

### Playground Is Presented to Prague



President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia at Prague, accepting a playground given by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, on behalf of the city of Prague. The Young Women's Christian association president who made the presentation is shaking hands with President Masaryk.

## Russian Cotton Industry Ruined

**Bolshevik Management Has Practically Killed One of Country's Greatest Assets.**

**MANY MILLS ARE STOPPED**

**Doubt Expressed That They Will Ever Start Up Again—With Experts Gone Unskilled Labor Has Ruined Most of Machinery.**

London.—Russia's great prewar cotton industry has suffered to such an extent during the revolution that it is doubtful whether many of the mills ever will be able to operate again, says Sir Charles Macra, an English authority in the world's cotton trade, in an interview in the Yorkshire Post.

English Manager Gives Facts. Based upon information obtained from an Englishman who recently returned from Russia, where for fourteen years he was the manager of a large cotton factory near Moscow, Sir Charles estimates that of the 9,000,000 spindles running in Russia before the revolution not more than 200,000 or 300,000 are now operating.

The experiences of the English manager of the Moscow factory were told as an example of the methods employed by the revolutionists in dealing with one of Russia's great industrial assets, the textile factories in the Moscow district. This particular mill carried on all the processes from cotton spinning to the finished product, 17,000 workers having been employed under normal operating conditions.

When the Bolsheviks assumed power the whole cotton industry was nationalized. At every mill committees were formed and finally, in October, 1919, a decree was issued that all who had been connected with the former owners would have to leave.

Mills All Stopped. With the experts gone the mill stopped. After a time attempts were made to restart it, but it was almost impossible to obtain raw cotton. Small quantities were obtained, which, after being diluted with 75 per cent water, was put through the processes.

The machinery now is in a very bad state, in such a state, in fact, that it would be almost impossible to operate.

Paris.—A lesson to tourists too anxious to take away with them souvenirs of the battle front has just been given by the military authorities of Fort Vaux, which has hitherto been open to visitors to Verdun.

The authorities have decided to close the fort indefinitely. A few days ago a tourist took possession, doubtless as a souvenir, of an electric lamp bulb. He was indiscreet enough to make flourish of the bulb in a Verdun cafe. The military authorities confiscated the bulb, and then came the order to bar visitors.

Double-Headed Chick. Westminister, Md.—Mrs. Gertie Lowe of Westminister has a freak chicken that is six weeks old and has a head on both ends. She calls it a "double header" and says it is interesting to see it when it sees a grain of corn. Both ends struggle for it, and they roll over and over with no chance for a compromise. The heads are too far apart for a battle royal.

Discovery of Timber Suitable for Pulp Starts New Inquiry. Boundary Line Between Newfoundland and Canadian Province of Quebec Long in Dispute.

St. Johns, N. F.—Recent surveys of Labrador which have disclosed immense resources of timber suitable for pulp and paper manufacture have led to a revival of efforts to bring about a determination of the boundary line between Newfoundland and the Canadian province of Quebec.

This line has never been laid down by actual survey, and its various definitions as given in the documents issued at intervals in the last century and a half are so vague that government officials do not know just how much of Labrador belongs to Newfoundland and how much to Canada.

That Labrador is rich in many natural resources, including enormous water power, has long been known, but the practicability of utilizing its forests for paper making was not demonstrated until the world-wide paper shortage led to exhaustive investigations of the territory.

## FIX LABRADOR LIMITS

sent to London later in the summer to discuss with eminent English counsel the preparation of a formal draft of Newfoundland's Labrador claims as opposed to those of Canada.

The coast of Labrador was annexed to Newfoundland in 1763. Ten years later, owing to difficulties arising out of grants made to a number of persons under the French rule, it was changed to Canadian jurisdiction. In 1800 it was again transferred to Newfoundland, and has since been attached to that country.

The difficulty arises over different interpretations of the words "coast of Labrador." One view is that Newfoundland can claim only the coast between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, with perhaps half a mile inland, and that the rest of Labrador belongs to Canada.

As defined in the letters patent constituting the office of governor of Newfoundland, the boundary was described as a line drawn between Blanc Sablon and Cape Chidley, which would pass through the ocean in certain sections and leave large areas of the coast to the westward of the line and therefore not under Newfoundland jurisdiction.

Many Newfoundland officials hold to the view that the correct delimitation was made in a sessional paper issued in this colony in 1864. Under the phraseology of this document Newfoundland would be entitled to thousands of square miles of the interior of the Labrador peninsula in addition to the coast.

Chester, Pa.—Angered when Louis Crew criticized the quality of food and the manner in which it was cooked, James Sheley, whose wife does the cooking, fired two bullets into Crew, the police say, and then disappeared. Crew and Sheley have been employed for some time by William M. Kerr, on his stock farm near this city, and Crew boarded with Sheley.

His Musical Home. Steubenville, O.—S. O. Leeman has solved the high cost of building. He has been saving piano boxes and is now building a home of them. The house will contain three rooms and a bathroom.

Many a rich girl makes a poor wife.

Parents, passers-by and Greek soldiers stop to watch the children play American games taught by the Young Women's Christian association secretaries in Smyrna.

## NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

Timely News Culled From All Parts of the State, Reduced for the Busy.

### SCORES OF EVENTS COVERED

Due to a change in the date of the Clay county poultry show the show of the co-operative association of Fillmore county has been set for December 1 to 3. Entries will need to be closed at 10:30 p. m., November 30.

Princeton has challenged the University of Nebraska to a debate, to be held in Lincoln during the Christmas holidays. Prof. Fogg has wired that he believed the contest could be arranged.

"Standish of Spandish," a play with New England setting of three hundred years ago, was given by the book review department of the Woman's club of Geneva to a large crowd.

Two sisters were brides in a double wedding at Columbus, when Herman L. Mueller and Miss Anna Nelson, Manville G. Reeves and Miss Gladys Nelson were united in marriage.

Proposed incorporation of the Nebraska State Bar association will be considered at the twenty-first annual convention of that organization, at Lincoln, December 27-28.

The Nebraska college of agriculture is setting a new record with a 7-year-old Holstein cow. In 283 days she produced 24,881.8 pounds of milk and 1,104 pounds of butter.

Frank Kennedy, secretary of the state labor department, says there is a shortage of 5,000 corn huskers in Nebraska. Farmers are paying 6 and 8 cents a bushel.

Those in attendance declare the meetings of the state teachers at Omaha last week were the best yet held. The registration was nearly 5,000.

The bonds for building a new court house and three concrete bridges across the Platte river near Oshkosh carried by a majority of about 300.

Students in Journalism at Nebraska Wesleyan at University Place will organize a journalistic fraternity to include both men and women.

Work at the Big Chief oil well at Red Cloud has been discontinued, following the finding of salt water at a depth of 3,525 feet.

The attendance at the fifty-fourth convention of the state teachers association at Omaha last week reached nearly 5,000.

The Cornhusker football team defeated the New Jersey Rutgers on the New York polo grounds with a score of 28 to 0.

Penn State defeated the University of Nebraska football team, 29 to 0, by a combination of forward passes and long runs.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Nebraska State Bar association will be held at Lincoln December 27 and 28.

Total beet cash revenues to the farmers of the state will amount to about \$10,000,000 for the season just closed.

North Platte has organized what is thought to be the only ladies' band in the state, and practice is held weekly.

A smooth stranger worked off a lot of bad checks on Beatrice merchants and they are trying to locate him.

Otto Miller of Fremont fell dead as he bent over to pick up a hammer, while building an election booth.

Heavy rains have delayed corn husking in Saline county, two inches having fallen in some sections.

Everett J. Lake, republican governor-elect of Connecticut was a former resident of Stromsburg.

A special election may be called to decide whether Sunday movies will be permitted at Hastings.

It is understood that permits to kill beaver in the state will be revoked by the game warden.

Half fare railroad privileges for ministers have been withdrawn by the railroads of the state.

The Nebraska Irrigation association will hold its annual meeting at Gering January 16 to 18.

Emma Rotsford has been commissioned as postmaster at Wayside in Dawes county.

Steps are being taken to form a national guard organization in the state.

Omaha has begun a crusade against punch boards and other gambling devices.

Burwell shipped twenty-six carloads of cattle in two days last week.

A branch of the Salvation army has been established at Alliance.

Releases of convicts from the state penitentiary are expected to come profusely within the next month on account of the crowded conditions existing there now. There are 538 convicts enrolled at the present time and over eighty of these are out in the road camps.

Edgar Mathers of Falls City, Neb., is one of fifty-three Boy Scouts to whom President Wilson sent letters of commendation for making the best records in the sale of War Saving stamps during 1918. Mathers turned in the highest number of subscriptions of any Boy Scout in Nebraska.

At a special meeting of the Tecumseh community club to take up the matter of an adequate water supply for that city the club voted unanimously to support the city council in securing a purification plant to filter the water from the drainage ditch along the channel of the Nemaha river. The state farmers congress will hold its sessions at Omaha December 14, 15 and 16. The feature of the meeting will be the question of prices for farm products.

Following is a list of the schools which have made application for admission to the state high school debating league: Battle Creek, Bloomfield, Burwell, College View, Cowles, Dana College Academy, Diller, Emerson, Hastings, Lawrence, Ord, Randolph, Red Cloud, Republican City, St. Paul, Wakefield, Wesleyan Academy, and Wisner, and a number of others are making arrangements to become eligible.

The Omaha Poultry association will hold its seventh annual exhibition and poultry show November 22 to 27, inclusive, at the Auditorium. This show is the first free educational one to be held in the country and ranks third in the United States, the Madison Square Garden, one in New York and Chicago's exhibition preceding it.

Bishop Homer C. Stuntz, head of the Methodist church in Nebraska, was the guest of honor at a banquet of Methodist of the North Platte valley at Scottsbluff, when 250 churchmen and women of that place, Gering, Mitchell, Minatare, Bayard and other towns of that section gathered to pay their respects.

The constitution of Nebraska as amended by vote of the people from time to time since 1875, including amendments proposed by the recent constitutional convention, has been printed in pamphlet form. It is a reproduction of the compilation as made by the convention and filed with the secretary of state.

There is an urgent demand for telegraph operators for the Washington-Alaska telegraph and cable system, Capt. A. E. Whitworth of the signal corps, U. S. A., Omaha recruiting office, announces.

Fifteen miles of road have been improved through the action of the Burwell community club. The merchants contributed \$1,300 in cash and the farmers did the work for half the usual price.

Samuel Wahl at Falls City, proprietor of the oldest established mercantile house in southeast Nebraska, has closed its doors and will retire from business. His stock will be sold at auction.

A stranger, about twenty-five years old, was killed at Fremont when hit by a westbound Union Pacific train at a street crossing. It is assumed that he had attempted to board the moving train.

The department of conservation and soil survey has sent five motion picture reels, showing the Nebraska state fair to Tulsa, Okla., where they will be shown before an agricultural conference.

Three hundred alumni, members of the faculty and friends of the Peru state normal, met for a banquet and get-together session during the state teachers association meet at Omaha.

An autonomous teachers' college as an item of greatest importance to high schools of the state, was a topic of much interest discussed at the meeting of the state teachers at Omaha.

Eight hundred boy scouts at Lincoln have started on a hunt for fire hazards, and they expect to visit and examine every residence and business house in that place in their search.

At their annual farm bureau banquet at Holdrege, attended by more than 150 men and women, Phelps county farmers voted to build a livestock sales pavilion at a cost of \$15,000.

The United Electric Co. of Lexington has contracted with the village board of Smithfield to run a transmission line across country and furnish light and power for that place.

Fields of corn in Hamilton county are running as high as seventy bushels to the acre. It is believed that the average for the county will be more than fifty bushels to the acre.

Mildred Kennedy, Loup City high school student, fell downstairs at the school and ran a pencil into her arm several inches. An operation was necessary to remove it.

Professor James H. Frandsen, one of the best known dairy experts in the state and a member of the staff of the university dairy department, has resigned his position.

The city council of Central City has brought suit against the Central Power company of Grand Island to enjoin them from shutting off electric power in the city.

Fred Gain's store, Winter's tailor shop, Holenbeck barber shop and the library of Ansley, were totally destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown.

Burwell is threatened with a coal famine. Many homes have only a few days' supply of fuel and the amount of coal in dealers' bins is very limited.

Business women of Kearney have organized and are preparing to establish a Y. W. C. A. in Kearney.

The committee in charge of Organized Agriculture, the annual winter meetings of between thirty and forty farmers' organizations to be held at Lincoln, January 3 to 7, report satisfactory progress in arranging the programs. Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith has written that he will make every effort to be present. The committee is endeavoring to bring other prominent men and women to Nebraska at that time, including the Canadian minister of agriculture. Application for reduced railroad rates has been taken up through the proper channels.

The postmistress at Harrisburg, county seat of Banner county, is incapacitated on account of ill health. The department is unable to find a successor and the post office will probably be abandoned.

State Treasurer Cropsey has just made public his monthly report, showing the cash account to consist of \$350,505.36 in cash items, \$780,037.51 cash in depository banks and \$1,931,037.04 in overdrawn accounts.

Applications of twenty-six Gage county residents for naturalization papers will be passed on at the November term of district court.

## IS FAVORED LAND

Western Canada Country of Great Possibilities.

Soil, Climate, and Weather Conditions All Factors in the Production of Unrivaled Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers as Well as Grain.

As recently as last month—to be correct, it was the 15th of October, a time of year when one naturally looks for the "frost upon the pumpkin," and is inclined to wander through the woods in search of the ripened nuts, and admire the beautiful colorings that the autumn atmosphere has bestowed upon the leaves; when one goes to his closet, or maybe his pawnbroker, to find his heavy clothing—it was that I found myself the guest of a Western Canadian housewife in her beautiful home on the outskirts of the pretty little town of Moomson, Saskatchewan. The dinner! That's what Mrs. Wilde called it. I should have termed it a banquet. There were mallard duck, cooked to a turn, baked potatoes—and such big-named fellows they were, too—cauliflower—and say, did you ever taste one of those Western Canada cauliflower?—then dessert. What was the dessert? I can see it now. Strawberries, strawberries that had been picked that morning. Help yourself to the cream—and it was cream that is cream. But what I wanted to write about was the strawberries picked on the 15th of October. As I ate, and turned my back while a second helping was placed in front of me, I could not but think how this goes to refute the once accepted idea that the climate of Western Canada is such that the ripening of strawberries at any season is one of the things that might be looked upon as next to impossible. Fortunately it is rapidly giving place to one which acknowledges that our sister nation to the north possesses a climate that makes it quite possible to develop and ripen strawberries even in October.

But there is more to add. On October 14, just a few days previous, Mr. A. B. Smith, near the same town, plucked a splendid mess of green corn from his garden. Near Rocanville, Saskatchewan, wild raspberries were picked during the same week. The fact of ripening fruit at this date may seem of little moment, but when you are told that corn did not suffer from any vagaries of weather, more attention may be paid to it. The question of Western Canada's climate is no longer the bugaboo it once was, and not so very long ago, either, when it caused thinking people to think, and unquestionably prevented many from going to Canada who under other conditions would have gone.

In various parts of this country, at different state and county fairs, the government of the Dominion of Canada, during the past few weeks, installed exhibits of the grains and grasses grown in Western Canada, and at the same time showed fruits and vegetables that were grown there. None of these was placed in competition with the home-grown article. But to judges and others there came the full understanding of what it would mean to the local exhibitor if they were. The Western Canadian—and many of the exhibits were grown by former Americans—does not lay claim to any special dispensation of intelligence in the matter of the culture of the articles placed on exhibition, but willingly gives credit to the soil, the climate, and such other indigenous conditions as the country as a whole possesses, as being factors that bring about the largest yields of the best of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye, as well as vegetables. As is pointed out by the gentlemen in charge of these exhibits, and quite evident to all, the possibilities of growing vegetables and grain such as are shown can only exist where conditions such as have been mentioned exist.

In speaking of eating fresh strawberries and green corn in the middle of October I should not fail to refer to the beautiful bouquets that adorned the table, the sideboard, the window sills, and almost every other available vacant place in the room. Flowers!—there were asters, phlox, gladioli, peonies, poppies, and I can't remember the names of them all, but they were there. Taken right from the garden, having a fragrance that gave the room tropical colors, and filled it with marvellously delightful perfumes. It was a very pretty sight. Then I went out into the garden, and took a photo of it. It was simply wonderful. I asked the good lady how she managed it. She said she had always been fond of flowers. In her old home, in one of the central states, she carried on garden horticulture, and had been acknowledged successful. "But my!" she said, "I never got such bloom, and such a variety as I do here." She admitted it was a lot of work, the watering, the weeding, the hoeing, but such work was a pleasure.

Well, such is some of the life in Western Canada, and as I left the farm home I concluded that much of our surroundings are as we ourselves make them.—Advertisement.

Many a man hasn't felt slippers since he was a boy.

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