoming violently sick. Passengers were advised to wear only low-heeled shoes, preferably rubber-soled shoes.

Hug Guardrails
By Monday afternoon, September 20, passengers still were obliged to cling onto ropes to walk through the rooms and lounges and to hug the guardrails on stairways and passageways. They strapped themselves to the tables when they dined.

On several occasions only two or three persons turned up in the dining rooms for their meals. The proud liner finally reached the other side of the wild Atlantic. As the passengers dis-

embarked lunch boxes, including sandwiches and fruit, were given to the passengers who had arrived on the USS United States. The special boat train reached Paris about 2 p.m., on September 22. Taxis were boarded for the trip to the Hotel Europa on Constantinople street where the Terwilligers to stay for two days.

Mrs. Terwilliger told her audience she and her husband took a walk around town and soon got lost in the city's spiderweb maze of street corners. The awkward feature about getting around in Paris, she said, is the numerous "circles" or "squares" from which originate six to 10 streets going in many different directions. "If you stopped to gaze into a store or shop window, you'd lose your bearings and become hopelessly lost."

Merchandise in Paris stores is much higher priced than in the United States. Mrs. Terwilliger said she was impressed with the number of sidewalk cafes and the many stands or stalls where vegetables, flowers and variety merchandise were sold. Mrs. Terwilliger had prepared for the stopover in Paris by learning a few French words, but she admitted to her listeners that her French was "sad" from the pronunciation standpoint.

The famous French bread is baked in loaves three to four feet in length and about three inches in diameter and is sold to you unwrapped. It's okay to eat it as you walk along.

Cathedrals Impressive
No visit to Paris is complete without visiting historical Notre Dame cathedral, which required 92 years to build. The cathedral is noted for the statues of saints, apostles and bishops. Some of these are over 100 feet tall. Domes inside are 223 feet high and are supposed to have been built in 1200 A.D. Streets are numbered from Notre Dame.

A guide told the Terwilligers a tiny fishing village is said to have stood on the site of the great cathedral 95 years before Christ. The Celia couple also toured several other famous cathedrals and they are full of praise for the handwork and carving. One contained 200 bells and was built in 1372 to commemorate a massacre in which 2,400 people were killed. The guide explained to them that many bronze monuments and other pieces of art were stolen by the Germans during the late war and were never recovered because some of the metal objects were melted down and put into armaments.

On September 24, the Terwilligers took leave of Paris on a huge bus which featured two drivers and a stewardess. The driver sat on the left side. As the big vehicle purred along the luscious countryside, the Holt county pair observed lots of sugar beets and many stacks of small grain crops with thatched tops on the stacks. One four or five acre plot included 150 to 200 stacks that resembled tall shocks. They noted that extensive use was being made of Belgian type draft horses pulling two-way tip-up plows. The farmers there were using a horse and a two-wheel cart to haul manure, with men trailing behind to dump the manure into neat piles.

Buildings Illkept
The Terwilligers said building were very old and not kept in good repair. Corners and turns in tiny villages were so sharp that the bus literally had to crawl. All Normandy and La de Calais towns date back to the days of the Romans or older.

The Terwilligers remained in Brussels, Belgium, overnight. They were impressed with the beautiful homes, the many trees lining both sides of the streets and roads and tall grass-like America in May. Fat women in Belgium were cutting grass with hand scythes. They also noted many small orchards and

frequently cattle grazed in the orchards.

In the Low Countries the towns appeared to be closer together and the farms smaller, which suggests a lot more population per square mile and richer land.

Border Patrols
Between countries the tourists passed the border patrols. The stewardess looked after the passport details.

The farms in the Low Countries were mostly one or two acres in size and the farming was done in strips 60 to 100 feet in width. Irrigation or water ditches separated the tracts. There were no fences because of few cattle. At Dortrecht the Celia people saw many potato fields and men and women were harvesting potatoes on their knees with a crude scratching instrument.

Under the Maas river they passed through a long tunnel which took them into Rotterdam, Holland, a city hard-hit during the war by the Germans. Everybody in Rotterdam rides a bicycle. When the bus stopped for a stop signal, 20 to 50 bikes would hedge in around the big vehicle.

At Amsterdam the Terwilligers looked out on Europe's largest airport. Amsterdam is noted as the city of 90 islands.

Driving between the Holland cities the Terwilligers got the impression they were traveling in a park or formal gardens. One to four rows of trees lined the roads and the dwellings were covered with vines.

At 10 a.m., on Saturday, September 26, the Terwilligers pulled up at the German border. Money was changed into the coin of the realm (German marks) and the Holt countynans made a few purchases at a border store.

In Germany farm folk were threshing grain, using hands instead of forks to pass bundles to the machine. The wells featured a beam lift to pull the pails of water.

"Everything seemed so primitive to us, by American standards, we thought we had turned the pages of history back several hundred years. Towns and cities are medieval," Mrs. Terwilliger told her neighbors.

"We saw a big herd of fat cows. All were wearing blankets and they were soon to be stabled to keep them warm."

Farmers in northern Germany, which was regarded as the British sector since the war, didn't look as prosperous as farmers in the Low Countries. Little three-wheeled automobiles darted along the roads which were lined with lots of square-topped hedges.

At one point along the highway a large blackboard was situated in the road. It was a "call board" for travelers who were expecting messages.

The party reached Hamburg at 4:15 p.m. Mrs. Terwilliger's sister, Lena, and her husband, Jendrick, reside there and were on hand to meet them. The kin had come to the station with their neighbor in his Volkswagen. The American couple was taken to Eidelstedt, west suburb of Hamburg.

Next day they boarded a train for an hour's ride to visit Mrs. Terwilliger's mother. Lots of relatives gathered and fried eel was the delicacy for the meal.

Mother Is Aged
Mrs. Terwilliger said her mother appeared about the same age she was in 1949, when the Terwilligers were there, but she is growing very old and finds walking difficult.

Their nights in Germany were spent sleeping on feather beds. Later, the couple visited Mrs. Westphal, for whom Mrs. Terwilliger worked as a chambermaid in 1922. Through Mrs. Westphal a motion picture projector was obtained to exhibit U.S. home movies that had been brought along. It was not a modern projector, by any means, but it worked. There were several showings of the Celia movies and the Germans were impressed with the manner in which they are moved and cattle are branded.

Streets in German towns are swept daily from trash and leaves. Restaurants served open-faced sandwiches for seven cents with meat hanging over the sides. A large cream puff with whipped cream cost only four cents.

Most German homes have an abundance of books even the most humble homes. Most of the books are the classics. There are as many book stores in Germany, as there are food stores—all doing a good business. Leather goods in Germany sell for about one-fourth the price in the U.S.

The Holt countynans purchased a new teakettle for a birthday gift for Mrs. Terwilliger's mother, who was 87. The kettle cost 75 cents. She received lots of flowers and many visits.

Teakettle Cheap
"In my sister's town," Herzhorn—we filmed a house built in 1620. Inside beams are 20x20 inch oak. It's still in good repair and is the only house standing in the whole territory which was not burned in the 20 Year War," Mrs. Terwilliger said.

"A sister works for a farmer who raises vegetable plants. She is paid 15 cents per hour for pulling, bunching and tying, also gets 15 cents an hour for raking hay with a wooden rake all day. A hired man gets from \$25 to \$40 per month. The ground is hoed by hand. Where land is rough the women carry baskets of the grass home to hang up and dry on wires.

"I noticed especially the friendliness toward Americans. Friends were wanted to be helpful

maker which left at 3:30 p.m. We reached Chicago, Ill., at 7:30 o'clock the following morning, then on to Omaha—and home! "It was good to get back!"

Will Shrader Is 77; Anniversary Noted
EWING—Will Shrader, well-known farmer living northwest of Ewing, celebrated his 77th birthday anniversary on Sunday, March 21, at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wettlaufer of Page. All members of his family were present including eight grand children.

A beautiful dinner was served at 1 o'clock by Mrs. Wettlaufer followed by an informal afternoon. Pictures were taken of the

honored guest as well as family groups. Before departing for their homes luncheon was served. A huge birthday cake baked by Mrs. Wettlaufer and Miss Alice Shrader lighted with 77 candles, and another made by Mrs. Willie Shrader made a centerpiece for the table. Mr. Shrader was assisted by his grandchildren in blowing out the candles. Homemade ice cream and cake were also served with the cakes.

In attendance were Mr. and Mrs. Will Shrader, Alice and Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wettlaufer and son, Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Shrader, Sandra and Douglas, Mrs. May Shrader, Mr. and Mrs. Varle Gunter and children, Karen Napier and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Powers and family of Norfolk.

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POTATOES U.S. NO. 1 WASHED RED 100lb BAG **2.49**

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GREEN ONIONS 5lb Bag **5¢**

CARROTS 3lb Bag **29¢**

BANANAS FANCY YELLOW RISE 2 LBS **29¢**

ALL MEAT MINCED HAM 1/2 **29¢**

ROAST Beef Chuck **45¢**

HAM WHOLE OR CHUNK END (10 to 20lb) LB. **65¢**

PURE GROUND BEEF 3 POUNDS **98¢**

CORN CREAMSTYLE DEL MONTE 303 CAN **18¢** 2 303 CANS **35¢**

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