

Bladen Brieflets

David Yost of Swanton visited Bladen friends the first part of last week.

Frank McCoy and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rhea were in Holdrege last week, the former purchasing scenery for the Opera House here and the latter having some dental work done.

A. L. Burkholder and family, left Monday for Trenton, Neb., near where he has purchased land and expects to reside in the future.

Mrs. O. D. Samsel and son, Hubert, returned from Omaha last week after a weeks visit with Jas. Bobbitt and family.

H. H. Hite came up from Nelson Monday evening for a visit with home folks and to look after property interests near Bladen.

Walker Richison was up from Edgar Monday evening until Tuesday morning visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Richison and family.

Miss Pauline Bodley left last week for Lester where she will accept the position as teacher in one of the country schools near that town.

Mrs. C. F. Scherbacher left last Monday for Hastings where she visited with her daughter, Miss Erma, for some time.

Mrs. Frank Wheat left Tuesday morning for Sioux Falls, S. D., where she will visit with her mother, Mrs. Pelly, for the next few weeks.

Fred Fisher and family are now comfortably situated in their old home in the west part of town, which was formerly occupied by C. F. Scherbacher and family.

Kansas Pickups

T. S. Spurrier is on the sick list. Lee Brown and wife were Lebanon shoppers Friday.

Mrs. Maggie Upp was transacting business in Lebanon Friday.

Geo. Johnson and family were visiting at the F. M. Brown home Sunday.

Mike Carper and sister, Anna, spent a day recently visiting their sister, Mrs. Frank Brown.

Little Elma Faye Upp is quite sick at this writing.

Messrs. and Mesdames E. E. Spurrier and O. D. Upp were Sunday visitors at the Earl Abbott home.

Miss Nora Dunn left Monday for Yuma, Colo., expecting to sell her half section of land located there.

The Smith Center piano man has placed a new piano for trial at the home of Earl Abbott.

Harry Brown and Harve Blair made a business trip to Red Cloud Tuesday.

Mrs. D. K. Grewell is visiting this week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Maude McClure, in Red Cloud.

Mrs. Maggie Upp and daughter, Mary, and J. C. Peterson and family were guests of J. V. Haresnape and wife, Sunday.

F. M. Brown has purchased some Sudan grass seed of Earl Miller and will make a trial of this highly recommended grass.

Mrs. F. M. Brown spent a day with Mrs. E. E. Spurrier, last week.

PROMPT RELIEF
for the acid-distressed stomach,
try two or three

KI-MOIDS

after meals, dissolved on the tongue—keep your stomach sweet—try Ki-moids—the new aid to digestion.

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MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

REAL ADVENTURE

People like real adventure and this is what you will see in the special production at the Orpheum next Monday and Tuesday in which the adventures of Martin Johnson and his wife among the cannibals of the South Seas are shown. There is nothing unpleasant or repulsive in these pictures, on the contrary they are novel and very entertaining. At Lincoln, Omaha and other large places they are attracting great crowds.

Eggs For Hatching

Thoroughbred S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$5.00 hundred. J. W. Wonderly, Inavale, Neb., Braeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, Duroc-Jersey and Poland-China hogs, Brown Leghorn chickens and Scotch Collie dogs.

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Everything a Man or Boy Wears

Red Cloud Nebraska

During Convalescence
the aftermath of acute disease, when physical strength is at low ebb, the body needs particular, effective nourishment to hasten restoration of strength and vim. There is no better time to utilize the peculiar nutrient qualities of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Being a rich food and tonic, it quickly aids in the restoration of the depleted vitality and improves the blood-quality. Scott's builds up the body by Nature's best medium—nourishment.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-7

W. C. T. U. NOTES

The Inavale W. C. T. U. gave an old fashioned Hard Time Social on Tuesday evening, March 4, at which time they served supper from 6 to 8 p. m. cafeteria style. The stormy weather kept many from coming, but everyone that did come said, it was the fun of their life. Over \$30.00 was taken in on the supper and about \$4.00 was realized from fines.

Every one present who was not dressed in accordance with the social or had on any jewelry was fine 10 or 25 cents. Many will say, what are the W. C. T. U. going to do with so much money, now that the war is over, and they do not need it for war work. That is so and we rejoice that the war is so near over. We need lots of money for relief work, and for reconstruction work, but this money is not for either purpose, but for home work, in this way. When we go to Lincoln to the State Fair, what place does the poor, tired, exhausted mother with her weary, crying baby look for? The W. C. T. U. rest room where there are cribs for baby, couch for the tired mother and everything for their comfort and other tired persons. The Y. W. C. A. have their rest rooms, chairs, writing tables and laboratories, but the mother looks for the things the mother organization is supposed to furnish. Last year, September 1918, the W. C. T. U., failed to have a rest room at the State Fair at Lincoln. Why? From the lack of funds. This \$30.00 will go to help promote and make possible a rest room at the Fair this fall.

Why would it not be a wise plan for Webster county to have a rest room at her county fair? I am sure if we had a rest room there, every citizen of the county would be so well pleased with the result that no one would ever say, I am not going to help the W. C. T. U. cranks any more. At any rate, a crank is a very important thing, for what would we do without our Fords and Graphophones if it was not for their cranks? Or what joy would there be in this world if it were not for the woman? There would be no mothers or sisters.

One more rest room I would like to speak of, is in a permanent cottage at the Epworth Assembly Grounds. This will cost several hundred, but the state W. C. T. U. desire to put a rest cottage there, but to do so are obliged to look to the local unions to raise the funds. New Virginia Union raised \$50 not long ago for this kind of work, and the need is great. And funds are scarce. Will other Unions help the good cause?

The state W. C. T. U. have discontinued their headquarters for lack of money to pay expenses. Will not all the White Ribboners wake up and put every effort forward to raise funds?

Inavale Union will hold a Fair next month. Last year Inavale raised about \$60 at the Fair and they expect to do better this year. If each Union in every county will do their best all of the things I have spoken of would be a reality instead of an ought to be.

MRS. W. H. TABER
(Other county papers are asked to copy this article.)

BUY A HOME IN RED CLOUD

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Almost Cheap as Rent, Small Initial Payment, Low Purchase Price.

L. E. TAIT,
1514 N St., Lincoln, Neb

The Vibratile Method

There is much misconception as to the value of vibratile forces and methods of application in the search for and the locating of commercial accumulations and veins or belts of oil and gas.

The popular idea sees the operator either endowed with some sort of "witecraft" or "second sight" which enables him to see the oil deep under the surface of the ground, or equipped with some mechanical device that he fails to understand, and jumps at conclusions as they happen to occur. There is no excuse for such ideas, as the principles of vibratile forces are purely scientific and easily understood.

The scientist of today tells us that everything is vibratile. I will not attempt to reach out on this broad question, but will confine myself to its use and value in locating minerals and oil and gas. These waves or forces have been known and spoken of by many well-known professors and philosophers in their ancient historic researches, but are not even at the present time very well understood, although many learned men seem to have a very clear knowledge of their existence.

Professor Proesse speaks of them as being "mechanical forces" governed by natural laws not fully understood. (Reference, Encyclopedia Britannica.) Prof. Grosvenor A. Parker, in his lecture on ether defines it as a conductor of wave force. He declares that ether is a hypothetical something that fills all space and vacuum and permeates everything, the planets and the universe as water does a sponge, of incalculable density and elasticity, having no resistance or gravity and being a conductor of wave force.

It has been conclusively established that light is a form of wave motion and that it cannot be conveyed in nothing, therefore it must be conveyed from the heavenly planets to earth by the conductor, ether, as that is the only known substance existing between them.

Sir Oliver Lodge, in his famous lecture on electric waves, speaks of many kinds of waves that apparently pass through ether not effecting the floating electrons by which they pass. He also speaks of other waves, such as the Roentgen or X-rays—Hertzian waves, the waves of wireless telegraphy, passing by all kinds of matter, but being absorbed when special arrangements are made for their reception.

Whenever there is ether they can pass and as there can be no break in the ether, they pass everywhere. Now if electrical wave motion and light wave motion and other forms of wave motion are conducted by ether on the earth's surface, why not vibratile motion that is created in the earth. Why cannot this form of motion be transmitted through ether to the earth's surface and be absorbed by special arrangements for its reception, or in other words, any instrument that is in tune with it?

Sir H. M. Proesse, repudiating as an electrician the theory that any electric force is involved in locating minerals, has recorded as his opinion that mineral finding is due to "mechanical vibration" set up by friction of moving minerals, acting upon the sensitive ventral diaphragm of certain exceptional delicately formed persons.

Another theory is that mineral finders are "exceptionally sensitive to hygrometric influences." In any case modern science approaches the problem as one concerning which the facts have to be accepted, and explained by some natural obscure cause.

The theory or science is also spoken of by Professor Barrett and accepted by him as a fact in which he ascribes the phenomenon to "motor-automatism" on the part of the operator. Now, having established the fact that the wave forces do exist, we find them to be the most prominent in the carboniferous formations where they find natural conductors in the form of mineral oil and gas belts, being created and developed by these deposits and conveyed to the earth's surface and thrown off into space through the ether that permeates and abounds. Therefore they may be absorbed by special arrangements for their reception—hence the term "earth telegraphy."

Now, we find that these vibrations vary in tensity, some mineral deposits throwing off a greater volume than others and with greater force, for example, metal and gas vibrations are much more active than these produced from oil, while those produced from the carbons are of longer duration and more of a floating nature, and in distinguishing between them we should use the utmost caution and care, which perhaps will take years of experience to determine correctly.

Having reached a scientific solution of these facts, we naturally turn to their use and where they may be practically applied to advantage.

The oil man of today has the geologist to assist him in his search for oil and gas. The geologist, after making a survey or study of the earth's formations, will point out

where certain upfolds or depressions may be found that are relative to oil deposits and often times carry oil sands (the home of oil). He can only recommend that they test the location to determine whether these sands are productive or barren, which the operator often does at a great expense, often drilling several holes to do so. Now, why not eliminate this expense and determine whether the mineral deposits do exist by the use of these forces which would not occur if there were no deposits there to produce them and by careful study of the same, the operator could easily tell whether it was oil or gas or some other substance. The writer does not in any way attempt to condemn the use of geology. It is all right and its use is of the utmost importance so far as it assists us in development, but why not use science and advance one step forward toward a certainty. The oil world demands it. The wildcatter has got to have something more definite to work upon, science has got to come to his relief in order that production may meet the demand. Old fields are being depleted, new pools must be found.

Work is being held back for the want of something to supply knowledge, something definite, something that can be relied upon.

Oil men should study these forces, use them in their work and after they are fully understood, they will find that science has helped one step forward in progression and security. Whether these forces are used independently or in conjunction with geology, they will eliminate dry holes and give the operator a feeling of confidence and security.—The Oil and Gas Journal.

FOR SALE—Improved 160 acres, seven miles south of Inavale, Price \$7000. J. W. Bullard, Inavale, Nebraska. 10-3

INCOME TAX PENALTY

"It must be understood by individual Income Taxpayers that there will be no general extension of time. Returns must be in the hands of the Collector or a Deputy Collector on March 15th," said Collector of Internal Revenue, Geo. L. Loomis today. "Failure to file return on time as required by law automatically subjects the taxpayer to a 25 per cent penalty and in addition there to a \$1,000 fine. Any person who willfully attempts to evade or defeat the income tax imposed is subject to a \$10,000 fine and one year in Federal prison.

"Taxpayers should not delay in making returns until the eleventh hour and then find that due to delay in mail or other causes they are delinquent and subject to a fine. File the return at once and take no chances.

"While the Bureau of Internal Revenue is sending to every county in the State experts to aid in the making out of Income Tax returns, it is not to be supposed that these officers are to relieve taxpayers altogether of their duty in this respect. Many persons, without even taking the trouble to glance over the forms, hand them to the revenue officer expecting them to make out the complete return. This necessitates a number of questions which only the taxpayer himself can answer.

"Taxpayers are urged to read carefully the instructions and fill in the forms to the best of their ability, leaving to the experts only such questions as to which they may be in doubt.

"On each form is printed the following:

"If you need assistance, go to a Deputy Collector or to the Collector's office, but first read instructions and fill out this sheet in pencil as well as you can.

"By heeding this advice, taxpayers will save themselves and the government much time and trouble."

According to the old Indian sign this season is to see big crops—to be a season when the farmers will be blessed with plenty of moisture from the skies. Plenty of snow, rain and freezing weather in January always caused the Indians to prepare for a wet spring. Another sign they went by, too, was when the wind blew from shifting from one quarter to the other the south one day and the north the next—or when it was continually blowing from every quarter. To them this was a sign there would be no drouth.—Adams County Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Merry are rejoicing over the arrival of a boy at their home on yesterday. Manager Geo. Warren, of the Orpheum, however, while too broad minded to do else than rejoice over any one's good luck, frankly confesses that the manner in which Mr. Merry has handled the machine at the Orpheum, in the past is sufficient evidence he alone is able to meet all requirements in the operating line, but a little more discretion on Mr. Merry's part would have clearly displayed the Orpheum as being in need of a piano player.

Notice of Suit

Martha E. Wright, John Gifford, James Gifford, Maggie Shafer, Mary Hennes, Frank J. Mahoney and the spouses of each of them and the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and successors in interest of each of them will take notice that George A. Wells as plaintiff, did on January 31, 1919, file his petition and commence an action in the district court of Webster County, Nebraska, against them the object and prayer of which are to quiet in the said plaintiff as against any and all adverse claims of the said named and designated defendants or any of them the title to the Lot Twenty-two (22) in Block Three (3) in the town of Cowles in Webster County, Nebraska, and that the mortgage executed thereon by Edward Gifford and wife to Martha E. Wright, recorded March 21, 1906, in Book V of Mortgages at page 157 be decreed to have been paid and satisfied and to be discharged of record and that the defendants so named and designated and all persons claiming through or under any of them be forever barred and enjoined from claiming or asserting any right, title or interest in or to the said premises or any part thereof adverse to the plaintiff.

You are required to answer the petition of the plaintiff on file in the office of the Clerk of said court, at Red Cloud, Nebraska, on or before Monday, March 17, 1919.

GEORGE A. WELLS,
By L. H. Blackledge,
His Attorney.

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of Webster County, Nebraska

In the matter of the estate of Louanna Steeley, deceased.

Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is June 30th, 1919, and for the payment of debts is July 21st, 1919, that I will sit at the county court room in said county on the 21st day of March, 1919, to examine, hear and allow all claims duly filed which are a first or second lien upon said estate, and on the first day of June, 1919, to examine, hear, allow and adjust all claims and objections of general creditors duly filed.

Dated this 14th day of February, A. D., 1919
(Seal) A. D. RANNEY,
County Judge.

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Will Wire Your House And Furnish You the Fixtures

When the Firemen Appear

the insured man's first thought is one of thankfulness that he is so. How about your thoughts if a fireman should appear at your home?

The Day Before the Fire

is the day to insure. As that day may be to-morrow for all you can know or do, it follows that prudence would impell you to stop in our office to-day and have us issue you a policy.

O. C. TEEL
Reliable Insurance

Another Theory Shattered. Fat people don't really laugh louder than thin ones. It just shakes 'em up more.

JOTTINGS
From a War Correspondent's Notebook
By ADAM BREEDE

Railway travel is not so comfortable in France as it is over here. The coaches are divided into compartments and each compartment will accommodate eight persons. This would not be so bad if it were not for the fact that smoking is permitted in all coaches. Consequently, if there are five or six persons in one compartment who do not smoke, and two or three who do smoke, the journey is anything but a pleasant one.

There are three different classes of travelers in France: First class second class, and third class; and for each different class there is a special coach or carriage. The first class carriage is fitted up somewhat like the American Pullman, only the aisle is along the side and in place of seats there are compartments. The second class carriage is not so elaborate or comfortable, while the third class coach is anything but comfortable.

But one thing favorable to a traveler on a French train is that he does not have to look after his own baggage, all that he has to do is to check it and it will be taken care of. But if he stays more than one night in a place a small charge is made for each piece of baggage.

This is quite different from traveling in England, where each person is compelled to look after his or her own luggage, and it cannot be checked, either.

When a traveler in England has several pieces of luggage he places them in the baggage car where they are left without being checked. Then when he gets to his destination he goes to the baggage car, selects his own luggage and carts it off.

I happened to be on the same train with Mr. and Mrs. Peter Clark McFarland, making a night run out of London en route to Ireland. Mr. McFarland had been to Europe to write war stories for the Saturday Evening Post, and his wife accompanied him. Now, Mr. McFarland wasn't what one would call "traveling light", as he had typewriter, two grips and fourteen trunks. It kept him busier than a cranberry merchant getting his luggage aboard, and trying to keep it all together. During the fore part of the journey, he got out of the railway carriage whenever the train stopped, ran up to the baggage car, looked in and then turned and came back. He kept this up until midnight when he became exhausted and fell asleep.

The French beds are clean, well aired, roomy, and wonderfully soft. Nearly all of the private homes are well supplied with featherbeds and when you crawl into one of those beds you feel as though you were about to sink out of sight.

But in the French inns the beds are not so clean or comfortable. This is due to the fact that none of the inns are what the Americans would call up-to-date.

In nearly every French town there is a small park, centrally located, and the walks are well shaded. In these small parks, or public gardens, people gather for various kinds of amusement. There are plenty of benches and small tables scattered about. Here, the people sit and visit over their refreshments.

The French are strong for one big meal a day, and that is in the evening, and they usually take their time at it. Much has been said about the French breakfast, which is served to one in bed. It consists of marmalade, rolls, and cocoa. The rolls and the cocoa are all right, but I have yet to find an American who will defend the marmalade.

One thing quite noticeable throughout France was the wonderful spirit that was manifested by the young men who had not as yet been called to the colors.

I have seen them in villages, towns, and cities, and wherever I found them they always showed a spirit that was worthy of observation. They were not only thrilled with true patriotism, but they were what we would call "full of pep."

The 1920 class used to parade the streets of Paris dressed up in all kinds of grotesque and ridiculous costumes. These fantastically and oddly dressed young men always had the freedom of the city when they started out to do things. But, he it said to their credit, they were not destructive. And neither were they easily provoked or quarrelsome.

One of their chief stunts was to get a drum, corset, clarinet, or a grind-organ, and go serenading.

Quite often they would adopt the spirit of gallantry and sing for at least half an hour beneath some young lady's window. In most cases they would be successful in drawing the young lady to the window; she would smile at them, speak to them, and invariably throw flowers to them.

Playing in the street or near cafes they would secure money by passing the hat after each "selection." Soon as they gathered enough francs to buy the refreshments for the crowd they would march single file into a cafe, give their order, march out, and take their places at the little table on the sidewalk.

