

CORN FOR STARVING CHILDREN OF NEAR EAST

The following telegram was sent to the County Chairman or other officers of the Near East Relief, in every county of Nebraska:

Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 2, 1921.
"Cablegram from Near East asks corn for hundreds of thousands starving Armenian children. If Nebraska farmers will give corn we have arranged to convert it into meal and have provided freight and all expenses so in six weeks it will be feeding starving Armenia. We need one hundred cars Nebraska corn. Iowa has already shipped fifty. Take this up with your farm leaders and wire me."

D. BURR JONES,
State Director
Near East Relief.

The appeal for corn from the farmers in the middle-west for starving people in the Near East is meeting with a most favorable response in many sections. In addition to Iowa, Indiana and Kansas have already shipped some cars and we understand that corn is ready for shipment in Illinois and other states.

Nebraska is asked to gather and send one hundred cars of corn, this corn to be made into corn food products which will be shipped directly to the starving people.

The plan we are to follow is for every local community that secures a carload of corn to wire D. Burr Jones, State Director, Near East Relief, 321 Railway Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska, for shipping directions. These will be telegraphed and car will then be sent to a corn mill.

Every car of corn on arrival at the mill will first be inspected under the official supervision of the Omaha Grain Exchange under the regular manner followed on commercial shipments; certificates of these weights and inspections will be given to the State Director of the Near East Relief, he, in turn, will give this information to those in each county who send the car.

Any corn unsuited by reason of color or otherwise for milling purposes will be exchanged on the Omaha Grain Exchange for suitable corn at the market difference, day of arrival of the corn. This means that yellow corn or mixed corn will be exchanged at the mill for white corn at the market difference. White corn has been found best suited for export trade.

At the same time any corn regardless of color or moisture or whether it be mixed or not, will be gladly received. The corn upon its arrival at the mill will go through a process of sterilization, kiln-drying, degerminating and be milled in all respects and follow the regular process pursued in the regular trade, furnishing the same quality of high-grade meal as this particular mill produces for its regular trade. By this process it will be seen that whatever moisture is in the corn will be taken out so that wet corn can be shipped to us.

For every hundred pounds of corn milled we will be able to ship not less than sixty pounds of finished corn meal and the thirty pounds of hominy food (by-products). We will dispose of, using the proceeds to pay the expenses of the manufacture and when necessary to apply to transportation. The loss by moisture will be from 8 per cent to 10 per cent only.

Where communities desire to pay for shipment from their locality to the mill at Omaha this is acceptable on the part of the Near East Relief; at the same time any community that has a car of corn to ship and feel that they can not pay for transportation, the Near East has made arrangements in Omaha so that the car can be sent collect.

Corn so milled into corn meal will be sacked into 10 pound cotton cloth sacks and ten of these sacks packed in a burlap sack or container and securely sewed in the same manner that they prepare the meal for export trade. This will insure safe carriage and bring the meal to the peoples of the Near East Relief in a clean attractive way, easy to handle and distribute at its destination. The Near East Relief has made an agreement with the Miller Cereal Mills of Omaha for all this service of unloading, milling, sacking and re-shipping this corn at a charge that our agricultural advisors tell us is not only reasonable and at cost but some say slightly below.

The fact that a hundred cars of corn will be collected and shipped out of the state and five hundred from the Nation and not sold in this country should reflect a higher price on the market. The conversion into food products will also give employment to American labor.

There is absolutely no doubt but that this corn product will reach its destination and keep indefinitely and be an absolutely nutritious food. Because investigations on the part of the Near East official advisors have shown that for a great many years

degerminated, kiln-dried corn products, such as hominy and corn meal flour, have been shipped to the Tropics, South Africa and also Egypt, as well as other points, without there ever having been a complaint of their ever having gotten out of condition. We desire the farmers to know that there is absolutely no question on this point.

It is on cable requests for corn products from our Managing Directors in the Near East that this appeal has been made to the farmers of the Mid-West. It is expected that other food products will be shipped in the next few months.

Mr. H. D. Lute, Secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, has, at our request agreed to co-operate with the Near East Relief in this appeal in a very definite way.

(1) His Executive Committee of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation has adopted a resolution endorsing his offer to assist and expressing approval and desire to co-operate in this effort.

(2) He is sending a letter to every one of the forty-two County Agricultural Agents in Nebraska, asking them to put their shoulder behind this appeal to the extent of active co-operation in the securing and sending of this corn to us.

(3) Mr. Lute at our request will act as an inspector or auditor in the name of the farmers of Nebraska to the extent that he will come to Omaha and look over all the records in our office as well as those of the Corn Miller's, respecting corn contributed by the good people of Nebraska. This we desire as an assurance to the farmers that their corn will go with as much quickness and dispatch as possible to these people who are suffering the pangs of starvation, and we hope will save thousands of lives.

To those of you who read this bulletin we urge that you get in touch with the other members of the Near East Relief Committee in your county or locality, or, if there is no committee, that you get a group of people whom you know will be helpful, call upon the County Agricultural Agent, if there is one in your county, and call in the Editors and Elevator men of your community for a conference, and plan out how you can immediately or within the next three or four weeks get together one or more full cars of corn for this purpose.

George P. Bissell at Central City and the Merrick County Committee have already called in their editors and other citizens and are arranging to ship several cars from Merrick county. The T. B. Hord Elevators have been made receiving stations.

Charles Ross from Washington county, who is active from this county, gives the suggestion that as there are fourteen elevators in five towns of the county and the chances are that no one of the smaller towns can collect a whole car of corn—therefore, one elevator in each town will act as receiving station—to receive and receipt for corn donated—then to remit each day for corn received at market price to Blair, where a like amount of corn will be bought at the Farmers' Elevator Company until there is enough to load a car which will be shipped to Omaha. This is a practical plan where a whole car can not be loaded at one elevator or community.

Hon. W. H. Thompson, Democrat National Committeeman at Grand Island, is handling this appeal for Hall county.

Perkins county with W. H. Griffith, County Clerk and Clerk of the District Court, is planning to get behind the movement in a good way.

In Dakota county there was a meeting held Saturday, called by Thomas Ashford at Homer, which will handle the situation.

At Holdrege in Phelps county arrangement have already been made with the Farmers' Equity Exchange Elevators to handle this corn, and J. M. Douglass is back of the movement.

Sidney in Cheyenne county is not to be left behind and Rev. Samuel Light, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, is already moving in the matter.

In Aurora, Hamilton county, County Chairman Rev. Harry H. Pollard has secured the co-operation of the elevator people and others and he together with M. D. Crockett, Secretary of the County Near East Committee, are pushing matters in such a way as will mean a goodly shipment of corn from this county.

At Geneva the A. Koehler Company will handle the corn and J. H. Morgan of that place is under the movement.

Lincoln county is preparing to do their share and they expect to get a carload from Dickens and Wellfleet. Rev. B. F. Farrar is securing the co-operation of the farmers and other organizations in a splendid way.

Chase county, near the Colorado border, was the first county to respond to the appeal and Carl P. Peterson of Imperial with the co-

operation of a number of other leading farmers of the county and Editor N. H. Prawl, Chairman of the Near East for that county, are driving ahead in such a way that it is expected that they will ship the first car of corn.

D. C. Spangler of Stanton says: "Think we will be able to ship at least one car."

"Five bushels of corn will feed a child and save a life. You save one"—is the slogan from Wayne county. Superintendent of Schools, J. R. Armstrong, and Near East Relief County Secretary, says: "We expect everyone in our county to give five bushels of corn or the equivalent in money with which to buy corn. I figure Wayne county should send two carloads of corn."

Custer county Corn Movement is under the leadership of Mr. John Dietz, prominent farmer, who plans for two cars. County Chairman Alpha Morgan made a good move when he secured Mr. Dietz to head this appeal.

Amendment to the Constitution of the Farmers Union Co-operative Association of Red Cloud, Nebraska.

Article 6. Dividends:

(a) Out of the net earnings of the Association Ten (10) per cent shall be set aside as a sinking fund and that this money shall not be used for buying stock, and shall not exceed 10 per cent of the paid up capital and eight (8) per cent shall be paid on the paid up capital stock; the remainder of the net earnings shall be divided pro rata among those customers who are Union members, in proportion to their patronage, upon the basis of products sold to and goods bought from the Association.

(b) Dividends shall be declared in the following classes: First, upon goods purchased by a Union member and his family; Second, upon products sold to the Association by such classes of persons; Third, dividends arising out of collective operations.

(c) Dividends shall be paid annually. (d) The dividends of non-stockholders eligible for membership and stockholders who have not fully paid for at least Ten shares of stock shall be held by the Association as a payment on the shares of stock until Ten shares are fully paid. If such non-stockholders shall neglect to comply with the requirements for membership within sixty (60) days after the declaration of this dividend, such dividends shall revert to the surplus fund of the Association.

Passed January 20, 1921.
H. H. Crowell, President.
John M. Ryan, Secretary.

Farm Bureau Notes

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Four townships were organized the past week as follows:

Beaver Creek Township—Boyd Vance, Director, John W. Hamilton, President, Ed J. Cox, Vice-president, Carl Fauch, Secretary, E. W. Ashby, Irwin Woodward, J. H. Portiner and E. J. Cox, Committee on Legislation; C. A. Wurgler, Fred Riselt, Fred Bragg, Wm. Garlach, and W. T. Henry, Membership Committee; J. H. Portiner, "Cost of Production Records," F. A. Vance, Boys and Girls Clubs.

Walnut Creek Township—Floyd McCall, Director, H. E. Chaplin, President, W. H. Norris, Vice-president, W. E. Jones, secretary, Ed Fey, Legislation, John Sutton, "Cost of Production Records," H. Colson, Boys and Girls Clubs.

Guide Rock Township—Ralph McCallum, Director, J. H. Cray, President, C. W. Johnston, Vice-president, G. Olmsted, Jr., Secretary, R. W. McCallum, Legislation, W. A. Crary, "Cost of Production Records," Ulric Henry, Garrett Olmsted, Membership Committee.

Glennwood Township—Fred Householder, Director, R. E. James, President, Elmer Garner, Vice-president, E. J. Mattock, Secretary, Wm. Karr, John McCullum, C. H. Robinson and Elmer Garner, Legislative Committee, Jas. McClure, John Morey and H. A. Stumpenhorst, Membership Committee. C. H. Robinson, "Cost of Production Records," L. R. Mattock Boys and Girls Clubs.

Farmers are turning out in large numbers to the meetings. E. E. Sullivan, C. B. Steward and Dan Garber are assisting with the organizations.

GIFT CORN FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Saturday, March 12th, is the day set for farmers to bring in Gift Corn to their local elevators and market some of their surplus in Relief and take their pay in Good-will.

HENRY R. FAUSCH,
County Agricultural Agent.

Long Sitter.

"There is one thing which that young lawyer fellow of Ella's ought to be proficient in when he comes to practice."

"What is that?"

"The art of securing a stay."—Baltimore American.

Stocking His Cellar.

Dryden—Are you trying to corner the thermometer market? I see you've bought 100 gross of them. Wetmore—Sh! They're spirit thermometers. Every one is filled with 9 per cent alcohol.

To Dream of Hanging.

To dream of hanging is said to signify that a serious illness threatens someone you love, or it may be great danger is lying in wait for them.



MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE STORY CHILDREN.

"I want to tell you more," said Daddy. "of the children who were met in the vine-covered house by our boy and girl who were in search of adventures."

"It doesn't matter whether I tell you the adventures they had with them first or their stories first, as you'll hear all about those children before long."

"We'd like to know," said one of the children of the vine-covered cabin to the boy and girl, "if you've ever written or read or heard a story about us that you have liked. If you have, we'll hate you!"

"You see, I'm the good little child of the stories, who always teaches the bad little child, my friend here, that virtue and goodness are always, always rewarded. We have to live here, all tied up with vines of untruth until some one sets us free."

"Neither of us is wholly good or wholly bad. But they won't give us fair play. And they won't be fair and say that often goodness isn't rewarded at all, but that the best reward is to feel one has done right—not the reward itself."

"They won't, in the story books, make us a true, real mixture of bad



"These Horrible Vines."

and good. One of us has to be so good and the other so bad, and the good one has to be horrid and preachy and the bad one necessarily has to be punished."

"We never cared for such stories," said the boy.

"We always thought they were ridiculous," said the girl, "and written by people who had been children so long, long ago that they had forgotten all about it."

"Then," said the children of the vine-covered cabin, delightedly, "we will be free from much of this vine which is so unfair and so untrue, and which takes such mean advantage of us."

"Perhaps," one of them said, "you'd care to see our cabin. You could doubtless tell others our story and they could help to free us."

"But we'd get caught in the vines," said the boy.

"No, you'll be safe," said the children.

"But you almost killed us before," said the girl.

"Let bygones be bygones," said the children. "We will see that no harm comes to you. It's our promise."

"They looked perfectly honest and friendly," so the boy and the girl followed them into the house. Everywhere there were vines, growing from large pots inside the house, as they grew from the ground all over the outside of the house. One could scarcely see from the windows, so covered were they with vines.

"Years ago," said the first child, "we came here. And all this time we've been waiting to be free."

"There was a time," said the second child, "when we almost made our escape."

"But not quite," said the first child. "We had to come back, after all. Would you like to hear about it?"

"Hugely," said the girl.

"Enormously," said the boy.

"Children wouldn't play with us," said the first child. "They'd shout to us that we wouldn't know their games, for we'd be so unnatural with one of us being so good-goodly and the other so dreadfully, dreadfully wicked."

"We'd hear them shout and sing and play and laugh, but they wouldn't play with us. We weren't real to them. We couldn't get at them to tell them it wasn't our fault."

"These terrible vines of untruth kept us back."

"Upstairs it is just as bad. Some one was going to help us escape, because that person said we were surely not as bad as we were painted—or supposed to be. But then they thought it was unsafe. We were so long supposed to be what we were."

"We've been fed by the story-teller people, who kept us as we were. They'd make the good child have perfect table manners and the bad child would grab food from the good one. You see, we forget which one is bad and good until the story-telling people come around."

"How horrible!" said the boy and the girl. "We'll set you free. We know you're natural, real children."

"And they got rid of all the vines that had kept the children tangled up for a considerable length of time," ended Daddy.

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Change washday to wash hour and get away from rubbing and wringing—or working your machine by hand.

ONE MINUTE WASHER

We have one for you—single or double tub—that you can operate with gas engine or electric power. The wringer swings four ways—is reversible and operates with the washer. A One Minute gives you a tub full of clean clothes every five to fifteen minutes. It is the washer with "a million satisfied users."

Come in and let us show you this washer, built by washing machine manufacturers of 20 years' experience.

Trine's Hardware Store

Character Revealed by Old Shoes.
There is a good deal of character revealed in a pair of old shoes if one wants to study them. Shoes that are worn away on the outside denote a disorderly and unsystematic mind. The shoe which is worn away at the toe before it has commenced to go anywhere else denotes conceit and self-satisfaction but a hard-headed business person that is apt to get along. The heel worn away and the toe turned up indicates a tinge of vulgarity.

Ingenious Sun Ovens.
In some tropical regions, where coal is scarce—as in Egypt, the Punjab and the African Karoo—teakwood boxes blackened inside, fitted with glass tops and properly insulated, are in common use for cooking, baking and other purposes. These sun ovens, which have the advantage of eliminating cost of fuel, afford a temperature of 240 to 275 degrees Fahrenheit in the middle of the day. Provided with a mirror for a reflector they will run up to 290 degrees.—Milwaukee Journal.

You've Got to Hit the Halibut.
The halibut feeds on the bottom of the sea, and when he is hooked he allows himself to be drawn toward the top without very much of a protest. The struggle commences the instant his nose emerges from the water, and the possibility of a fight is anticipated by a hard blow on the head. This blow must be sure and hard, for if there is any compassion for the fish he is as good as gone, for any opportunity to struggle means its escape.

The Margin of Safety
Is represented by the amount of insurance you carry.
Don't lull yourself into a fancied security.
Because fire has never touched you it doesn't follow that you're immune Tomorrow—no today, if you have time—and you better find time—come to the office and we'll write a policy on your house, furniture, store or merchandise.
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PICTURE FRAMING
(Work Guaranteed)
Electrical Goods of all Kinds
Will Wire Your House And Furnish You with Fixtures

Real Sea Monster.
According to scientists of the Smithsonian Institute the record fish was captured at Miami, Fla., after a fight lasting 39 hours. Five harpoons and 150 bullets were required to subdue the monster. It was a whale shark and weighed 80,000 pounds, its liver alone weighing 1,700 pounds.

The Lake Poets.
The Lake Poets, the Lake School, the Lakists, were names given by British critics about the beginning of the past century, to a certain brotherhood of poets, who "haunted for some years about the lakes of Cumberland, England," and who were erroneously thought to have united upon some settled theory or principles of composition and style. Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge were regarded as the chief representatives of this so-called school, but Lamb, Lloyd and Wilson were also included under the same designation.