

### Nebraska's Famed Agricultural and Horticultural Display

Not for a good many years have conditions so far shaped themselves for a record-breaking exhibit in the agriculture and horticulture building than for the week of September 3-7. This year, above all years, we should take pride in demonstrating to the world that Nebraska can do her "BIT" in the production of her soil products. The exhibit in this building will more than make you proud to call Nebraska "Your State."

### Carl Hagenbeck-Great Wallace Circus at the 1917 Nebraska State Fair, Week of September 3-7.



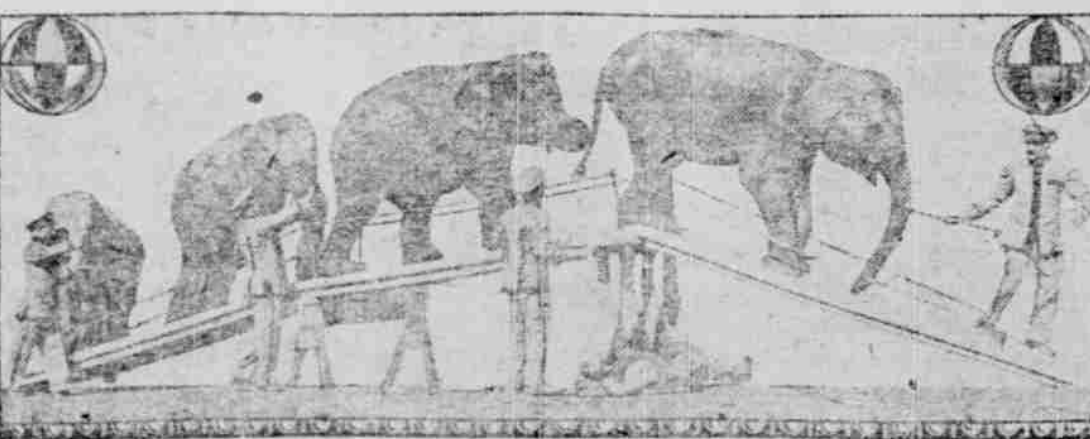
The State Fair management presents to its patrons this year the most expensive free attraction ever offered, featuring the most complete trained animal show on earth, including Miss Dottie Julian with her two trained, white horses, Nellie and Don.



### Beef Breed Cattle Find Many Admirers at the Nebraska State Fair, and This Year Will Be No Exception

Much of Nebraska's wealth and prosperity is due to the many great herds of pure bred beef cattle contained within its borders. The welcome awaits you to come and see these herds of Nebraska compete with those from sister states, and during the show ring battle of September 3-7, Nebraska's standing will be proclaimed.

### The Derrick Brothers—The Strong Men From Belgium



These brothers are here seen lying upon their backs supporting the bridge over which pass the troupe of elephants, another wonderful feat to be executed twice daily in front of Grand Stand at Nebraska State Fair, September 3-7.

### Journal Want Ads Pay!

### The Prosperity of Our State and This Community

depends directly upon the progress we make in manufacturing and farming.

More than that, our great responsibility in the world war, which is calling upon us to feed and clothe all the allied nations at home and in the trenches, makes progress a necessity.

To assist the state and the nation in their fight for efficiency, our great Nebraska State Fair is assembling specimens of all the leading breeds and types of live stock, all of the latest models of farm machinery, exhibits of the best fruits, vegetables and grain grown in the state, and striking displays of women's and children's work—to stimulate none but the most scientific production methods.

So well has this been done that the Nebraska State Fair deserves the greatest attendance it has ever experienced.

Therefore, it is nothing less than everyone's duty to visit the Fair.

### Spend Your Vacation at the Nebraska State Fair

Get away from the "drag" of the year's hard work and "Rest Up." Maybe the wife would like a "vacation" too, and the children—for they have worked as hard as you.

When you all get back to the harness you will not only feel like turning the world upside down, but you will find that you have gained many new ideas, met many old time friends, made new ones—and discovered new ways of shortening the day's work and increasing the day's output.

### More Than a Fair

Dismiss from your mind—right now—the idea that the Nebraska State Fair this year is like any that have gone before.

Yes—there will be a bigger-than-ever program—more extensive exhibits—more interesting, amusing, and exciting things to see.

### You Could Spend Hundreds of Dollars

traveling from factory to factory, talking now with one efficiency expert, arguing again with another—

And not gain one whit as much real practical comparative information about the latest modern labor savers, and twentieth century equipment and comfort savers, than an inexpensive trip to the coming Nebraska State Fair, September 3-7, will net you.

A State Fair is the most wonderful market place in all the wide sweep of territory from which it draws its attendance.

Concentrated on a few acres—gathered together under a few roofs—you will find hundreds of new ideas worked out and demonstrated in a practical way.

Some of them worth hundreds of dollars to you.

### 1917 Model Rural School-Building and Grounds on Exhibit at Educational Building.

Do not miss the opportunity of visiting the interesting exhibits in Class L—the Educational Department of the Fair. While we consider all departments educational, Class L will feature some innovations in the line of school work that will surprise and delight you. Be sure you pay this department a visit while attending the great State Fair, Sept. 3-7.

One of the attractive features will be a Model Rural School-Building and Grounds, including Teacherage, Athletic Grounds, Garden Plot, and everything that is desired to make a complete school plant. Come and get ideas for building in your own district.

Red Cross Membership—\$1.00.

### UNCLE SAM MAY STATE TERMS

Many Wish to Know What Is the Price of Peace.

### WILSON SPEECH IS ANSWER

He Asserted That All People Desiring to Be Free and Having a Right to Freedom Should Be Recognized as Separate Governments—How the Senate Recently "Repealed" Itself.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington, July 31.—[Special.]—A few Democratic leaders have begun to look forward to the time when the United States government must declare itself in regard to the terms of peace. These speculations are made upon the theory that a truce is possible before the first of next year.

One of the members of the senate who happens to possess a great knowledge of foreign people and particularly the foreign element in this country says that the representatives of these various races have already begun to inquire what will happen to their people in Europe. For instance, the Poles will want to know if there is to be a free Poland. The various races from what is now the Austrian empire, including Bohemians, Croats, Czechs, as well as a number of other peoples, will be anxious to know whether the liberty they have sought so long is to be granted to their people.

Another question which will arise in this connection is whether Ireland is to be free. That will be more difficult to determine than almost anything else that comes before the peace conference.

Wilson's Declaration of the Answer. Unless circumstances make it necessary for the president to change his position the answer to all these speculations and misgivings can be found in the "peace without victory" speech.

At that time the president made it plain that all people desiring to be free and having a right to freedom should be recognized as separate governments. It is altogether likely that many nations that participate in the peace conference will insist upon similar terms.

Senate "Repealed" Itself. The few people who are familiar with actual cowboy life have heard something about a "steer" or some other animal having "repealed" itself. It means that the animal has twisted itself around and around in a picket rope and can scarcely move.

The United States senate performed the same feat in a legislative matter when it tied itself up with a unanimous consent agreement and adopted an amendment to the food bill which it could not reconsider, although it found itself anxious for reconsideration. And what is more astonishing is the fact that in "repealing" itself the senate also tied up the revenue bill so that there was general delay in legislation.

They Call Them "Catrons." The anti-suffrage organization in Washington sends out hundreds of thousands of pamphlets to all states where there is a contest over woman suffrage. These pamphlets are called "Catrons."

Former Senator Catron of New Mexico presented the document for publication in the Congressional Record, and, having been so published, it became frankable. At first they were called the Catron pamphlets, but now they have been shortened to Catrons, and they are known in many anti-suffrage organizations by that name.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the former New Mexico senator, a veteran of the civil war, who was a delegate in congress from New Mexico for several terms and for five years in the senate, has a wider reputation throughout the United States on account of the circulation of these pamphlets than on account of all else in his career.

It Begins to Dawn Upon James. Senator Ollie James of Kentucky is one of the men who have had to spend considerable time wrestling with the problem of raising revenue to meet the war expenses. In the bill there is an increase on the rate of second class postage, and it causes a great deal of correspondence and many protests. "I begin to doubt," remarked the big Kentuckian recently, "whether the small amount of revenue to be raised by this increase—less than \$3,000,000—is worth the friction it will cause." A great many publishers are wondering why such a truth does not sink into the minds of other senators.

Not a New Proposition. Senator Francis of Maryland told the senate in an illuminating speech that no one could claim a patent upon the proposal to fix prices of food and other articles. He then delved into ancient history and quoted from an old Arabian who a few hundred years B. C. had prices fixed for Greece and dire results followed. Dropping down about 600 years—that is, to 503 A. D.—when Rome was tottering to its fall, another effort was made to stem the tide of high prices by a decree of an emperor. This also proved a failure. Senator Francis came down to about 130 years ago in England, where another instance of price fixing by legislation failed.

He deduced from these precedents the idea that price fixing would be a failure in the United States.

### THE FOOD PROBLEM

This Country Pays a Big Price For Its Reckless Habits.

### WANTON WASTE IN OUR HOMES

Each Year \$700,000,000 In Good Eatables Is Flung Into Garbage Pails or Is Destroyed in Cooking or Allowed to Spoil.

Good food heedlessly thrown into garbage pails, food allowed to spoil in the household, food ruined by improper cooking and food destroyed by rats, mice and insects constitute the heavy items in the \$700,000,000 annual waste of food in homes in the United States. Seven hundred million dollars is considered to be a conservative figure by the secretary of agriculture. In household waste, of course, are not included the vast losses of food allowed under improper handling or insufficient marketing methods to spoil in transit or in the hands of producers or dealers.

Much of this \$700,000,000 household waste of food, the dietary specialists of the department declare, is easily preventable. This preventable waste consists in large part of the following items:

Edible food thrown into the garbage pail or into the kitchen sink. Much of the food is thrown out, the specialists say, because so many people do not know how to utilize leftovers or will not take the trouble to keep and prepare them. The specialists point out:

Leftover cereals can be reheated or combined with fruits, meats or vegetables into appetizing side dishes, and even a spoonful of cereal is worth saving as a thickener of soups, gravies and sauces.

Stale bread can be utilized in a variety of ways in combination with vegetables and meats and in preparing hot breads and puddings.

Skim milk, too widely looked down upon as a food, although it contains practically all the nourishing elements of whole milk with the exception of the cream or fat, can be used as a beverage in cooking cereals or as a basis for milk soups or sauces.

Sour milk, so largely thrown away, can be used in making hot breads or in the home manufacture of cottage cheese.

Every scrap of meat or fish can be combined with cereals or other foods lacking in pronounced flavor, both to give flavor and to add nourishment to under dishes. Every bit of fat or suet trimmed from meat before cooking or tried out in boiling, roasting or broiling can be made useful in cooking.

Many butchers, after they have weighed meat and named the price for the cut, trim off valuable suet and fat. This fat, which the housewife pays for, if taken home and used, would reduce expenditures for prepared cooking fats.

Many persons regard the saving of small amounts of leftover food as unimportant. If they kept accurate accounts, however, the specialists say, many families would be astounded by the amount of good food they are throwing out.

Next comes the spoilage of food due to careless handling and storing in the home. Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in ward kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean and covered continuously," may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

In other cases, one or two vegetables, beans or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately, are thrown out or allowed to spoil instead of being used in soups or combination dishes. Fruits which could be stewed and kept are allowed to spoil.

As to food spoiled by careless cooking, many housewives who complain that children and adults will not eat breakfast cereals fail to realize that the cereals they serve are undercooked, scorched or improperly seasoned and thus made unpalatable. Most of the cheaper foods require careful seasoning and preparation to be fully appetizing.

Waste in preparation is cited. Much useful food gets into the garbage pail because the housewife in preparing potatoes or other vegetables and fruits, such as apples, cuts off with the skin a considerable percentage of edible material.

Many persons are unaware that the green and tender tops of many vegetables, which contain valuable mineral and other food substances, are excellent cooked as greens or even as additions to salads.

The over generous serving of food is held responsible for waste. Many families take pride in serving lavish and overabundant meals. Such meals lead not only to waste of food on the table, but to overeating, which often impairs health and efficiency.

The same standard, "Eat enough food and no more," rigidly followed, would reduce greatly food bills in many homes and at the same time tend to improve the physical condition of all members of the household.—United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

The True and the False. The president of a bank when asked by a young clerk how he could distinguish the counterfeit bills from the good said, "Get familiar with the good bills and you will recognize the bad bills at sight." Here is a vast volume of general wisdom summed up in a single sentence.—Christian Herald.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—Trench.

### TAPS IN THE ARMY

Story of the Bugle Call, "Lights Out," Now in Use.

### WAS FIRST SOUNDED IN 1862.

General Butterfield Composed the Melodious Strain, Which Quickly Supplanted the Old and Unmusical West Point Signal.

In a book of personal letters and memorials printed for circulation among his friends Oliver W. Norton, a veteran of the war between the states, who at the beginning of his military career was brigade bugler to General Daniel Butterfield's command, included a bit of historical information that is of too wide an interest to be allowed to remain in such comparative obscurity, says the Youth's Companion.

General Butterfield had ability as a musician in addition to his ability as an army organizer. He especially delighted in the invention of bugle calls.

Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most beautiful of these calls is taps, which, according to the authoritative story of the general's bugler, came into existence in the following manner:

In the month of July, 1862, the Army of the Potomac rested in camp at Harrison's Landing, a point on the James river in Virginia. It was immediately after the seven days of fighting before Richmond. The losses had been heavy, and the army was recruiting its strength after the long struggle.

Day and night the long, winding valley saw the hills on either side echoed to the bugle calls that marked the rhythm of the camp life. The scene was more of peace than war in spite of military duties and training. The many vacant places in the ranks, to which the new army had not yet become accustomed, and the sobering sense of a long impending struggle that was born of the early reverses from which they had just suffered put the soldiers at the close of each day into a state of meditation not untouched with sadness.

The old order of "lights out," which had been inherited from the earliest West Point memories, sounded a discordant and unsuitable note to the sensitive musical ear of the general.

He immediately began turning over in his mind such musical phrases as seemed to him to convey the suggestion of the peace and quiet of the camp—of rest after labor. Perhaps the spirit of the hour in which that immortal musical phrase was born might be more perfectly expressed as a sense of pause, something related to the words of Shelley:

All is deep silence, like the fearful calm That numbers in the storm's portentous pause.

Having settled upon a combination of notes that seemed to him to be in tune with the sentiment of a sleeping camp of soldiers, he summoned his bugler, Norton, and began to teach him the new call, whistling the notes over many times and correcting their time and phrasing. At last, satisfied with the result, he jotted the notes down with a pencil on the back of an old envelope.

That same night Butterfield's own brigade was the first to listen to the lingering refrain of the new call, and the next morning the buglers of other camps near by—for its music had carried far among the hills—began to imitate as to its meaning and to ask permission to learn it. Wherever it was heard it arrested immediate attention and lingered in the memory. It passed from army corps to army corps with great rapidity and was finally substituted by general orders for the old "lights out" call and printed in the army regulations.

Its use in the military burial service both by veterans of the war and by the United States regular army has added greatly to the tenderness of its associations. There are few musical phrases in the world held in deeper reverence. Its sounding today will hush the noisiest and most boisterous throng.

General Daniel Butterfield was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1831. He was graduated from Union college in 1849 and joined the Seventy-first regiment of New York in 1851. In 1860 he had risen to the rank of colonel of the Twelfth regiment, which he led to Washington in April, 1861.

For his efficiency as an organizer he was rapidly promoted and took part in many of the most important engagements of the war. His brigade was one of the most famous of the Army of the Potomac, and his personal bravery endeared him to his own soldiers. After the war his organizing powers were frequently called into requisition for great public parades and exhibitions. He died at Cold Spring, N. Y., July 17, 1901.

After the war Oliver Norton lived in Chicago, where he was one of the pioneers in the tin plate industry.

Poison Ivy. Folk who are interested in gardening are often troubled with poison ivy. They will be glad to know that sour milk mixed with a great deal of salt will, if it is applied with soft cloths, relieve the pain and draw out the poison. A solution of very hot water which has been poured over blisters will also draw out and kill the poison. Blistering, however, is a poison and should be kept away from children.—Christian Herald.

Some who can be very valuable in meeting would hesitate to open their books to the Lord.—Christian Herald.

### Dispelling an Illusion.

When you think you can see a ghost, how can you tell whether it really is a ghost or not? A writer gives the following scientific method: "We assume that a person sees an apparition. It may be objective—i. e., having existence outside the observer's mind—or merely a creature of a disordered brain, subjective. The seer, while looking at the vision with both his eyes, gently depresses one eyeball with his forefinger from outside the top eyelid, so causing a squint. If objective, whether bogus or not, two outlines of the 'ghost' will be seen, but one, of course, if it be subjective. One may leave this by trial any time with any object, near or far. I mention this because of the many nervous and brain-wearied people who see ghosts and to whom it would be better that they should know that the trouble is within themselves and so seek a capable doctor than continue to be haunted, as they believe, by the supernatural."

### A Pat of Butter.

One pat or serving of butter is a little thing. There are about sixty-four of them in a pound, says the department of agriculture.

In many households the butter left on the plates probably would equal one pat, or one-quarter of an ounce daily, scraped off into the garbage pail. But if every one of our 20,000,000 households should waste one-quarter of an ounce of butter daily on the average it would mean 312,500 pounds a day—114,062,500 pounds a year.

To make this butter would take 285,261,560 gallons of milk, or the product of over half a million cows.

The United States department of agriculture, Washington, or your state agriculture college will tell you how to use every bit of butter in cooking.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Died For His Mates.

There is a tablet in the sailors' home at Melbourne to James Marr. He was a sailor before the mast on the Rip. On July 15, 1873, the Rip was caught in a squall. Marr sat astride of the gulf when a great wave broke over the boat and brought down the mainmast. There was only one chance to save the Rip. That was to cut away the litter. But Marr, clinging to the broken spar, and to cut away meant to send him overboard to his death. So, looking at him doubtfully, the men hesitated, their axes in their hands. Marr, helpless, pondered. He saw that his death would be the boat's salvation, and he shouted: "Cut away, mates! Goodbye!" Then he let himself fall into the cold, wild sea.

### A Divided City.

Lying on either side of the Danube, just at that point where it definitely sets south, Pest spreads itself out over the flat sandy plain on the left bank, while Buda rambles over the series of small and steep hills which characterize the land on the right bank. Pest is modern in aspect. It is regularly laid out and presents a splendid frontage to the river. Buda, ancient and capricious, wanders in and out among the hills, finally shouldering its way up to the Buda Castle, nearly 400 feet above the river. Behind it all are the mountains, rising in great terraces, one behind the other.

### Constituents of Soot.

Soot consists chiefly of carbon, tar and mineral matter, with smaller proportions of sulphur and nitrogenous compounds, and frequently has an acid reaction. The proportion of the various constituents varies greatly with different factors, such as the nature of the coal, the completeness of combustion and the distance from the fire at which the soot was deposited.

### Identification.

"I shall try to leave footprints on the sands of time," said the man who is earnest, but not original.

"Very good," replied the absent-minded criminologist, "but thumb prints are now considered more reliable."—Exchange.

### An Obstructed Order.

Owens—How do you do, Mr. Shears? What can you show me in the way of a new suit today? His Tailor—Your bill, sir. That is decidedly in the way of a new suit.

### PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Bright's Disease. Diet, according to a prominent physician, is the most important factor in the care or control of Bright's disease. "Of all diseases," the doctor says, "Bright's disease is most influenced by habits of eating and of life generally. This holds true to every form of the disease. If a man has a necessarily fatal form of the disease, if he will live according to the rules he can add a few months or a few years to his life. If he has a chronic but slowly progressive downward ward form he can almost live out the expectancy of a man of his years by playing the game fair. If he has a mild form of the disease he can live the law of the land and find that his symptoms will entirely disappear. The diet of a person with chronic nephritis should be simple in quality and limited in quantity. He should especially refrain from eating heavy meals. While neither a fast nor a famine is advisable, the former is the more harmful."